THE LOSS WEEK SEC.

The Courties is published every Monday merning, by HENRY J. STABLE, at \$1 75 per th Minaid strictly IN ADVANCE \$2 00 pur amount if not paid in advance. No whereightion discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arresrages

ADVERVISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates Jos PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly Opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Jury List-January Term. GRAND JURY. Meuntplessant-Nicholas Heltzel, George Ha

garman, Sr. Franklin-David Mickley. Tyrene—Courad Bream, Samuel Gilliland. Stanban—Frederick Holtz. Berwick tp.—Jesse Kelbaugh. Menntjoy—Moses Hartman, Edward Spangler. Gettysburg—Peters Myers, Daniel F. Pittenturf. Germany-George Hesson. 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. Stiaban-Daniel Cashman Franklin-Frederick Diehl, Andrew Heintselman, John Throne. Gettysburg-Henry Thomas, Joel B. Danner,

Chas. Ziegler, Butler-David Weaver, John Haines, Jacob Gardner. Hamiltonban-John Mickley, John Gelbaugh, Sanford Shræder. Hamilton-Reuben Wolf.

Oxford-Anthon) Felix, Samuel McTaggart. Reading-Benjamin Chronister, Benj. Myers. Huntington-Jonathan Miller, Sebastian Stitzel Abraham Fickes.
Menallen-Joseph Wolf, Henry Bender.

Mountplessaut—John Fleshman, Levi Lawrence Berwick tp.—Joseph Grim, Sr. Freedom—Phineas Rodgers. Union-John Kindig, William Unger. Conowago—John Krug.
Berwick bor.—Michael Strubinger. De . 24, 1#60.

CIEE, AND BEHOLD THE GREAT DOWN-FALL OF PRICES .- II. G. CARR having just returned from the city is selling goods J. FALL OF PRICES .—II. G. CARRI naving inclowing times for the noticing of Appeals for just returned from the city is selling goods the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams lower than ever—for instance Ladies' fine silk 'county, at the oface of the County Commission—feecy lined Gauntlets at 62½ cents per pair, Ladies' fine Marino Hose at 37½ cents, Ladies' attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of fine Cassimers Hose at 40 cents, fine white 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each Pocket Haudkerchiefs at 8 cents, Gentlemen's day, as follows:

Sas Cassimere Hosa at 28 cents, Gent's all The Appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland. Ans Cassimere Hose at 28 cents, Gent's all wool country made Hose at 25 cents. Pocket Germany, Oxford, Huntington, Latimore, and Knives, Combs, Brushes, both hair and clothes, in fact everything belonging to either a Lady's For Franklin, Strabau, Mcmailen, Butler, or Gentleman's toilet: and last, but not least, his stock of QUEENSWARE we think can't be beat for style and prices, common tess as low as 18 cents per set, and from that up to 75 Union, Freedom, and Berwick borough and costs per set for the very best of Stone China township, on Thursday, the 24th of January next. Cups and Sourcers and everything else in the Queensware line in proportion.

Come one! Come all! and give me a call. Dun't forget the place, in York street. opposite the Bank.

II. G. CARR.

III. G. CARR.

III. B. The subscriber also has constantly for hand a fine assortment of GROCERIES of all kinds—good table Molasses at 12 cents per quart, New York Golden Syrup at 56 cents per [Nov. 12, 1860.

John W. Tipton,

ASHIOVABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to Mc-Ciellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give Dec. 3, 1860.

Gettysburg Foundry. THE subscriber, having purchased the formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESH-ING MACHINES, Clover Hullers. Fodders Cutters, Coru Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different aizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in

Iron or Wood.

REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGIIS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards. Al-o, Mortising Machines, one of the best

now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it. Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they c...n very easily get any part replaced or repaired
DAVID STERNER. Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

* _ \$100,000 Guarantee. DUCK WHITE LEAD AND WASHINGTON ZINC.

BUYTHEBEST. BUCK LEAD,

100 pounds will cover as much surface as 125 pounds of other White Lead. BUCK LEAD, BUCK LEAD. Is whiter and more brilliant than any other

known White Lead. BUCK LEAD, Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty. BUCK LEAD,

Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead. WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC, • superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.

WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC Is unrivalled for body or covering property, 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC. Hee no equal for durability, it wears twice as

long as other Zinc Paint.
FEENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, THEFR AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m tysburg, Pa. Norbeck & Martin

AVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROUERIES they have ever offered to the public-Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., ambracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest The market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery

and Variety Store. The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for NORBECK & MARTIN, Corner of Baltimore and High streets.

May 21, 1860. Merchant Tailoring.

the various branches, and has connected him-lets various branches, and has connected him-plets, consisting in part of Men's fashionable seelf with the store of Mr. George Arnold, where and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, these will be constantly kept on hand a large short of constantly kept on hand a large short of change of changes of chan

DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Br H. J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1861.'

No. 16.

WHERRAS the Hon. ROBERT J. PIERER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and David Ziegles and Isaac E. Wien-MAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precapt, bearing date the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court

Proclamation.

of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday, the 21st day of Jonuary hext.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. SAMUEL WOLF, Shorif. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 31, 1860. tc

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for

For Franklin, Straban, Mcuallen, Butler, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, and Conowago, on Wednesday, the 23d of Junuary next For Reading, Hamilton, Liberty, Tyrone,

By order of the Commission J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Dec. 24, 1860. td

Notice.

THE Assessors are hereby instructed that it is their duty, under the act of Assembly, to give notice to every person whom they shall embrace in their Military rolls, that he is so ens aid person in writing, by leaving the same at his place of residence or business. By order of the Military Roard, C. H. BUEHLER, Prest.

Dec. 17, 1880. 6t

Boot. Shoe. Hat

Bridle Collars, &c. by first-rate workmen, and on short notice.— Home-made work always on hand. Prices low COBBAN & CULP. Nov. 19, 1860.

Sixpence a Day,

RNOUGH FOR A FORTUNE -A London paper states: There is now in an Aimshouse at Bristol an old man who states, that house at Bristol an old man who states, that for sixty years he spent sixpence a day in driak, but was never intoxicated. How much would this sixpence a-day put by every year at Section 2. Reit further encoded. That these five per cent, compound interest amount to in sixty years? enquired a thoughtful neighbor. who are for the proposed amendments to African slave trade shall never be revived, Putting down the first year's saving (365 sixthe Constitution shall vote a ballot bearing except by the unanimous consent of both Putting down the first year's saving (365 six-pences) equal to \$43 54, he added the interest, and this went on, year by year, until he found those who are opposed to the amendments that in the 60th year, the sixpence a day reach—shall vote a ballot bearing the words, ed the startling sum of \$14,336 28. Judge of the old man's surprise, when told that by Section 3. Said election shall be held in saving his sixpence a day, and depositing it in the same places, in the same manner, and Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as of 60 years, have been worth that noble sum \$14,-. President and Vice President of the United 336 78, which would have bought him a fine States, and be conducted by the same judges, farm, or town mansion, and surrounded him inspectors, and other officers. with comforts and luxuries, and left a handsome estate to his children after him. He had, ral election districts for each county shall and hundreds now in our midst have, but to deposit sixpence a day in the FARMERS' AND ME-CHARICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COURry, to accomplish this result.

> Tinning! Tinning! THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning es-

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.
BOOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHEB. Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

1860.

Gettysburg, July 23, 1860.

Removal.

TINES subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building Secretary of the Interior, a tabular state— is their continual boast. In a work publishto Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith ment of the amount of expenses of holding ed in 1836. I find the following words: shop, back of the Ragie Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.

Fall and Winter Goods. THE subscriber, having just returned from the Rastern Cities with a large and splen-TORGE ARNOLD has procured the serdid assortment of HATS and CAPS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to
above hasiness, and will carry it on in all
the same. His stock of Hats is full and com-

Senate in performing the duties hereby im- | slaveholders were held up as monsters of | put a stigma upon slaveholding, must and posed upon him. Section 8. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to issue for this end he approached them with vitu- the blessings of generations yet unborn, a proclamation to the Governors, and all

BE KIND. of the several States, announcing to them the day fixed for the said election, presen-Such Be kind to the young—in thy youth's merry days Thou too hast been thoughtless an i vain; O! plant not a thorn in a flower-strewn way, That may never be trodden again. ting its general objects, and requesting their o-operation in a prompt and faithful execu-Brough of the thera in the pathway of life, If they travel it long they will find, But dim not bright youth with the shadow tion of the provisions of this act.

Be kind to the youthful, be kind. Be kind to the aged—not long at thy side Hath the travel-worn pilgrem to stay; The frail thread of life will be shortly untied; He is passing, passing away. O! let him not deem that when summoned fro

The Muse.

earth,

He will leave but cold feelings behind;

Give him still a warm nook of thy heart and the bearth: Be kind to the aged, be kind.

Be kind to the simple—although the full light Of genius to thee may be given, let look not with scorn in the pride of thy might On a brother less favored by Heaven. le is not to be blamed if the God given ray Hath but faintly illumined his mind; Thine own may be quenched by a cloud on the way:
Be kind to the simple, be kind.

Be kind to the erring—full many a heart
Unkindness hath driven astray;
But the breath of reproach may but sharpen the smart.

That first sent it out of the way. Ye would not insult with a g be or a sneer, The maimed, or the halt, or the blind, But the ills of the spirit are at Il more severe : Be kind to thy fellow, be kind.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, January 14. HIGHLY IMPORTANT PROPOSITION BY GOV. BIGLER.

N ACT OF CONGRESS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRAC-TRALLY CARRYING OUT THE CRITTENDEN PRO-POSITIONS BY REFERRING THEM DIRECTLY TO THE PROPER, EXCLUSIVE OF THE ACTION OF

The following is a copy of the important bill this morning introduced in the Senate bia so long as it exists in the States of Maryrolled. Such notice may be given by informing by Gov. Bigler. It was ordered to be print- land and Virginia, or either of them, nor ed, and an effort will be made to have it

insufficient to meet and remove the cause of extator a of the States, as provided in the Constitution, thereby lestoring our distracted country to its accustomed peace and prosperity:

therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the citizens of the several States qualified to vote for members of Congress, are hereby requested to hold an election on Tuesday, the 12th day of Febru-Section 2. Be it further enected, That those the words, "for the amendments," and

"against the amendments."
Section 3. Said election shall be held in a Savings Institution he might now, at the end ' under the same laws as the last election for

Section 4. The return judges of the sevemeet at the county seat on the Thursday following the day of the said election, and count the returns for the said county, setting forth the whole number of votes cast for the amendments, and the whole number of votes against the amendments, one copy of which shall be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, another to the Governor of tablishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and the contain a statement of the actual necessary expenses of holding said election.

Section 5. That the compensation of the section 5. That the contain a statement of the actual necessary expenses of holding said election. officers holding said election, and the other expenses thereof, shall be the same as the compensation and expenses of holding the last election of President and Vice Presi-

> eral States are hereby respectfully request-ed to have made out, and forwarded to the ment of the amount of expenses of holding ed in 1836, I find the following words:
> said election in their respective States, ex"The abolitionists have done wrong,

Secretary of the Sense said election for the sense sense said election for the sense sense said election for the sense sen and Cape for Children, together with a good as a sortment of Wood Hats, all of which will be sold that body, and another to the Speaker of the against oppression. Very unhappily the first and entired what goods are a very low prices for cash. Also, a fine assertment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and that body; and it is hereby made the duty people, and collected them into societies.—

Brown Vernon Hats, Felt Hats, &c.

Cot. 22, 1860.

Oct. 23, 1860.

Section 9. That it be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after swelling into a torrent and flooding the the passage of this act, to cause accurate land! Abolitionism is abusive in its persiscopies of the same to be printed and forwarded by mail to the sheriffs of the several counties in each State, and the said sheriffs in not more than two newspapers in each country of the day of said election, setting forth the proposed amendments to be voted on, and the expenses incurred under the land, in his work on Moral Science, "supprovisions of this section shall be paid as provided for the other expenses of the said

That the following articles be, and they are hereby, proposed as amendments to the and the brutes." Do not these abolitionist Constitution of the United States, which philosophers know that, according to the

held for that purpose.

ARTICLE 1. That the territory now held, or that may hereafter be acquired by the United States, shall be divided by a line from the east to the west on the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minuts north latitude. ARTICLE 2. That in all territory north of

except as a punishment for crime, is prolifi-ited; and in all territory south of said line, involuntary servitude as it now exists in States south of Mason and Dixon's line is hereby recognized, and shall be sustained by all departments of the Territorial Governments; and when-any territory morth or south of said line within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress according to the Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall then be the duty of Congress to admit such Territory into the Union on terms of equality with the original States.

Asyrcix 3. Congress shall not have power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves: nor shall Congress have the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columwithout just compensation being first made

to the owners of such slaves. immediately considered and acted upon:

Whereas, the Union is in imminent danwisions of the third paragraph of the second THE subscriber, having purchased the foundry of Mesura Zorbangh, Sloat & Co., remerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced siness, and is now prepared to offer to the signed, residing in the same township, and the like a larger assortment of Machinery than those having claims against the same to prewould reconcile the differences between the remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave, North and the South; and whereas it is the under the said clause of the Constitution, cardinal principle of our representative sye and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF Will of the people, it is deemed necessary to shall pay for such fugitive, they shall pay for such fugitive. just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, of the several States on the proposed amend-county in which the said violence, intimi-Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, ments of the Constitution, with a view to Boots, Shoes, Transs, Carper Dags, and Harness, ments of the Constitution, with a view of dation, or remeter and damages, their submission by a vote of two-thirds of cover from it with interest and damages, and Roots of all kinds made to order.

Shoes and Roots of all kinds made to order. tive, and the said county, after it, has paid the said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong doers or rescuers by whom the ownfugitive slave, in like manner as the owner

himself might have sued and recovered. ARTICLE 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of land, the navigable rivers, or by sea; but the except by the unanimous consent of both branches of Congress.

ARTICLE 6. That, hereafter, the President of the United States shall hold office during the term of six years, and shall not be eligi-

ble to re-election. ARRICLE 7. The Constitution shall not be hereafter amended so as to destroy the effect of the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, nor so as to authorise Congress to interfere with or destroy any of the domestic institutions of the States, without the consent of

THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM.

all the States.

A Sermon Preached December 9, 1860, BY REV. HENRY J. VAN DYKE.

(Concluded from our last.)

hibiting the amount due to each county, at- believe; nor is their wrong to be winked at material into the more refined slander authority of Scripture in other matters, ants and laboring men running after their Ploughs always on hand and made to order at tested under the seal of the State by the because done fanatically or with good intenthe shortest notice, and Mackines, Beapers, &c., proper officers; and the Secretary of the Intions; for how much mischief may be terior shall draw drafts on the United States wrought with good designs! They have Treasury in favor of the Governors of the fallen into the common error of enthusiasts, respective States, for the amounts due the that of exaggerating their object, of feeling as several counties, to be paid the parties in if no evil existed but that which they opposes the county entitled to receive the same; ed, and as if no guilt could be compared with and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby that of countenancing and upholding it. authorized and required to pay the amount. The tone of their newspapers, so far as I of the said drafts out of any money in the have seen them, has often been fierce, bitter Treasury.

Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the oraters, some of them transported with fiery afthe Sanata to came said election seal, to sound the alarm against slavery of argument has continued until multitudes.

cruelty and crime. The abolitionist, in-will be repealed. Truth and justice will deed, proposed to convert slavcholders; and ultimately prevail; and God's blessing, and peration and exhausted on them the vocabu-lary of abuse. And he has reaped as he contest, who first stand forth to utter the thers in civil authority, and to the people lary of abuse. And he has reaped as he

Such is the testimony of Dr. Channing, given in the year 1836. What would he have thought and said if he had lived until the year 1860 and seen this little stream, over whose infant violence he lamented, tent misrepresentation of the legal principles involved in the relation between master and slave. They reiterate in a thousand are hereby requested to make proclamation exciting forms the assertion that the idea of property in man blots out his manhood and degrades him to the level of a brute or a poses at best that the relation between master and slave is not that which exists between man and man, but is a modification, at least, of that which exists between man and the british to hot the philosophers know that, according to the they may at least propagate their principles laws of every civilized country on earth, a in decent and respectful language. Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by Convenieus of three-fourths of the States man has property in her hu-band? The statutes of the State of New York, and of the State of New York, a every other Northern State, recognise and protect this property, and our courts of jus-tice have repeatedly assessed its value. If a man is killed on a railroad, his wife may bring suit and recover damages for the pe-cuniary loss she has suffered. If one man said line of latitude, involuntary servitude entice away the daughter of another, and

This, however, is not the worst or most prevalent form which their abusive spirit assumes. Their mode of arguing the ques-

law of the State. our criminal courts, and find that every day some cruel husband beats his wife, or some unnatural parent murders his child, or some discontented wife or husband seeks the dissolution of the marriage bond. In the next place, I turn to the orphan asylums and hospitals, and show there the miserable wrecks of domestic tyraphy in wives deserted, and children maimed by drunken paer was prevented from the recovery of his rents. In the last place, I go through our streets and into our tenement houses, and count the thousands of ragged children, who, amid ignorance and filth, are training for the prison and gallows. Summing all these facts together, I put them forth as would call this array of facts a "Key."instruction and discipline, that are training children at ten thousand firesides for useful-

Now what have I done? I have not misstated or exaggerated a single fact. And dels; and that all our notorious abolition men who must be nameless in this sacred yet am I not a falsifier and slanderer of the preachers have renounced the great doc-place; and in the land where such alaveholdan honest man in this city whose cheeks dards of the reformed churches—have re-would not burn with indignation at my one-sorted to the most violent processes of inter-Union which they fondly hoped would be sided and injurious statements? Now this pretation to avoid the obvious meaning of perpetual, commerce and manufactures, and is just what abolitionism has done in regard plain Scriptural texts, and ascribed to the all our great industrial and governmental to slaveholding. It has undertaken to illustrate its cardinal doctrine in works of piety and moral courage instinctively revolt. solution; and as abolitionism is the great fiction, and then, to sustain the creation of They make that to be sin which the Bible mischief-maker between North and South its fancy, has attempted to underpin it with does not declare to be sin. They denounce, so it is the great stumbling-block in the an accumulation of facts. These facts are in language such as the sternest prophets way of a peaceful settlement of our difficul-II.—THE PRINCIPLES OF ABOLITIONISM HAVE collected in precisely the way I have de- of the law never employed, a relation which ties. Its voice is still for war. The spirit exem propagated chiefly by misrepressing and compromise it utterly scribed. The statute books of slaveholding Jesus and his apostles recognised and regu-SENTATION AND ABUSE.

States are searched, and every wrong enactions of cruelty been. It is not a theory, but a demonstrated fact, that abolitionism leads to infidelity.

States are searched, and every wrong enactions been. It is not a theory, but a demonstrated fact, that abolitionism leads to infidelity. dent of the United States, to be paid out of the United States, to be paid out of the United States. Treasury in the manner the United States Treasury in the United States Treasury in the Manner Treasury in the Manner Treasury in the Manner Treasury in the United States Treasury in the United States Treasury in the United soised and recombed, and this mass of vile-who listen to abolition preachers will go and men could not extinguish. One man fidness and filth, from the kennels and sewers do likewise. And whether it be the resof society, is put forth as a faithful exhibi- traint of official position, or the preventing amid the burning of Rome; and the abolition of slaveholding. Senators in the forum, and ministers in the pulpit, distil this raw that Southern society is essentially barbarous, and that slaveholding had its origin in hell." Legislative bodies enact and reenact statutes which declare that slaveholdsuch an enormous crime that if a am only discharging my conscience toward. Oh, shame—shame that it should come to Southern man, under the broad shield of the flock over which I am set. When the this: and the name of our holy religion be the Constitution, and with the decisions of shepherd seeth the wolf coming he is bound so blasphemed! Let us hope in Christian the Constitution, and with the decisions o the Supreme Court of the country in his hand, shall come within their jurisdiction. and set up a claim to a fugitive slave, he

language of conciliation and proffer the olive branch of peace. The great fear is that the retraction will come to late; but ought to, and one day will, change the mode of its warfare, and adopt a new vocabulary. I believe in the liberty of the press and in that any man has a right before dod, of his the effe of civilised law, to speak and publish what he pleases without regard to the lish what he pleases without regard to the above all party interests, and ought at once consequences. With the conscientious control to blot out all party lines, so their origin is nor the law has any right to interfere; but the law ought to protect all men from the utterance of libellous words whose only ef-

fect is to create division and strife. I trust and pray; and call upon you to unite with me in the supplication, that God would give abolitionists repentance and a better mind, so that in time to come

III .-- ABOLITIONISH LEADS IN MULTITUDES OF CARRA, AND, AF A LOGICAL PROCESS, TO UTTER

On this point I would not and will not be misunderstood. I do not say that abolitionism is infidelity. I speak only of the tendencies of the system as indicated in its avowed principles and demonstrated in its practical fruits.

entice away the daughter of another, and marry her while she is still under age, the father may bring a civil suit for damages for the loss of that child's services, and the pecuniary compensation is the only redress the law provides. Thus the common law of Christendom and the statutes of our own State recognise property in man. In what does that property consist? Simply in such

"There are great principles in our nature, anticipate the near approach of the calamity as God has made us, which can never be seasile by any authority of a professed revenue children." The property consists not in the right to treat the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a brute, but simply in a legal claim for such services the slave like a as a man in that position may properly be required to render. And yet, abolitionists, in the face of the divine law, persist in de- a book would not and could not be received. What has created and fostered this aliena-

nouncing the very relation between master and slave "as a modification at least of that which exists between man and the brutes."

This assumption that men are capable of prevalent form which their abusive spirit prevalent form which their abusive spirit assumes. Their mode of arguing the questions of the land between the north and South, until disunion—that used to be whispered in orners—stalks forth in open daylight, and is prevalent form which their abusive spirit assumes. Their mode of arguing the questions are consistent with the distriction of the land between the North and South, until distriction between the North and South and to the owners of such slaves.

Assumes. Their mode of arguing the question of saveholding by a pretended appeal to facts is a tissue of misrepresentation from the conduction of the second to facts is a tissue of misrepresentation from the conduction of the second to facts is a tissue of misrepresentation from the conduction of the con C. H. BUEILLEI. Prof.

W. A. Duxcas, Sec'y [Dec. 31, 1060.]

Assigned's Notice.

Assigned's Notice of instruction from the instruction of the fourth paragraph of the second destination from the instruction of the fourth paragraph of the second destination from the instruction of the fourth paragraph of the second destination from the instruction of the constitution of the fourth paragraph of the second missions of the fourth paragraph of the second meaning to end. Let me illustrate my clining to end. Let me illustrate my clining to which they have section of the fourth paragraph of the section from men have spun out of the iron which their of the instruction from the instruction from men have spun out of the iron which their of the instruction from the instruction from men have spun out of the iron which their on the instruction from men have spun out of the instruc of creditors, of CONRAD MYERS and ELIZAthis impending disaster, and as amendments for it the full value of his fugitive slave in country, notice is hereby given to all persons by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of whose duty it was to arrest the said fugitive.

States shall pay the owner who shall pay the owner when a man says, "The Bible must teach | questions between the North and South-the aw of the State.

I show there enactments which nullify abolitionism, or I will not receive it he conflict of material interests growing out of signed, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlescent to the properly authenticated for settlescent to the members of either House can be had for and violence, and the owner thereby present them properly authenticated for settlescent to the constitution as ment.

JOHN HENRY MYERS,

would reconcile the differences between the constitution as which lawware offer to progress the laws. Then, such men which lawware offer to progress the laws of God and make divorce a market law of God which lawyers offer to procure the legal mys. Speak Lord, but speak in accordance as Daniel Websteer on the one side, and Calseparation of man and wife for a stipulated with the principles of human nature, or houn on the other, stood up face to face and price, to say nothing in this sacred place of they cannot be received by the great mass defended the rights of their respective conother advertisements which decency forbids of mankind as a divine revelation." The stituencies in words which will be quoted as me to quote. Then I turn to the records of fruit of such principles is just what we might long as the English tongue shall endure as has been sown broadcast, a plentiful crop of infidelity has sprung up. In the communities where anti-slavery excitement has but very soon its doctrines were embraced

I would call this array of facts a " key.

In this key I may nothing about the sweet charities and affections that flourish in ten thousand homes, not a word about the multitude of loving kindnesses that characteristical control of abolitionism upon individuals in the boiling cauldron of pointent structure.

Nor was this process confined to one side in the contest. Abuse always provokes retired of abolitionism upon individuals in passionate, hard words will be responded to the total of the total contest. ize the daily life of honest people, about the The effect of abolitionism upon individuals passionate, hard words will be responded to instruction and discipline, that are training is no less striking and mournful than its by harder blows. And now behold the reinfluence upon communities. It is a re-sult! In the halls where Webster and Calness here and glory hereafter; all this I markable and instructive fact, and one at houn, Adams and McDuffie, rendered the ignore, and quote only the statute book, the which Christian men would do well to pause very name of American statesmanship ilnewspapers, the records of criminal courts, and consider, that in this country all the lustrious, and revived the memory of classic and the miseries of the abodes of poverty. prominent leaders of abolitionism, outside eloquence, we have heard the outpouring of of the ministry, have become avowed infi- both Northern and Southern violence from deepest dye? Is there a virtuous woman or trines of grace as they are taught in the stangrace of God, that enables such preachers tion preacher "feels good" and overflows to row upon the stream and regard the with merriment, when he sees our merchtheir influence upon this one subject is all chests and the bread of their families "as if the more pernicious because they prophesy all creation was after them," and snuffs or in the name of Christ. In this sincere and the Southern breeze the scent of servile and plain utterance of my deep convictions, I civil war.

THERETENS OUR COUNTRY.
Here, as upon the preceding point, I will

seal of their approbation upon the seal of their approbation upon the doctrine of this discourse. And what he still more to the point, there seems to be sufficient discourse, there seems to be sufficient discourse that the man who his just been chosen to be the head of this nation is among the more conservative and Bible loving men of his party. We have no fears that if the new administration could be quietly insugurated it would or could abolitionise the Government. There are honest people enough in the Northern distes to prevent such a result. But, then while this is admitted as a simple matter of truth and justice, it cannot be denied, on the other hand.

tice, it cannot be denied, on the other hand, that abolitionism did enter, with all its characteristic bitterness, into the recent contest; that the result never could have been accomplished without its assistance, and that it now appropriates the victory in words of ridicule and scorn that sting like a ser-pent. Let me give you, as a single apeci-men of the spirit in which abolitionism has carried on its political warfare, an extract from a journal which claims to have a larger circulation than any other religious paper in the land. I quote from the New Yord Independent of September, 1856:

"The people will not levy war nor insugurate a revolution, even to relieve Kansas, until they have first tried what they can do by voting. If this peaceful remedy should fail to be applied this year, then the people will count the cost wisely, and decide for themselves boldly and firmly which is the better way—to rise in arms and throw off a Government worse than that of old King George or endure it another four years, and then vote again."

Such is the spirit—such the love to the Constitution and Union of these Statessooner or later it will come. Abolitionism with which this religious element has effected into and seeks to control our party pol-

I believe in the liberty of the press and in freedom of speech; but I do not believe that our present dangers are of a birth so that any man has a right before God, or in recent as 1856. As the questions now bevictions of our fellow citizens, neither we found far back of all party organizations as they now exist.

An article published twenty years ago in the Princeton Review contains this remark-

able language:
"The opinion that slaveholding is itself

a crime must operate to produce the disuni-on of the States and the division of all eccleaiastical societies in this country. Just so far as this opinion operates, it will lead those who entertain it to submit to any sacrifices to carry it out and give it effect. We shall become two nations in feeling, which must soon render us two nations in fact."

These words are wonderfully prophetic, and they who read the signs of the times must see that the period of their fulfilment draws near. In regard to ecclesiastical societies, the division foretold is already in a great measure accomplished. Three of

State recognise property in man. In what does that property consist? Simply in such services as a man or child may properly be required to render. This is all that the Lovitical law, or any other law, means when "There are great principles in our nature,"

"There are great principles in our nature," "There are great principles in our nature, anticipate the near approach of the calamity

eat principles of our nature (by which | of this upper world, it is taking hold upper

expect. Wherever the seed of abolitionism a model of eloquence and a pattern of man-

been most prevalent, the power of the gospel has invariably declined; and when the tide of fanaticism begins to subside, the wrecks of church order and of Christian seized upon it as a weapen for gratifying their character have been scattered on the shore. ambition or avenging their disappointments. I mean no disrespect to New England—to Under the shadow of their patronage, sinthe good men who there stand by the an- cere abolitionists became more bold and acient landmarks and contend earnestly for busive in advocating their principles. The the truth-nor to the illustrious dead whose unlawful and wicked business of enticing praise is in all the churches; but who does slaves from their masters was pushed forthese facts together, I put them not make the fruits of marriage in the city of New ism has achieved its most signal triumphs; the better days of the here and the smallest office, were electrically in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land? I have often ed to Congress upon this single issue; and infidelity in the land. not know that the States in which abolition- | ward with increasing real. Men who, in ism has achieved its most signal triumphs the better days of the Republic, could not fathers could come back, in the spirit and pulpit to mingle religious animosity with power of Elias, to attend a grand celebration the boiling cauldron of political strife.

ers as Washington and Madison united with

to give warning.

IV.—ABOLITIONISM IN THE CHIEF CAUSE OF THE the danger that such men do not comprehend the danger that stares them in the face,—
STRIPE THAT AGITATES AND THE DANGER THAT Indeed, who of us does fully comprehend it? In the eloquent words of Daniel Webster, "While the Union lasts we have high, ex-