which declare that slaveholding is such an the system as indicated in its avowed a rinci years and then yet again. Such its lave to the southern man, under ples and demonstrated in its practical fruits. Such is the spirit such the lave to the court one soll, cannot be morely a sectional energy by the Biblar but as stitution and Union of these States with which South on the other. It is a conflict that will enermens crimes that if a Southern man, under the hoost shield of the Constitution, and with the decision, of the Sipreme Court, of the one of its leading advocates has recently destinis religious claimed into and run the ploughshare of division through every country in his hand, shall come within their claimed, it tries the Bible by the principles of seeks to control our party politics.

| State and principles and principles are successed in the principles of seeks to control our party politics. stave he shall be punished with a fine of be made to support certain human, opinious of our present dangers are of a high so recent as North will do and will not do, as \$2000 and fifteen years? imprisonment. This fortest all platus upon our faith. That I may, 1856. As the questions now before the counts though all the people had bowed down to wormethod of argument has continued until multituiles of honest people in this and other lands let me quote from the recent, work of Mr. tereses and outher and other lands let me quote from the recent, work of Mr. tereses and outher and one to blot out all party believe that slaveholding is the sin of sins, the Barnes a passage which may well acrest the lines, so their origin is found far back of all party organizations, as they now exist.

There are great principles in our natures as An acrest published twenty years ago in the on incident in my own experience. A few a There are great principles in directors as An article published twenty years ago in the gautty assume that victory and the smile of selves, as much as possible, of all prejudice twenty from the center table of a Christian family in Scotland, by whom I had been by any authority of a professed revelation. If gauge. man of fierce countenance beating a naked woman. The contents of the book were professedly compiled from the testimony of Americans upon the subject of slavery. I dare not quote in this place the extracts which I made that the banks of the Mississippi are studded block on which masters cut off the hands of

tian families. Now in my heart I did not feel angry at the author of that book, nor at the School teacher who bestowed it upon his scholar, for in Christian charity I gave them charity for honesty in the case, but standing there a stranger among which my heart had so often made its pilgrin-age, I did feel that you and I, and every man in America, was wronged by the revilers of their native land, who teach foreigners that hanging seed of abolitionism has been sown broadcast, and cutting off hands, and acting women, are

lic squares, and that sins against chastity are

common and unrebuked in professedly Chris-

But we peed not go to toreign lands for proof the evidence to our doors: We have hown ac customed to laugh at these venal exhibitions of fanaticism, not thinking perhaps that what ren whose property and reputations we are bound to protect. The fact is, we have sufferhave been scattered far and wide, and now when the smoke of the conflagration come back to blind our eyes, and the heat of it begins to: scorch our industrial and commercial interests, it will not do for us to say that the utterances of that society are the ravings of a fanatical and insignificant few; for the men who compose it are honored in our midst with

titles and offices.
Its President is a Chief Instice of the State of New Jersey. The Ministers who have thrown over its doings the sanction of our holy religion are quoted and, magnified all over the land as the representative men of the age: and the man who stood up in its deliberations in the year 1852 and exhausted the vocabulary of abuse upon the compromise measures, and the great statesmen who framed them, is now Indge in our courts and the guardian of our churches-have resorted to the most violent lives and our property.

It will doubtless be said that misrepresentprogress of this unhappy contest, to the abolitionists of the North: that demagogues and They make that to be sin which the Bible does self-seeking men at the South have been violent and abusive, and newspapers professedly in the interest of the South, with a spirit which can be characterized as little less than diabolical, have circulated every scandal in the most agravated and irritating form. But suppose all this to be granted-what then? Can Christian men justify or palliate the wrath and evil Head; and attempting to justify this usurpaspeaking which are at their own doors by tion of Divine prerogatives by an appeal from pointing to the retalliation which they have God's law to the dictates of fallen human naprovoked from their neighbors? If I were ture, they would set up a spiritual tyrrany preaching to day to a Southern audience, it more offices and insufferable, because more arme grace to perform it; to tell them of their pervitself. And as the tree is; so have its sins in this matter; and especially would it be fruits been. It is not a theory, but a demon my privilege as a minister of the Gospel of strated fact, that abolitionism leads to infidelipeace a privilege from which no false views ty. Such men as Garrison and Giddings and of manhood should prevent me to exhort and Gerrit Smith, have yielded to the current of sish the memory of the battle-fields and council-chambers where our fathers cemented this And whether it be the restraints of official pocompact of the constitution to the utmost ex-

would tell the thousands of Christian minornaments of the American pulpit, and the tehs of thousands of Christian men and women in me, my heart can never grow cold. that if they will only be patient and hope to the end. all wrongs may ver be righted. Therefore I would be seech their not to put a great gulf hetween us and cut, off the very apportunity for reconciliation upon an honorable basis, by a revolution whose end no human eye can see. But, then, I am not preaching at the South.] stand here at one of the main fountain heads of the abuse we have complained of.

I stand here to reluke this sin, and exhort the guilty parties to repent and forsake it. It is magnanimous and Christlike for those from whom the first provocation came to make the first concession.

The legislative enactments which are in open and acknowledged violation of the constitution, and whose chief design is to put a stigma upon slaveholding, must and will be renealed. Truth and justice will ultimately prevail; and God's blessing and the blessings of generations yet unborn will rest upon that party, in this unhappy contest, who first stand forth to utter the language of conciliation and proffer the olive branch of peace. The great ear is that the retraction will come too late; but sooner or later it will come. Abolitioni m ought to, and one day will change the fits warfare, and adopt a new yocabulary, I believe in the liberty of the press and in freedom of speech; but I do not believe that any man has a right before God, or in the eye foristic bifterness into the recent contest; that civilized law to speak and publish what he pleases without regard to consequences. With the conscientious convictions of our fellow citizens, neither we nor the law has any right to interfere; but the law ought to protect all men from the utterance of libellous words, whose only effect is to create division and strife.

I trust and pray, and call upon you to unite abolitionists repentance and a better mind, so that in time to come they may at least prop gate their principles in decent and respectful language.

III .- ABOLITIONISM LEADS, IN MULTITUDES OF DASES, AND BY A LOCICAL PROCESS TO UTTER

On this naint I wouldnot and will not be misand entropy. I do not say that abolitionism is and throw off a government worse than that of ourselves that we shall be in entire peace and not improper.

intisdiction, and set un a claim to a fugitive freedom, It issists that the word of God must

tian family in Scotland, by whom I had been by any authority of a professed revelation. If guage:

tion family in Scotland, by whom I had been by any authority of a professed revelation from God,

toost kindly entertained, a book entitled of Life a book claiming to be a revelation from God, Stawed upon one of the children of the family husband and wife, parent and child, guardian as a reward of dilligence in an institution of and ward, such a book would not, and could

judging beforehand what is to be expected in a two nations in fact;? Divine revelation, is the cockatrice's egg, from which in all ages heresics have been hatched. my memorandum. It will be sufficient to This is the spiller's web which men have span that the period of their fulfillment draws near. way that the book asserts as undoubted facts, out of their own broins, and clinging to which In regard to ecclesiastical societies the division they have attempted to swing over the yawnwith ron gallows for the punishment of slaves ing abyse of infidelity: Alas how many have that in the city of Charleston the bloody fallen in and been dashed to pieces! When a fallen in and been dashed to pieces! When a nations are rent in twain by the simple question sets up the great principles of our nature tion sets up the great principles of our nature tion sets up the great principles of our nature tion sets about it was a single simple question. (by which he always means his, own precoudisobedient servants, may be seen in the pub-

ples of human nature, or they cannot be received by the great mass of mankind as a Divine in fact. Revelation ? The fruit of such principles, is just, what we might expect. Wherever the

that abolitionism has carried on its warrare by pel has invariably declined, and when the tide and the South until distinion—that used to be vanning abyss, into whose depths no eye but the farguage of abuse. The genual meeting of facatic say begins to subside, the wrecks of whispered in the corners—stalks forth in open God's can penetrate. Other men may cry the language of abuse. The annual meeting of facatic sor begins to subside, the wrecks of whispered in the conners—stalks forth in open of the American, anti-slavery Society brings Church deler and of Christian character bave daylight and is recognized as a necessity by line stand by the ancient landmarks and conbound to protect. The fact is, we have suffer- but who does not know that the States in which and fed with its poisoned milk, and instructed a fire to be built in our milds, whose sparks abolitionism has achieved its most signal tri- by its ministers, until girded with a strength ers could come back, in the spirit and power of Elias, to attend a grand celebration at Plymouth rock, they might well preach on this text: "If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham." The effect of aboli-

and consider, that in this country all the prominent leaders of abolitionism, outside of the ministry, have become avowed infidels; and that all our notorious abolition preachers have renounced the grand doctrines of grace as they are taught in the standards of the reformed processes of interpretation to avoid the obvious meaning of plain Scriptural texts, and ascribed niety and moral courage instinctively revolt. not require to be sin. They denounce in language such as the sternest prophets of the law never employed, a relation which Jesus and his Apostles recognized and regulated. seek to institute terms and texts of Christian communion atterly at variance with the organic law of the church as founded by its Divine

would be my duty, and I trust God would give bitrary and uncertain in its decisions, than pobeseech them as brethren. I would assure their own principles, and thrown the Bible over to abolition preachers will go and do likewise. Union of States, and who still stand by the sition, or the preventing grace of God that enables such preachers to row up the stream anregard the authority of Scripture in other mat

> STIFE THAT AGITATES AND THE DANGER THAT THREATENS OUR COUNTRY. . Here, as upon the preceding point, I will not misunderstood. I am not here as the advocate or opponent of any political party; and it is no more than simple justice for me to say

dainly that I do not consider Republican and Abolitionist as necessarily synonymous terms. There are tone of thousands of Christian men who voted with the successful party in the late who will not hesitate a moment to put the seal discourse. And what is still more to the servative and Bible-loving men of his party .-could abolitionize the government. There are prevent such a result. But, then, while this is admitted as a simple matter of truth and just. God grant that in my day, at least, that curtain ice, it cannot be denied, on the other hand, may not rise." https://doi.org/10.1001/10 the result never could have been accomplished bound and interlaced them with commercial without its assistance, and that it now appropriates the victory in words of ridicule and you a single specimen of the spirit in which ab-

York Independent, of September, 1860: "The people will not levy war nor inaugu- cossful secession for one cause, will suggest rate a revolution, even to relieve Kansas, until the same course for unother; and unless God they have first tried what they can do by vo- gives our public men wisdom and forbearance ting. If this peaceful remedy should fail to be of which the past few years have afforded too applied this year, then the people will count little evidence, the dissolution of this Union the cost and decide for themseves boldly and will be the signal for the disintegration of its firmly which is the better way to rise in arms elements. In such a chaos let us not flatter Mississippi, made his farther stay in the cabi-defence. It is ruinored that Fort Morgan was

The land to The stative boiles enact that - infi belity. Aspeak only of the tendencies of old King Giorge on andere it another few savets. The contest, on whose perflore redge

not be suspected of exaggeration on this point, ry rise in their industrible above all party in-

most kindly entertained, a book entitied a constraint as one cannot be supported by any fair interpretation, defended slavery, or crime must operate to produce the distinction of subsistence depends upon our trade with the placed it of the same hasis as the relation of the States and the division of allocedesiastical South, many of whom have been deluded by despatched to Charleston with reinforcements societies in the country. Just so far as this abolition demagorues, shall clamor in our for Major Anderson, has not been heard from, opinion operates it will lead those who enter- streets for bread, free labor may present some sa reward of dilligence in an institution of and water, such a maked by the mass as Divine revela- tain it to submit to any sacrifices to carry it problems which political economy has not carry it problems which political economy has not contained a maked tion. The assumption, that men are capable of nations in feeling, which must soon render us

> These words are wonderfielly prophetic, and they who read the signs of the times must see forefold is already in a great measure accomplished. Three of our great religious denomi-

It yet remains to be seen whether the Amereived opinions) as the supremo tribunal bo- lican Tract Society and the American Board of fore which even the law of God must be titled Foreign Missions will be revolutionized and -when a man says the Ribles must teach abo- dismembered by a contest which, we are told. litionism or I will not receive 10," he has als is to be annually renewed. In regard to the ready cut loose from the sliget anchr of faith. Union of these States there is too much reason True belief says, "Stock. Lord, thy solvant to fear that two are already two nations in feel-ful solution, at whatever pecuniary or social wants to hear." Abolitionism says "Speak, ing." and to anticipate the near approach of sacrifice, we would not feel so deeply or speak. lord, but speak in accordance, with the princi- the calamity which shall blot out some of the stars in our ensign, and make us two nations

And, what has brought us to the verge of this precipice? What evil spirit has put enmity between the seed of those whom God by a plentiful crop of infidelity has spring up. In this blessing on the wisdom and sacrifices of our the communities where agti slavery excitement, fathers, made, one desh? What has created has been most provident, the power of the Gos and fostered this eligantian between the North been scattered on the shorp. I mean no discer multiplies of thinking men in all sections of the spect to New England—to the good men who land? I helieve before God, that this division of feeling, of which actual disunion will be but tepid cornestly for the truth-not to the illust the expression and embodiment, was begotten down upon my spirit and the hair of my flest trious dead whose praise is in all the chareless, of abolitionism; has been rocked in its cradle umphs, are at the same time the great strong- which comes not altogether of this upper world holds of infidelity in the land? I have often it is taking hold upon the pillars of the constithought that if some of those old pilgrim fath- tution and shattering the hoble fabric to its

There, was a time when the constitional questions between the North and South-the conflict of material interests growing out of their differences in soil and production, were tionism in individuals is no has striking and discussed in the spirit of statesmanship and mournful than its influence on communities. Christian coursesy. Then such men as Daniel It is a remarkable and instructive feet, and one Webster on one side, and Calhoun on the other, at which Christian men would do well to pause stood up face to face and defended the rights of their respective constituency in words which will be quoted as long as the English tongue shall endure, as a model of eloquence and a patern of manly debate. But abolitionism began to creep in. It came first as a purely mor-al question, but very soon its doctrines were embraced by a sufficient number to hold the halance of power between contending parties in many districts and States. Aspirants for ation and abuse have not been confined, in the to the apostles of Christ principles from which the Presidency seized upon it as a weapon for gratifying their ambition or avenging their disappointments. Under the shadow of their patronage, sincere abolitionists became more bold and abusive in advocating their principles. The unlawful and wicked business of enticing slaves from their, masters was pushed forward with increased zeal. Men who in the better days of the republic could not have obtained the smallest office, were elected to Congress upon this single issue; and ministers of the Gospel descended from the pulpit, to mingle religious animosity with the boiling cauldron of political strife. Nor was this process confined to one side in the contest. Abuse always provokes recrimination. So long as human nature is passionate; hard words will be responded to by harder blows. And now behold the result? In the halls where Webster and Calhoun, Ad- proposition. ams and McDuffic rendered the very name of American statesmanshin illustrious and revi ved the memory of classic cloquence, we have them there are multitudes here who still cher | board. Thousands of humbler men who listen | heard the controuring of both Northern and Southern violence from men who must be comeless in this sacred place; and in the land where such slaveholders as Washington and Madison united with Hamilton and Hancock in cement ing the Union which they fondly hoped would ters, their influence upon this one subject is all be perpetual, commerce and manufactures, and isters, among whom are some of the brightest the more perincious; because they prophesy in all our great industrial and governmental interthe name of Christ. In this sincere and plain ests, are trombling on the verge of dissolution ; utterance of my deep convictions, I am only and as abolitionism is the great mischief-maker towards whom, while the love of Christ burns discharging my conscience, towards the flock between the North and South; so it is the great over which I am set. When the shepherd seeth stambling block in the way of a penceful set the wolf coming, he is bound to give warning, tlement of our difficulties. Its voice is still IV .- ABOLITION IS THE CHEEF CAUSE OF THE for war. The spirit of conciliation and compromise it utterly abnors, and, mingling a horrid mirth with its madness, buts into the hands of the advocates of secession the very fans with which to blow the embers of strife into a flame. One man threw a torch into the great temple of the Ephesians and kindled a conflagration which a hundred thousand brave men could net extinguish. One man fiddled and sang, and made his courtiers laugh amid the burning of Rome -and the Abolition preacher "feels good" and election who do not sympathize with the prin- overflows with merriment when he sees our ciples or aims of abolitionism. Among these merchants and laboring men running after their are some beloved members of my own flock, chests and the bread of their families. "as i all creation were after them," and snuffs on th of their appointion upon the doctrine of this Southern breeze the scent of servile and civil licans see a healthy reaction at the North that war. Oh, shame that it should come to this; will inevitably sweep them from power, as soon point, there seems to be sufficient evidence and the name of our hely religion be so blasthat the man who has just been, chosen to be phemed! Let us hope in Christian charity that the head of this nation is among the more con- such men do not comprehend the dangers that stares them in the face. Indeed, who of us We have no fears that if the new administra- fully comprehend it? In the cloquent words version-to concentrate public indignation tion could be quietly inaugurated, it would or of Daniel Webster, "While the Union lasts we have high, exciting and gratifying prospects honest people enough in the Northern States to spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil.

> A kind and wonderful providence has so tem pered the body of these States together, se and social ties, to say nothing of legal obliga tions, that no member can be severed, and esscorn that sting like a serpent. Let me give pocially no contest can be waged among th litionism has carried on, its political warfare, ery nerve, and a stagnation in the vital curmembers without quivering and anguishing ev by an extract from a journal which claims to vents of all. Let one star be blotted out from have a larger circulation than any other religiour ensign, and the moral gravitation which ions paper in the land. I quote from the New holds all in their orbits will be paralyzed, if not utterly destroyed. The living example of suc-

we seem toestand, cannot be merely a sectional State and neighborhood in the land. Abolition with which people view the institution of slafreedom. It issists that the word of God must. But we decrye out a layer two suppose that craters may talk about what sewe of, the will not do, as ship the image they had set up; but other men besides them will claim the right to speakother interests will need to be conserved be- the loss of our liberty; it well becomes us to sides the cause upon which they arro gantly assume that victory and the smile of When the thousands of working men whose paralyzed; and all her benevolent and industria, in the lortress would be sunk by the insurgent barrels, per day. Our fellow citizen S. W. al institutions are withering in the heat of this gans from Morris Island. There were rumors Bhanney, is the lucky owner of a third of this unnatural contest, it may become a questionnay, is it not already whispered in our counting houses whether this great metropolis can. be seperated from the people with whom her interest and heart is bound up, and continue to be controlled by a legislative policy against which she is continually protesting? or wheth er, following the great lights of history, she will at all hazzards set up for herself, and bolting the gateway of her magnificent harbor invite the free trade of the world to pour its riches into her bosom? Such are a few of the problems which bring the question of a dissoluinn home to us. If we were sure of a peace so earnestly. But who knows that it will be peaceful? Where is the surgeon who can sever even one member from the body politicwithout the shedding of blood? Where is the gany, killed a pair of steers, recently, but two statesman or political economist, who will undertake to control the parties, or direct the industrial interests of any, one State, amid the confusion and alarm of dissolution? Let us notdeceive ourselves. The chasm before us is a "who's afraid?" and whistle to keep courage up; but I confess my fears. Through the curtain that is about to rise; I see shallows. at which the horror of a great darkness settles stands up. Let'us appeal to the God of prace; in whose hands are the hearts of all men, to dispel the fearful vision, to infuse his loving

> ounds of brotherly kindness.
>
> But if we should have these supplications inswered; let us prove our faith by our works; take the beam out of our own eye, and obey the twofold precept of the text: "These things teach and exhort, and if any man teach other-wise, from such withdraw thyself."

spirit into our national councils; to give our

public men the meckness of wisdom, and to

bind the hearts of all the people once more in

M'Kean County Democrat.

Thursday, January 10, 1861.

Progress or Secession-Mississippi, undobtedly, passed an ordinance of immediate secession, on Wednesday.

ALABAMA,-The State convention is now in session. A committe of Thirteen was appointed to consider and report upon the necessity of sction by the State.

FLORIDA: On the 8th inst., the Convention dopted a resolution declaring it to be the right of States to withdraw from the Union under certoin causes, and that those causes now compel-Florida to exercise that right. This was carried by a vote of 62 to,5. It is reported that the Governor has taken possession of all the forts and other Federal property.

KENTUCKY .- Two conventions are in session. They will probably resolve that Kentucky will not be satisfied, with anything less than the concurrence of the North with Crittenden's

A dispatch to the convention, announcing been received. It created great excitement.

Louisiana. - So far as heard from secession delegates have have been chosen.

Without doubt the fifteen Southern States will be be united, and will, as sson as action is had, formally secede from the Union. From the feeling of the Republican party, we can tope for no other result. The great question now before the people is, whether they be allowed to depart in heace or a war of coercion. or conquest be waged on the part of the North. We know that the people, if allowed to act are utterly opposed to any such policy; nevertheless there is great danger—nay probability that the Republican leaders will precipitate a bloody war upon us. Many of them seem to be actuated by a blood-thirsty desire to shed the blood of their brethren. We have heard several Republicans express the hope that there be no peaceable settlement of the difficultiesthat they wished to see the South conquered. This would seem like madness on their part; but still there is method in in it. The Repubas the people can reach them: and with this the certainty of a "bread revolution" in the eastern cities, make them anxious to create a diagainst the seceding States, and by inaugurating a civil war, send off the thousands of starving men, whom their policy has brought to this extremity, to be "food for powder," hoping in the general confusion and ruin to escape the retribution sute to follow the success of Re-

publicanism. The Committee of the Virginia House of delegates have fixed upon the 15th of February ed to Charleston. for the meeting of the State convention, and the 6th of the same month for the election of deleegates. The general opinion was that Virgina would secode about the 20th of February. is Charleston. A proposition to appropriate \$10,000,000 for military purposes has been referred to a committee.

We have devoted the greater portion of the paper in giving a discourse delivered at Brooklyn by Rev. HENRY J. VANDYER, for which we ask a careful reading. . As the wide difference very, in different sections, and the intemperate promulgation of those views has already produced a severence of the States, to result, if not speedily settled, in a long bloody war, and examine the question of candor, and divest our

and in such quantities, and of such a quality, and some anxiety is felt, as threats were made that any vessel bringing succor to the troops in Washington Tuesday, that she had been at- enterprise, and we are glad of it. We wish he tacked in the neighborhood of Charleston, and We know of no man we would sooner see "rolmay realize a million dollars profit from it.that the city had been cannonaded by Major ing in wealth"than S. W. Bradley .- Olean Ad-Anderson, but little credence, however was lertiser. given to the report.

AR A. Cowan, of Westmoreland County, was elected U. S. Senator, by the Legislature, on Tuesday last, in place of Mr. Bigler. The fact that Mr. Cowan is an old Clay Whig, and eminently conservative, taken with the small vote given for Wilmot, tells well for Pennsylvania. He was elected by a strict party vote-

FAT CATTLE. F. H. ARNOLD, of Port Alleyears old; that weighed 1799 pounds, and were worth, at the market price, \$106,00 They vere short-horned Durham.

Congress -- Failure to do Anything,

Congress has not yet done anything to calm gitation, to tranquilize the public mind, and to adjust the matters in controversy between but too probable that Congress will do nothing to further these great ends. . The Committee f the two House have held various meetings, and entertained and discussed various plans of compromise and adjustment. Chief among these are the plans of Mr. CRITTENDEN. Judge Douglas, Mr. Rice, Mr. Rust and Mr. GRIMES. They have canvassed and they have voted on all, one after another-but they have agreed on none. To the credit of the members, decorur dignity and good temper have characterized their consultations and discussions.

The Black Republican members have obstinately refused to come up to the requirements of the exigency. They hazard revolution and a bloody war, by wilfully refusing to meet the crisis in a conciliatory, liberal and statesman ike spirit.

Meanwhile other instrumentalities are being nyoked. The members of the two Houses from the border States, slave and free, met in Washington to consider the crisis on Friday evening last. They remained in conference some time and adjourned over to another day. There is still another movement on foot, says Ion," the intelligent correspondent of the Balimore Sun .

"The circular prepared by Mr. Breckinridge and addressed to the border slaveholding States ecommending a Convention of those States to be held at Baltimore on the 12th of February or the purpose of considering the duties and interests of these States in relation to the political crisis, finds much favor. It has been already signed by number Representatives and Senators from the border States.

"The movement is looked to as one that af fords a possible chance—the best chance that s afforded in any quarter for an adjustment of the pending difficulties between the North and the South, or for the peaceful establishmen of new confederacies."

We begin to despair of any help from the pol ticians now assembled at Washington. Besides being identified with many of the matters in difference, they have distrust and ill-will towards each other, and suspect every plan to be trap set to eatch them.

Mr. Lincoln, who could, if he chose, accom olish much good, maintains what his friends consider a masterly reserve and inactivity, and efuses to do anything openly.

Under these circumstances, our only hone is the people—the masses of the north. If they will throw their leaders overboard, declare war upon the politicians, hold mass meetings but out the demagagues from their consulta tions, and speak and act for themselves, then ome good may be arrived at. In such meet ngs the resolutions and the proceedings are al most invariably managed by tricksters, who tiffe the real feelings of the people. Should the masses of the North act, as we hope they will, they ought by all means to emancipate themselves from the influence of the selfish leaders and pot-house politicians.

Washington, Jan. 5. On inquiry at the proper quarter, it has been ascertained that before June last, it being found hat the arms at the several arsenals were not

proportionately distributed, and that the Southern arsenals were quite deficient in those supplies, a distribution was made for equalization only, and for no other object. They were principally drawn from the Spring-

field armory and the arsenals at Watervliet, N. Y., and Watertown, Mass. The secession troubles, it is known, had not

hen commenced. After the distribution was completed, there remained a perpoderance of arms at the North. WLt. Gen. Scott was engaged till 4 o'clock

this morning on business connected with his department. The Republicans were again in caucus to day, their object being to agree on uniform legislative action.

Nonrock, Friday, Jan. 4. Yesterday great excitement prevailed here in nsequence of the report that four companies of soldiers at Fortress Monroe had been order

Lieut. J. H. Norse has sent in his resigna The "Brooklyn" is coaling and getting ready

or a cruise. It is rumored that her destination

Mobile, Friday, Jan. 4. The United States Arsenal was taken at day light this morning by the troops of this city .-Hon Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the In- It contained six stands of arms, 1,500 barrels rior, has resigned. The action of his States and other munitions of war. There was no taken last night.

It is understood that prominent members of he diplomatic corps have addressed this government in reference to to the commercial, incrests of their respective countries, in view of the present political troubles, and what degree of protection may be expected, or something to this effect. The government, however, has not yet replied.

Returns are daily received at the proper oflice from South Carolina pestmasters, showing that business has progressed as heretofore, including the honoring of contractors, orders for pay and purchase of postage stamps. Salutes were fired here to-day in hono, of the

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR. - ED-

LET THE PEOPLE ACT.

They are the most Durable Stoves Constructed! And the only one that is equal to the old fashloned Brick Ovens, for Baking, WARRANTED TEN YEARS!

Fairs throughout the United States.

Battle of New Orleans.

Ian. 28th.

Oil AT Cunas-Oil has been found at Cuba,

as to warrant the opinion that the supply is in-

"exhaustible," and the quality superior to any

yet discovered. The well is less than forty

feet deep, and yet the supply is equal to ten

January will be an important month for se-

cession conventions. The States which are

expected to follow the lead of South Carolina

will hold, their conventions on the following

days : Florida, Jan. 3; Alabama, Jan. 7th;

Georgia, Jan 9th ; Louisiana, Jan. 23d ; Texas,

STOVES! STOVES!!

Combination Brick Oven Cocking Stoves!

(THE LATHET INVENTION OF THE AGE.)

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o the Fire Brick Elevated Oven Cooking Stove,

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These S oves will be sold at greatly reduced prices. I am supplied with all kinds of COOKING, PARLOR & BOX STOVES! Together with a full assortment of

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Give me a call, at the old stand, ONE DOOR WEST OF THE ASTOR HOUSE. Smethoort, Jan: 10, 1861.

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A Book that every Farmer, Mechanic, and Business Man Wazits.

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Compiled from the Acts of Agrenbly by Wm. T. HAINES EDWARD F. JAMES,

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This work contains over 40th pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

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It contains the duties of Town dies to the superscript of the duties of the duties of the superscript.

It contains the dulies of Township Auditors. It contains the laws relative to Hogs and Sheep
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General Agent for M'Kean & Cameron Counties.

P. S. Good Canvassers are wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Application which must be made at an early date, addressed to the General Agent, as above will receive meants attention.

General Agent, as above will receive prompt attention.

R EMAINING in the Post-Office at Smeth-port, at the close of quarter ending Dec.

Starkweather, E. Oshea, James Martin, David Manly, Roda Sadeer, Harrison Kline, H. M. Cutter, Wm. Buckly, Charlotte M. Barron, J. W.

Rodgers, H. Gold Johns, N. F. S. SARTWELL, P. M. NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that I will not be responsible that I will not be responsible for any rain brought to the mill at Smethport, unless the bags containing it have the owner's name

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