s:arements. It concludes as follows:

total, 67 .- Detroit Free Press, Nov 28

who are lost so far as known:

the following results:

The President's Message.

We had, for a time, some hope of being able to give this document entire, this week. No advance copy, however, was forwarded to this city; and not until the morning of our going to press. did the Message arrive. We give our readers what has been forwarded by telegraph. Next week we opponents, to advocate or even to intimate that them the document to read, and to meshall send them the document, to read, and to preserve. It will be seen that the Message is firm against any right in a State to secede; and that it asserts strongly the duty of the Executive to preserve the public property, and to enforce the laws. The President might have spared himself some of his sectional reflections. But he is, upon the whole, conservative; and for this he deserves

a nation's thanks. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The President commences by considering the unparalled prosperity n all material interests, and asks why it is that discontent new so extensively prevails, and the Union, the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction. The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery, he says has at length produced its natural effects. Different sength produced its natural effects. Different sections are now arrayed against each other, and the time so much dreaded by Washington has arrived, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. The present danger has arisen not solely from the nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law, nor from the claim on the part of Congress or Territorial Legislatures to exclude Slavery from the Territories, but from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North for the last quarter of a century, has produced a malign influence on the slaves, and inspires them with vague notions of freedom; hence a sense of se-ourity no longer exists around the family altar. The feeling of peace at home has given place to fear of insurrection. Ho pursues this view further, and says that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and that no political union, how-ever fraught with blessings and benefits, can long continue if the consequence be to render the homes and firesides of nearly half the parties to the Federal Government and the disabilities of the Union habitually and hopelessly insecure. It is the President's conviction that the fatal period for severing the Union has not yet arrived, and his prayer is that the Constitution and Union may be preserved throughout all generations, but the causes of danger must be removed. For twenty-five years the slavery agitation in the North has been incessant. Pictorial hand-bills, incendiary documents, proceedings of State and County Conventions, Abolition sermons and lec-tures have been multiplied of late to an incredible extent. The time of Congress has been occupied by violent speeches on slavery. Appeals in pamphlets, &c., endorsed by distinguished names have been sent forth from Washington, and spread broadcast over the Union. How easy for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and restore peace and harmony to this distracted country! The Northerners alone can do it. All that is necessary, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and be permitted to manage their domestic institution in their own way. As sovereign States they, and they only, are responsible be-fore God and the world for slavery existing ists independent of all constitutions, asks: What among them. The North are not responsible for slavery, and have no more right to interfere with it than with a similar institution in Russia or solemn oath before God and the country to take Brazil. He relies on the good sense and patriotism of the South, and without its aid it is beyond from this obligation he cannot be absolved by the power of any President to restore peace and unity; limited and restricted as may be his pewer, he can accomplish little for good or for evil on such a momentous question; and this leads him to observe, that the election of a fellow-citizen to the office of President, does not of itself afford just cause for dissolving the Luion. To justify a resort to revolutionary re-Union. To justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must, he says, All the federal officers within its limits, through be guilty of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous whose agency alone these laws can be carried exercise of powers not granted by the Constitu-tion. The late election was held in strict con-longer have a District Judge, or District Attorney formity with its provisions. How then could the or Marshal, in South Carolina. In fact, the result justify a revolution to destroy this very whole Federal Government necessary for the dis-Constitution? He recommends that we should tribution of remedial justice among the people dent elect before resorting to such a remedy. He | not impossible to replace it. The only acts or then refers to the fears abroad that the President | the statute book bearing upon this subject, are stitutional rights of the South, and denies that March, 1807. These authorize the President such apprehensions are a sufficient pretext to after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal justify the destruction of the noblest system of with his posse comitatus, is unable to execute government ever devised by mortals. The very civil or criminal process in any particular case, nature of his office requires him to be conservative to call forth the militia, and employ the army The stern duty of administering the affairs and navy to aid him in performing this service of the Government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt violating a clear constitutional right. His province is not to make, but to execute the law, and it is a remarkable fact, that no single act has ever passed Congress, if we where no judicial authorities exist to issue except the Missouri Compromise, impairing in the slightest degree the rights of the South to it, and where even if there was such an officer. ists that such an act can be passed in the present.

Under these circumstances, he thinks the precept of Him who spake as man never speaketh, "sufficient unto the day be the evil thereof," should restrain us. The allegation that the Southern the collector unfortunately resign, a successo States are denied an equal right with the others | may be appointed to perform the duty. In rein the Territories, is referred to. To which he gard to the property of the United States is replies that Congress has never passed, and never will pass, an act to exclude slavery from the Territories, is referred to. To which he gard to the property of the United States is South Carolina, which has been purchased for will pass, an act to exclude slavery from the Territories, is referred to. To which he gard to the property of the United States is south Carolina, which has been purchased for a gard to the property of the United States is referred to. ritories, and that the Supreme Court has decided that slaves are property, and may be taken into the Territories and held there like other cypel the United States from this property by property under the protection of the Constitution. So far, then, as Congress is concerned, the of the forts has received orders to act strictly of objection is not to what they have done, but what they may do hereafter—and it would not be contended that the apprehension of future danger was a good reason for a dissolution of

He next refers to the act passed by the Territorial Legislature in Kansas, abolishing slavery. there, and declares that it shall be declared void by the Judiciary whenever the question shall be presented in a legal form. The Supreme Court ad solemnly decided that the Territorial Legislature had not this power; yet through the factious temper of the times, the correctness of its decision had been impugned, and an angry political conflict engendered. Those who have appealed from this judgment to popular assemblies, would, if they could, invest the Territorial Legislature with power to annul the rights of prop erty. This power Congress is expressly forbidby the Federal Constitution to exercise. The different State Legislatures of the Union are cised by the people of a Territory when framing their Constitution, preparatory to their admission as a State into the Union. It was only then that they could decide whether slavery should or should not exist. If it were otherwise, the right ing majorities of a Territorial Legislature. Such

He next refers to the acts passed in several' States to defeat the Fugitive Slave Law, and red been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths marks that for these neither Congress nor President should be held responsible. They were passed in violation of the Federal Constitution, and were, therefore, null and void. The Fugitive Slave Law had beed declared constitutional by all the courts-State and National-with the single exception of a State Court in Wisconsin, whose decision was afterwards reversed. Its validity had been established over and over again. It was founded on an express provision of the Constitution, requiring that fugitive slaves should be delivered up, and without this provision, it is a well-known fact, that the Constitution could not have been adopted. The Fugitive Slave Law had been the law of the land underone form or another from the days of Washington to the present. It would be the clear duty of the President elect, then, to see that it was enforced with rigor, against the conflicting enactments of State Legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty he would manifest a disregard for the Constitution and the laws, to the deep injury of one-half the States of the Commonwealth. To presume in advance that he will thus violate his duty, would be at war with every principle of justice and Christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act. He recommends that the State Legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional enactments, and remarks that unless this be done without delay no human power can save the Union. The Southern States have a right to demand this act of justice from the Northern States. If it should be refused then the Constitution will have been wilfully violated in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. Then the injured States, after having used all peaceful measures of redress, would be justified in revolutionary resistance. He confines his remarks to revolutionary resistance, because it has been claimed that any State can secode at her sovereign will and pleasure, without any violation of the Constitution or constitutional rights of the other States. That as each become parties to the Union by the vote of its own people assembled in convention, so in like manner she may things very unfavorable, tell some facts of a more retire. In order to justify secession it must be cheering character. We still think that actual the principle that federal government is a mere voluntary association of States to be dissolved secession, except possibly by South Carolina, at pleasure by any of the contracting parties. If so, the Confederacy is a mere rope of sand, to be dissolved by the first adverse wave of public fragments in a few weeks, which cost our forefathers many years of privation to establish. Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the

charges. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any, either among friends or moment that any State felt aggrieved she might secede. What a crushing argument would this have proved against those who dreaded that the rights of State might be endangered. The truth is that not until many years after was such a proposition ever conceived, and it was then met and refuted by the conclusive arguments of Gen. Jackson. (Here he quotes at length from Jackson's proclamation, and takes very decided ground against the right of any State to secode.) The President then takes up the case of South Carolina, defines his present position, and says he has given strict orders to United States officers to act solely on the defensive, and is much mistaken in their character if this defence will not be maintained. What is to be the character of the relations between South

Carolina and the Federal Government, remains to be defined and determined. The President adds: It is beyond the power of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of its sovereign rights to secure the remainder. In the language of Mr. Madison, who has been called the Father of the Constitution—"It was formed by the States; that is, by the people in cach of the States acting in their highest sov-ereign capacity, and formed, consequently, by the same authority which formed the State Con-stitutions." Nor is the Government, says the President, less a Government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers than the Governments created by several states. It is, like them, organized into legislative, executive, and judiciary departments. The President then argues that the Union was designed to be perpetual, and that the powers of the Federal Government embrace the very highest attributes of national sovereignty—that the sword and the purse are placed under its control. The Presithe States. In short, adds the President, the government created by the Constitution, and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of all these States in the enumerated cases, that each of them possesses over subjects not delegated to

the United States, but reserved to the States separately, or to the people. To the extent of the delegated powers, the Constitution of the United States is as binding upon its people as though it had been texually inserted thereon. Its framers, adds the President, never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they at its creation, guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. They did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine that the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to enable any State by her own act, and without the consent of her sister States, to discharge her people from all or any of her federal obligati The President, after acknowledging the right of resistance on the part of the governed agains wait for some overt act on the part of the Presi- has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if elect, from his antecedents, will invade the con- those of the 28th of February, 1795, and 3d of

process, and where there is no marshal to execute their property in slaves, and no probability ex- the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him. The same insuperabl obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs: the rev enue still continues to be collected, as heretofore at the Custom House in Charleston, and should the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., expel the United States from this property b force; but if otherwise, the officer in the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully

rest upon the heads of the assailants.

After some further remarks upon this subject the President declares that he has no authorit to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina, and argues the question as to whether the Constitution has delegated to Congress the power to force n State into submission which is attempting t withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy, arriving at the conclusion, after much serious reflection, that it has no such pow er. The President solemnly invokes his countrymen to pause and deliberate before determin ing to destroy the Union, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began. He says that the slavery question, like everything human will have its day, and expresses the firm belief that it has passed the culminating point. But if in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish the evil may become irrepressible. Congress, he says, can contribute much to avert it, by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils should not exist. If it were otherwise, the right of property in slaves would depend on the shift its own preservation. This has been tried at able portion of the people, and afforded no good the fifth article for its own amendment. Under the people of the different critical periods of our history, and altwo-thirds of both houses of Congress, and have of the several States, and have consequently be ome parts of the Constitution

After some further remarks, the President oncludes by alluding to the condition of our foreign and domestic affairs when he en-tered upon the duties of his office, which were not at all satisfactory, and when, he says, we take a retrospect of what was then our condition, and contrast this with its material prosperity, we have abundant reason to return our thanks to that merciful Providence who has never forsake us as a nation.

The President then alludes to our foreign relaions, which are generally of a satisfactory character. He also treats of the condition country, and among other topics adverts to the lifficulties now existing in Kansas.

Kansas.

Troubles in this afflicted Territory are again rife. Capt. Montgomery, of former notoriety, has again an organized band, and is reported as committing depredations, and threatening the border counties in Missouri. United States troops, under General Harney, have been sent to the scene of disturbance. One grievance is, the expelling of settlers from reserved Indian lands; another is, the sale of lands from actual settlers, who are not able to pay the entrance money to Government; a third is, the kidnapping of free negroes who fied from Arkansas rather than be sold into slavery. Reports are very numerous, and are so contradictory that we know not how to get at the truth.

The Secession Movement. The telegraph still brings tidings awfully threatening. Letters and papers, with some will not be among the follies of the present gen-

eration. be dissolved by the first adverse wave of puolic opinion. These whole thirty-three States may resolve themselves into so many potty, jarring, and hostile provinces, each retiring whenever any sudden excitement might impel. By this process a Union might be broken into many to the 4th of March next, on abandoning that

hope, says: "We certainly deprecate war with the Northern history of the Constitution which was framed with great deliberation and care, and submitted to conventions of the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at great length in these bodies, composed of the

first men of the country. Its opponents contends | what name he pleases, but the sword will then be ded that it conferred powers upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of States, while its advocates maintained that under a fair construction there was no foundation for such der one Government, will have ended, and ended forever. He is totally mistaken in supposing that South Carolina wishes to enter into a conflict with him. Not a State in the Union, we believe, has had more confidence in his administration, than South Carolina. Our people will reluctantly realize the fact that he will place his Administration in the van of the Abolition party of the North, to compel, by force of arms, a sub-mission by the South to their authority. But when they do realize it, they will also realize how utterly hopeless, how desperately fatal, must be the continuance of any further union with the people of the North. Nor do the people of South Carolina desire, by the shedding of blood, 'to drag the other States into the movement of dissolution.' If such was our purpose, we could inforce it any morning of the week. The forts in our bay are within sight of Charleston. But if he chooses to begin the game of bloodshedding, we shall not decline it, for we know as well as he does that it will - drag the other States into the movement of dissolution.' Whilst the Banks of the North are crashing around him, and bank-ruptcy sits in the Capitol, the sword will be a itting accompaniment to the villainies and tyrannics which have produced the present calamitous state of things. We are ready."

To this the New-York Times responds:

forting language. We deplore it, and the spirit which prompts it, and the occurrence of anything which can give a shadow of pretext for using it. But we should only aggravate the evil by speaking of it in terms which find no warrant in fact or in reason. If South Carolina is determined upon secession, she should make the plunge with her eyes open. She must face all the consequences—and among them all, the most unquestionable is War. Not that we wish it—not that thousands and tens of thousands of good men among us would not weep the bitterest tears they ever shed in their lives, over so dismal, so dreadful a prospect. But there is no possibility of escaping it." All this looks threatening, but it by no means

takes away our hope. The Lord reigns. And the hearts of the people are for peace.

FOUR MISSING STRAMERS-Discovery of Portions of the Wrecks .- No doubt is now entertained respecting the melancholy fate of the four steamers which have long been missing—namely, the Edinburg, iron screw steamer, 800 tons; belonging to Leith, outward bound to Cronslandt; the Moscow, also an iron corew steamer, 600 tons, of London, bound to the same port; the Viscount Lambion, steamer, belonging to Sunderland, and the Thor, from Copenhagen for Hull. It will be remembered they started on their voyage a day or two prior to the outbreak of the terrible storu which swept the North sea and Baltio on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, when so many vessels were wrecked. With the exception of the Moscow, nothing has been beard of them from the period of their sailing, and from quantities of wreckage and cotton that has been met with in the North sea, it is inferred that the whole of the ships in question must have foundered during the fearful hurricane, and every soul belonging to them met with a watery grave. The Edinburg, which was a superior class from ship, was rated in Loyd's Register, A 1, for 12 years. Her crew consisted of Cap. Steele, and twenty seven officers and men. Like the Artic steamer, which was lost in the course of the storm, abo was burdened with a daugerous deck load, at this advanced period of the season—namely, 2 steem boilers, and nearly 500 bales of cotton, piled in tiers, fore and aft. She carried some passengers for St. Petersburg : among them was Dr. Matenzie, his wife and several children.
It is believed that there are 24 widows, and

nearly 60 children bereaved by the deplorable loss of this ship. The wreckage seen, supposed to be part of the steamer, consisted of cabin furniture, panels, &c., and a heard with the letter "H" on it, painted in blue and gold It was passed in lat. 55 N., 30 deg 30 min. E, together with a large quantity of cotton bales. The where of the Edinburg believe the wreckage to to have belonged to that vessel. Respecting the Moscow, a quantity of wreck and bales of goods, known to have formed part of her cargo have been washed ashore on the coast of Jutland. Among the wreckage was some baggage belonging to one of the Cabin passengers, of whom there were six on board. The bales of cotton are in possession of Captain Boulton, of Lloyd's association, who was sent out to Juliand to pro test the underwriters' interests in the wreck of the Accideteamer. At first the cotton was sup posed to belong to that vessel, the Arctic, but when closely inspected it was discovered they bore the brand of the Moscow.

It is somewhat remarkable that the Moscow and Arctic, which were both from one port, Grimsby, sailed at the same time for St. Petersburg She kept company with the Arctic on the passage ecross the North Sea until a few hours of the wreck of the Arctic, when the master of the latter lost sight of her, and that was the last time she was seen. She, like the Edinburg, had an immense deck cargo, chiefly coton bales-piled the whole length of the deck, and which is mainly accountable for her loss. That she was one of the two steamers seen to founder near the Staw, on the Danish coast, there appears to be very little doubt. Her orew numbered about twenty-five hands, most of whom were married men, and bave left families uppro teored. Other wreckage have been washed ashere on the const of Jutland—evidently from other missing steamers—the Thor and Viscount Lambton. The Board of Trade baving ordered an inquiry into the loss of the Arc is steamer, the whole question of steamers being allowed to carry heavy deck cargoes when bad weather must be experienced, is to be fully gone into, and which it is expected will terminate in some recommendation to the government to pass an enactinent prohibiling deck loads at the period above mentioned, as both dangerous to life and property. It is on record that a great many vessels have been lost, with their crows, in con sequence of carrying heavy deck loads. It is computed that the loss of these fine steamers and

FORT KEARNEY, Dec 2.—The Pony Express from San Francisco to the 21st. The election returns are not quite complete. The total vote returned is 117,816. Lincoln, 38,646, Douglas, 37,349; Brocking 33,357; Bell, 8.467. The vote of the State cannot exceed 118,500. Lincoln is generally conceded to have a plurality of 200 to 1000. 700 to 1000.

sargoes will exceed £150,000 .- London Star,

The returns from all the counties in Oregon give Lincoln 318 majority over Breckinridge. Douglas Great anxiety exists in California for further intelligence from the east, the latest dates from St. The Pony express, with dates to the 11th, has not arrived although overdue.

The late storms caused much damage in the interior of the State. Many fluxes and ditches were seriously injured, houses unrouted, and fences blown Wm. Shannon, editor of the Visalia Delta, and Wm. G. Morris, a lawyer residing in Visalia, had a rencontre, growing out of a political controversy on the 15th, during which Shannon was killed, after the parties had exchanged several shots. Morris has been acquitted on the ground that he acted in

The yield of the Fremont gold mines in the past two weeks, is stated, by the managers, to be \$32,500.

Accounts from lower California state that the band of fillibusters, who have been committing mur-ders and depredations in Peninsula, are all driven out, leaving the country quiet.

THE GREAT GALB-Sixty seven Lives known to be Lost -The captains of vessels who were out in the terrific gale of last Saturday, and Sunday, represent it as the severent by far of any experienced for many years past It was so on Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and, if we may judge by the number of disasters reported, it must have been so ou Lake Ontario. as well. Such was the force and height of the waves that the crew were obliged to cling to the rigging for safety, and it was certain death for them to lose their hold. The loss of several lives is already reported as

having occurred in this manner. Everything

on deck, even to hawsers weighing tons, were swept everboard as so many shavings would have been. The man at the wheel was in all cases inshed to his post in order to enable him to retain his position. Bulwarks on each side were cut away in order to give the heavy seas a free channel of escape from the decks. The wind and the waves, however, were not the only dangers that threatened, for the weather was so pierceingly cold that the vessels became in a short time a perfect glare of ior; the rigging was encased in it, the ioioles bung thick and long from the spars, and the decks were often covered with ice to the depth of six inches. Of the many lives that have been lost and the large amount of property that has been destroyed, no inconsiderable portion is owing to the severe cold. We have reports of vessels which were wholly unmanageable because everything about them had frozen so stiff that they could not be controlled. This was the case with the two lost near Goderich; the crew stood by aud saw them driven upon the shore to certain de-struction, without being able to avert their fate in the least. Many of them who did not lose

their lives altogether have been so badly frozen

that they will be maimed for life.

Last week was by all odds the most disastrous of the season, or of many seasons, to the lake marine. More lives and more property have been lost than during the same length of time for years and years. Many vesselmen say they have never known such a storm as that with which the week closed for more than twenty

years that they have been on the lakes, while government,) has just taken an important step on the lakes, while others say that it has never been equaled sizes on the path of civilization and clerical reform.

The King in accordance with the Legislative Circulation, 10.000 Daily. Here follows detailed accounts of the various Chambers, has just decreed that every Jew who disasters of which we have already given brief has not been condemned for any criminal action, We can now begin to form some certmate of without any restriction, and to follow any callthe number of lives that have been lost by this ing, or to acquire property of any kind, under terrific gale, though this estimate must neces. the same circumstances as the Christians in that sarily be imperfect. Where the crews of vessels have been lost, we estimate the number at eight decree with great satisfaction, and it is hoped for a crew, which will rather fall below than exceed the true number. The following are those religion since 1660.

Propeller Dacotab, 24; propeller Jersey City, 17; propeller Cayahoga, 1; brig F. B. Gardner, 1; schooner Marco Polo, 8; schooner Wm. Maxwell. 7; schooner Tornado, 8; schooner Omar Pasha, 1; SOUTH CAROLINA CONSIDERED "AS A FIRST CLASS POWER"-A report made to the leginlature of South Carolius of the births, disaths and population of that State for the year 1857, gives

Births, Deaths, Incresse... 4 678 2.017 1,711 ...14 292 8,770 5,522 Excess slaves,...9,564 6.858 3.811 101,461 This excess in the increase of slave over free population has always existed in South Carolins. Thus in 1860 the proportion of white to the whole population was 56,79—somewhat over one-half. At the times of the last five censuses respectively, the white element has grown down as follows, viz: 51 60, 47.33, 44.88, 43.59,

The regularity of this decrease is very curious.

135 760 were males, 63.180 under 16 years of age, 7 043 born in other States (cen. 1850.) 64,437 5,568 born in foreign countries,

Of her total white population

Total ......58,876 born in the State South Carolina and over sixteen years of are, including non-staveholders and her sick, blind and ineane. Something New and Valuable.

The new Catalogue of the Iron City Commer cial College, containing about one hundred pa ges, just issued, is one of the finest things of the kind ever published. By this it is seen that this school has enjoye an unwonted degree of prosperity, and that it is justly entitled to the reputation it has so long njoyed, of being unsurpassed in the facilities i affords for acquiring a thorough business educa-tion. Nearly every State in the Union is repre-sented in the roll of the Catalogue. The docu-ment is an important one, and should be in the hands of every one intrusted in educational affairs. Copies of the Catalogue, with specimens of Prof. Cowley's inimitable penmanship will be mailed, post paid, to any address, enclosing five letter stamps to Jenkins & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for it at once.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] L'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge in Missouri Job P. O., OREGON Co., Mo., July 22d, 1855.

Messes. Fleming Bros.. Dear. Sirs :- I have used Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by you, in my family, and I do think it the best preparation now in use for expelling worms from the human system. My neighbors have also used it with the same success. You are at liberty to use this as you see fit. Yours, &c.,

WM. O. NETTLE. The above is a sample of certificates daily received by the proprietors, Fleming Bros., of HUMPHREY RUSK, in the 66th year of his age. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills. We think we are safe in saying they are the most reliable and popular remedies of the day as a husband, parent, friend, neighbor, and citizen. He died Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane' in peace. elebrated Vermifuge, manu Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature FLEMING BROS. [15.]

#### Hews. Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Royal squadron, with the Prince of Wales ad a tedious and stormy passage, from Portland. Instead of ten or twelve days, the voyage occupied twenty-seven days. Of course there was no little anxiety about the Prince's safety. But land's sailors. The English express much delight at the re-

eption of the Prince in the United States, and the duties devolving upon her with marked fidelity an hey anticipate great political and social benefits o result. Certainly no two nations have as deep n interest in each others welfare, and none are bound together by so many strong and endearing ties. As the Prince was approaching England's coast, Lord Palmerston, an invited guest of the Salters' Company, at a brilliant banquet, was upon his feet, addressing the distinguished company assembled upon the visit of the Prince of Vales to the United States.

Of Palmerston's address, the correspondent of

he North American says: "It was to be expected," exclaimed his lordship, frequently interrupted by great and enthusiastic cheering, "that when the future hope of England visited the subjects of her Majesty in our North American provinces, he would be received with that enthusiastic affection which beomes a loyal and an attached people. Our anicipations have not been disappointed. The reception of the Prince has been worthy of the ople who gave it, and honorable to the family of which he is so distinguished a member, and we may hope that that visit will cement more closely those ties which I trust are long destined to bind together that portion of the Queen's do-minions and the mother country. But we had not an equal right to expect that when his Royal Highness visited the United States he would be received with anything more than the courtesy which civilized nations accord to distinguished members of the reigning house of another country. But I must say it has been most gratifying to witness the cordiality, the heartfelt kindness, the generous hospitality, and I may say the enthusiastic delight with which that illustrious Prince was welcomed by our cousins in the United States. They have shown themselves, indeed, to be a noble and a generous people. They have shown that they have not forgotten the common stock from which they and we have sprung; and in spite of events which, if not buried in oblivion, might have produced some slight alienation between us, they received our uture sovereign—and I trust that future day may be long distant—they received the oldest son of our gracious sovereign, not as if he were a stranger belonging to another land, but as if he had been born in their own country, and had been a citizen of their own republic. I trust, gentlenen, that the remembrauce of the generous kindness thus exhibited by the people of the United States will ever be cherished by the people of these kingdoms. I believe the memory of the Prince's visit will long survive in the breasts f the American nation, and that there mutual recollections will tend more closely than ever to knit together those two great people." The burst, of cheering that followed these well conceived observations of Lord Palmerston, woke up the echoes of the roof of the noble hall of the Salters' Company. Nothing could have passed off more harmoniously from the outset to the close than the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada and the United States; and may all the good anticipated from it come to pass. THE PAPAL STATES.

The following is the official statement of the voting in Umbria: Voters on the lists 123,011; of this number 97,040 voted yes; 380 voted no; and 205 votes were null. In the Marches, 138,-783 voted yes; 1,212 no; and 260 were null.

Rome, Nov. 9.—An extraordinary council of Cardinals took place yesterday. The secret Committee has collected the votes of Rome on the

question of annexation. The Pope in accordance with annual custom, G A Z E T T E goons, a few of whom still constitute the effective cavalry of the Papal army. French troops were arrayed on the Plazza, and the civic or Palatine soldiers filled the church. Both in coming and going his Holiness was received with faint cheers; but the feeling was evidently partial, and the general reception of the Papal cortege was extremely cold, whilst the personal appearance of the Pontiff was grave and careworn.

SWEDEN. Sweden, which was always considered the most intolerant of the Protestant States in Europe with regard to religious liberty, (where the bishops constitute a political body of the State, and exercise considerable influence with the

has permission to establish himself in Sweden decree with great satisfaction, and it is hoped that the government will also very soon liberate the Roman Catholics of Sweden from the obstacles placed in the way of the exercises of their

CHINA: The English and French forces advanced to within twelve miles of Pekin, before the Emperor would agree to sign the treaty. It provides remuneration to the allies for the expenses of the war, and some important facilities for trade and commerce. The particulars are not yet received.

## Special Hotices.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement. my26-1y

#### Married.

On Wednesday, November 21st, at the residence of the fficialting minister, by Rev. J. E. Caruthers, Mr. All. M. Bell, formerly of Kansas Territory, to Miss Sarah M., laughter of Mr. David Risher, of Armstrong County, Pa. By Rev. W. Morris Grimes, at the Post House, M'Connells-ville, Obio; September 27th, Mr. Samuel Wilson to Miss Charlottz Ross. At the same place, November 22d, Mr. JOHN ROWLAND to Miss MARY JANE TANKHILL, all of Bristol, November 22d, by Rev. T. B. Van Eman, at the residence of Mr. George Hazelbaker, Sr., Mr. John H. Cunnard to Miss Anne A. Hazelbaken, both of Fayette City, Pa. On the 22d of November, by Rev. J. Mateer, Mr. John Smith, of Frostburg, to Miss Matilda Maxwell, of Curlls ville, Clarion County, Pa. At Vermillion, on the 21st ult., by Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. JACOB DENEL to Miss Lois Ann Robinson, all of Dakots September 18th, by Rev. J. F. Boyd, Mr. Walter Harris to Miss Mary Jake Eakin, both of Venango County, Pr. November 1st, Mr. Jones Turner to Miss Mary Baker, both near Centretown. Mercer County, Pr. November 15th, Mr. James J. Chittick, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. Robert Patterson, near Centretown, Mercer Co., Pa. On the same day, Mr. David M. Waldron, of Moreer County, to Miss Prika Shira, of Butter County, Pa. to Miss Pelifa Shira, of Butler County, Pa.

October 21th, by Rev. B. C. Critchlow, at the house of the bride's mother, in New Brighton, Josh Wells to Sarah A. Scorr, both of New Brighton, Dosh Wells to Sarah Greenwood Institute, New Brighton, Edward H. Walton, of Philadelphia, to Miss Lazetta Towneen, of New Brighton. October 25th, at the residence of the bride's mother, John M. McMillan to Margaret A. Johnston, both of Beaver County, Pa. November 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, Ary W. Broyming, of Paxton, Mass, to Maxidughter of J. Winans, M.D., of New Brighton. November Sti, at the parsonage, in New Brighton, Thos. M. McCond to Stather B. Ceitchlow, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

# @bituary

[Announcements, Gratis; Additional Remarks, Fiv ENTS A LINE, NINE WORDS BEING A LINE.] Mr. Rusk was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian churc of M'Connellsville, Ohio, and was highly esteemed in all the relations he sustained as a member and officer of the church.

DIED\_No Pa., of discuse of the heart, JANE ROBINSON, Sr., aged ears and 18 days. Her affliction on a sick bed was of very short duration, an she anticipated her dissolution at hand. She had her house set in order, and seemed to say, "I welcome the tomb."... "Then, sweet be my rest till He bid me arise,

To hail Him in triumph descending the skies." DIRD—On Sabbath morning, November 11th, near Dalton, Vayne County, Ohio, Mrs. SARAH LATIMER, in the 58th ear of her age. The decease of this estimable lady was very sudden. She retired to rest in usual health; shortly after midnight her husband was startled by her laborious respiration, but before a light could be procured, or the family assembled, the vital spark had fled. But although the cry came thus at midnight, if Go ye out to meet Him," we trust her lamp was not only furnished with oil, but trimmed and burning. And while her friends, by the suddenness of her removal, have been deher friends, by the suddenness of her removal, have been de prived of the consolation which a triumphant death-scen light have given, they have the more valuable testimony to the genuincness of her piety, which a well-spent life afford Mrs. Latimer enjoyed the advantages of a religious edu cation, and in early life united with the Presbyterian churc of Island Creek, Jefferson County, of which church her parents were among the original members. In 1884 her hus his having a little taste of rough sea fare, will band removed to the vicinity of Dalton. To the church in be no injury to his future sympathy for Eng- that place her connexion was immediately transferred, and or more than twenty-five years she there evinced the since ity of her profession by an eminently consistent walk and conversation. In the various relations of life, she discharged

> nergy! "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." DIED Of dyptheria, October 31st, ELLA AGNES, daugher of J. B. and Lucinda Parks, near Leechburg, Pa., aged the, and 27 days. Our Ella's gone, our hearts are lone and sad; We laid her gently in the grave so low;

The message came, her ransomed spirit fled-Oh, why our darling? why should Ella go? Look up! at Jesus' feet, so bright, so fair, A ransomed host of happy spirits fall; And see! Oh, see! your little Ella there, Her harp, her voice, the sweetest of them all.

DIED—Near Lewisville, Indiana County, Pa., on Novem-ier 24th, of disease of the throat, Miss MARGARET ANN. aughter of Andrew and Mary Jane Richey, in the 16th year of her age.

She left home in good health, to spend a few days amo her friends, and in one week she was brought home a corpse. She had not made a public profession of religion, but contemplated doing so soon, if her life had been spared; her religious exercises during her brief sickness, encourage the hope that she was prepared for her change. "Be ye also ready; or in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh "In the silent grave we laid her,

Fell from trees that wave above her, . Emblem of our times so brief. "In the silent tomb we laid her, Earth to earth, and dust to dust, The spirit's gone to God who gave her,

In heaven she dwells with him, we trust." DIED—On the 27th of November, in the 30th year of her age, Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. W. Kerr, of North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pa. The deceased was a member of the Church, and gave ev ence of her faith in Christ, in her life and death. About hree hours before her departure, she said to the family, "I m dying;" and a few moments before she breathed her la her head resting on her sister's bosom, she felt it heave, and

said, "Sister, mourn not for me; I am happy." DIED—On the 23d of October, R. BURNETT LEASON, nember of the Senior Class of Washington College, Pa. The deceased was a son of Mr. Samuel Leason, a Rulin Elder in the Scrubgrass Presbyterian church. Alleghen Presbytery. He was twenty-two years of age on the 1st of last July. Christian training was not lost upon him, no were the prayers, of parents in his behalf unhe een a member of the church for a year, and had given good will find the most complete assortment of books relating to their business that can be found in the world, at C. M. SAX-to God, even while overwhelmed with unutterable grief. He Row, New York. Send for a catalogue. febls.ly vas spending a vacation at his father's and this was the manner of his death: He had made preparation for taking a ride

upon a young horse; but just as he was seating himself in the saddle, he was thrown from the horse with tremendous violence upon the ground, and falling upon his head, was s njured that he lived but cleven hours. In the morning he was in the enjoyment of perfect health, and in the evening his soul took its flight from this lower world, leaving a lifeless body to be cared for by his friends. In the morning he led his father's family in their devotions, and in the evening e was called to join in the worship of other redeemed spirit and holy angels above. He was a young man of more than ordinary talent, and was to have represented the Literary Society to which he belonged, as orator, at their next contest. He was looking foreard to the ministry as the work to which God was calling him. But his Master has taken the will for the dead, and given him the reward without the labor. May many of his youthful companions devote themselves to the work in which

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he expected to spend his life!

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The fifteen volumes of our edition will be a reprint of the seven thick 8vo. volumes of our edition will be incomplished to their volumes of this edition, meaning of course the English edition. We have given the supervisors of the Press directions to change the references, so that this edition shall mean ours in fifteen volumes. Thus, for example, the word three, first page of the preface in volume XI, third line from the bottom, should be seven; and the words this volume, at the beginning of the next page; refer to the English volume which contains the matter of volumes XI and XII, and a small portion of vol. XIII in our edition. Errors of this kind will be carefully avoided in the future. Only two or three of them occur in this first volume of our reprint.

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