WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

ASHTABULA:

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 19, 1861.

To the Republicans of Ashtabula County.

As soon as practicable after the 4th of March next, it will be expected that the Post Offices will be placed in the hands of Republicans. Believing that it will be less trouble to applicants, and more satisfactory to the people, the Republican Central Committee would respectfully suggest that the Republican voters of each Township meet at their usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1861, at 1 o'clock, P. M., organize by electing three Judges and two clerks, who shall keep regular Poll Books. Let the Polls be kept open from one until four o'clock, and the candidate to be selected by ballot. When the Polls are closed, let the ballots be counted and the Poll books certified in the usual form, sealed up and transmitted to D. Cadwell, Chairman Central Committee, at Jefferson, who will see that the necessary papers are forwarded to Washington, to secure the appointment of the candidate receiving the most votes. In those townships where there are two or more Post Offices, the township committees can make arrangements for those who are interested in the particular office, to meet at some convenient place, or the whole township meet at the same place, as is thought best.

D. CADWELL,
J. A. GIDDINGS,
S. S. BURNELL,
ED. A. WOOD,
H. C. TOMBS,
Committee.

Jefferson, Jan. 7, 1861.

The contradictory news about the Star of the West entering Charleston harbor, which we alluded to as we were going to press last week, has had time to assume a more reliable shape. The steamer as is pretty well known, was a private one and having no armament, but with a detachment of 250 men and supplies for Major Anderson. On entering the harbor at daylight on the 9th, she was fired into from an impromptu fort at the entrance, and constrained to back out and retreat to sea. Seventeen shot were fired, but no serious damage was done. She has since arrived at N. York, and the troops placed at one of the military stations in the harbor. A messenger was dispatched by Maj. Anderson, to Gov. Pickens, asking to be informed if the firing was in obedience to orders, and the correspondence which followed between these representatives of the belligerant interest, will be found below.

The U. S. steamer Brooklyn has since left Norfolk, as is supposed for Charleston, and a dispatch received on Monday, last, stated that she had arrived off that port. This is all we know of her mission or whereabouts. A dispatch received on Tuesday says the sloop of war Macedonia had gone south under sealed orders. The telegraphic news has to be taken with caution, and confirmation is desirable in most cases.

The Repulsive at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.

About 11 o'clock this morning, a boat from Fort Sumpter, bearing Lieut. Hall, with a white flag approached the city.

Lieut. Hall had an interview with Gov. Pickens and was afterwards escorted to his boat and re-embarked for Fort Sumpter.

The communication from Major Anderson is as follows:

To His Excellency, the Governor of South Carolina:

Sir:—Two of your batteries fired this morning on an unarmed vessel bearing the flag of my government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, I cannot but think this a hostile act, committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope I refrain from opening a fire on your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above mentioned act—one which I believe without parallel in the history of our country or of any other civilized government—was committed in obedience to your instructions, and notify you that, if it is not disclaimed, I regard it as an act of war, and I shall not, after reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within the range of the guns of my fort. In order to save as far as it is in my power the shedding of blood, I beg you will take due notification of my decision, for the good of all concerned. Hoping, however, that your answer may justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part, I remain,

Respectfully, ROB'T ANDERSON.

Gov. Pickens, after stating the position of South Carolina to the United States, says that any attempt to send U. States troops into Charleston Harbor to re-inforce the Fort, would be regarded as an act of hostility, and in conclusion adds that any attempt to re-inforce the troops at Fort Sumpter or to re-take and resume possession of the Forts within the waters of S. Carolina which Maj. Anderson abandoned after spiking the cannon or doing other damages, cannot be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of any other purpose than the coercion of the state by the armed force of the government. Special agents, therefore, have been placed off the bar to warn vessels armed or unarmed, having troops to re-inforce Fort Sumpter aboard not to enter the harbor. Special orders have been given to commanders at the forts not fire on such vessels till a shot across ther bows should warn them of the prohibition of the state. Under these circumstances the Star of the West this morning attempted to enter the harbor with troops after having been notified she could not enter, and consequently she was fired into. The act is perfectly justified by me. In regard to your threat about vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary for me to say, you alone must be the judge of your responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of the state, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duties of the state it is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or be reconciled with any other purpose than that of your government imposing on the state the condition of an acquired province. F. W. PICKENS.

Second communication from Major Anderson.

To his Excellency, Gov. Pickens:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and say that under the circumstances I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my Government and intend deferring the course I indicated in my note this morning until the arrival from Washington of such instructions as I may receive. I have the honor also to express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in the way, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility for the departure and return of the bearer, Lieut. T. Talbot, who is directed to make the journey.

(Signed) ROB'T ANDERSON.

Gov. Pickens immediately granted the permission desired and directed Lieut. Talbot to have every facility and courtesy granted to him as Bearer of Dispatches to the U. S. Government, both in going and returning.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.

Lieutenant Talbot left Charleston late last night with dispatches from Major Anderson to the President of the U. S. Lieutenant Talbot goes from Washington for further instructions from the President. A party of gentlemen entertained him at the Charleston Hotel previous to his departure.

Secession Honesty!

Secretary Floyd's principal occupation seems to have been putting government arms into the hands of those who were pledged to use them against the government. The new Secretary of War finds that all the States intending to secede have been supplied in advance, with the arms to which they would have become entitled if they remained in the Union during 1861, and to which, if out of the union, they are not entitled at all. South Carolina received here only a few days before she seceded, and when every body, the Secretary included, knew that she would do so.

Another illustration of the moral obliquity which characterizes the secession movement is given in the intelligence a day or two since, that the S. Carolina authorities have assumed the control of the money in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury of Charleston.

This is nothing more nor less than downright theft. Even conceding all the secessionists claim, there can be no pretence that they are entitled to all the money of the Federal Government that belongs to the people of the United States.

Another feature which has been openly and unblushingly declared within a day or two by the secession senators, Messrs. SLIDELL and TOOMBS, is their persisting in holding their places in the Senate and drawing pay, after their respective states have declared their secession from the union and separation from the government, with the declaration made by the latter, that "*It was a revolution and they were in to win, and must stay in their places and thwart the Government in every possible way.*"

If the seceding states were actuated by high and chivalrous motives, as they profess, they would be above these small larcenies. Their zealous assertion of their own rights is in strong contrast with their wanton trampling on the rights of others. With what consistency can they talk about wrongs and aggressions by the Union when they are swindling and robbing the Union out of money and arms to which they do not even pretend to be justly entitled?

Is it singular that communities evincing this kind of respect for public rights, should find themselves shorn and bankrupt of commercial confidence and credit, and left to reap the fruits of their injustice?

It said the South Carolina Commissioners were so much occupied with the spirit of their mission and were so overwhelmed at the treatment they received from the President that they forgot to pay their bills at Washington before leaving for home. The house they occupied belonged to a widow lady, who finds herself, as the saying goes, whistling for her pay. Even the restaurateur who supplied the embassadors with the necessaries of life during their stay at the capital, discovers himself very nicely diddled, in true sharper style. This is certainly a shabby beginning for the Republic of South Carolina.

Mr. Lincoln is expected to start for Washington about the middle of February. The route is not yet fixed. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Road have tendered a special train. Mrs. Lincoln has gone to N. York to buy an outfit for the White House.

Judge Smalley, of the U. S. Circuit Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury at New York, Jan. 14th, declared South Carolina guilty of high treason.

WHOLESALE SWINDLING BY U. S. OFFICERS.—Astounding developments of frauds, connected with the Sandwich Island consulates have just been made. The U. S. officials there have been charging the government immense sums for the support of seamen's hospitals, making their expenses greater than those of all the other hospitals in foreign ports. Seamen have been detained in the hospitals long after they were cured and had demanded their discharge. In one case, where only one sailor was sick, the government was charged $1,000 for medical attendance alone. At the Consulate of Lahaina alone, $9,000 per annum has been illegally exacted. In the clothing department, inmates of the hospitals were furnished with clothes never exceeding $4 50 in value per bundle, while the government was assessed for each bundle not less than $28, and sometimes as high as $34 per bundle.

THE SEIZURE AT ST. LOUIS.—A military order, signed by Gen. Frost, appeared in the St. Louis papers of the 8th commanding all the troops in the district to assemble at their armories and head-quarters, in full dress uniform, whenever they should hear the church bells sound a certain peal. The probable explanation of the seizure of the U. S. Arsenal and Sub-Treasury by the government is that a conspiracy was on foot, headed by this same Gen. Frost, to seize the property in question and rob the contents, which has been promptly nipped in the bud by Gen. Scott.

ASTONISHING DISCLOSURES!—ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of last week, states that it has learned, upon enquiry, that during the year 1860, there have been removed from the armory in that city, and deposited for *safe keeping* in other arsenals of the United States, 135,430 government arms as follows:

Texas arsenal	500
Charleston, S. C	15,000
Mt. Vernon, Ala	15,000
Augusta, Ga	20,000
Fayetteville, N. C	25,000
Baton Rouge, La	20,000
Benicia, Cal	7,000
St. Louis, Mo	2,930
New York—(sold South)	30,000
	135,430

This wholesale removal was entirely arbitrary, and was made at the instance of the Secretary of War.

The *Republican* adds: "If anything was needed to arouse our people to the frightful treachery over which they have been sleeping, let them ponder on this statement!"

SECESSION AND "THE STAPLE."—Here are a few figures which show what effect secession has upon cotton:

The receipts of cotton at Charleston during the week ending Jan. 3d, 1861, were 2,101 bales During the corresponding week last year the receipts were 15,512 bales.)

The stock on hand in Charleston Jan. 3d, 1861, was 11,952 bales. Same date last year, 88,302 bales!

The stock on shipboard Jan. 3d, 1861, was 4,199 bales. Same date last year, 18,534 bales!

☞ The second Wednesday in February is the day fixed by law for counting the Electoral votes in Congress and declaring the election of President and Vice President of the United States.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—This formidable document the reader will find upon the outside of this paper. We are enabled to crowd it into the outside form through the kindly aid of our neighbors of the *Reporter*, who put their type at our disposal. The length of the message makes the setting up of it a heavy work. It is characterised with much ability, and tho' firm and manly, the Governor puts on no "superfluity of houghtness" towards the South. In error, and far from the line of patriotism and constitutional duty, he would not lose sight of justice, or withhold from her any right guaranteed by the constitution. To secure the dignity of that instrument, and give to its provisions their legitimate authority, he is ready to pledge the power of the commonwealth.

GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH.—The speech of Senator SEWARD which it was previously known was to come off on Saturday last, was listened to on that day with deep attention by a crowded chamber. As it is looked upon as a foreshadowing of the new administration, of which Mr. Seward is understood to be the premier, its positions are received and scanned with more than usual interest. We would have been glad to have laid it before our readers this week, but concluded that they would prefer to be advised of the secession movements, which are of such absorbing interest, and defer the speech until another week. The speech is thoroughly and uncompromisingly a declaration for the Union, It looks to its preservation without resort to compromise or concession, but it is under the Constitution, and by such agencies as that instrument provides. Its tone and spirit may be judged by this single expression:

"I avow my adherence to the Union in its integrity, and with all its parts, with my friends, with my party, with my State, with my country, or without either, as they may determine, in every event, whether of peace or war, with every consequence of honor or dishonor, of life or death."

The Tribune's Washington correspondent asserts that a piratical expedition is fitting out for the seizure of the California steamers. A schooner has already been chartered in New Orleans to proceed to the Isthmus and await the departure of the steamer from Aspinwall, when, hoisting the Palmetto flag, she will seize the steamers as prizes to South Carolina.

Mr. Buchanan's final stand in sustaining Maj. Anderson, and dismissing the S. Carolina Commissioners, has brought him letters of approbation from all quarters. Adherence to this policy will do much to retrieve the confidence he has hitherto forfeited.

MR. WILMOT AND THE CABINET.—The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says: It seems that the report that the Hon. David Wilmot had been selected by the President elect to become a member of his Cabinet is erroneous. Mr. Wilmot has paid a visit to Springfield, but he is not to be in the cabinet. Hon. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, has been fixed upon as a representative of the Pennsylvania and N. Jersey section of the confederacy in the government.

SMALL POX.—This terrible disease is raging fearfully in Connaautville, Pa. There were some thirty cases last week. Public meetings are suspended, and business stagnate.

Warren Chronicle.

JUDGE TANEY.—The Washington *Republican* says that at a dinner at the President's, given to the Judges of the Supreme Court on Monday, Chief Justice Taney remarked that he should administer the oath of office to Mr. Lincoln, *if he was obliged to go to Springfield to do it.* The secession gentlemen, who have been threatening to raise a mob to prevent the inauguration of the Republican President in the usual way, will find before they are much older, that the spirit of patriotism is not dead in this country, and enough of it survives to squelch all treasonable schemes.

MAJOR ANDERSON.—The honor of the presentation of the first sword to Major Anderson will belong to the town of Taunton, Mass. The money for it is already raised. The Major is one of the best artillerists in the army. He is the author of the standard book on that arm of the service, used at West Point and in the army. The country may rest assured that if he uses his guns at all, he will use them *well.*

Private letters from persons of property and heretofore of influence in various parts of the Gulf States, indicate that the Reign of Terror has already commenced. If any of them evince a disposition to act or speak in favor of maintenance of the Union, they are privately warned that their lives will be endangered and their property confiscated by so doing.

U. S. SENATOR.—EDWARD COWAN, of Westmoreland county, was elected U. S. senator in place of Mr. Bigler, in the Penn. Legislature, on Tuesday. The contest was mainly between Cowan and Foster. The former received 98 votes the latter 35.

CONSPIRACY AT WASHINGTON.—There is said to be a military organization of conspirators at Washington to the number of 500, whose object is to aid in the seizure of the capitol by the slaveholders.

WHAT FLOYD HAS DONE.—The traitor Floyd has scattered the squadron at distant points, in anticipation of this very crisis; he has depleted the southern forts; he has removed the arms from the North; he has betrayed his country. An enviable record!

THE GREAT ROBBERY.—There is good reason to believe that Mr. Floyd issued $1,000,000 in acceptances, like those substituted by Mr. Russell for the stolen bonds, in addition to the amount already discovered.

The following is the form of communication sent from the country post offices in S. Carolina to the department at Washington. We take it from the *National Intelligencer*.

STATESBURGH, Republic of S. Carolina, January 4th, 1861.

To Blank and Stamp Agent, General Post Office.

DEAR SIR: I am entirely out of stamps, and, if you think that they are and will continue to be good in this Republic, you would oblige me by sending me fifteen hundred three cent stamps, and oblige, respectfully, yours,

A. NORRIS, Postmaster.

☞ Referring to the late action of the Legislature of this state, the Albany *Journal* says: "A eulogy of James Buchanan by republicans and democrats alike! What, but an absorbing love for the Union, (for whose integrity his labors are at present directed) could have achieved such a result."

The voice of the great States of the Northwest is making itself heard in favor of the Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of laws. The Governor of Illinois in his message takes strong ground against secession, and declares that the lower Mississippi will never be given up to enemies.

It is evident that the commercial distress which lies heavily upon the South, and is daily increasing, is exerting a chastening influence upon the passions of the populace. A scarcity of the breadstuff crops in cotton and Gulf states has made them more then unusally dependant on the West for the staff of life, and as the secession outbreak has destroyed their credit and prevented the sale of their great staples to bring in money, there is already real distress in many southern sections and the immediate prospect that it will become severe if the secession movement goes on. While the North is recovering from the first shock, and all the great operations of our industry go on with little diminution, enterprise and labor are mostly suspended in the disaffected states, while the people devote themselves to the unproductive and expensive business of preparing for war. But men cannot fight on empty stomachs, and the firebrands are much more likely to starve themselves into submission than subdue the North by that process. The increasing alarm in respect to probable slave insurrections adds to the other troubles of the South, and we might well pity the southern people, did we not believe that the misfortunes they are bringing upon themselves are providentially designed to lead them to a better mind. Either this, or the doom of their pet institution, is indicated by the course of events. The discision between the two lies with themselves.

A LARGE MEETING was held on the 3d ult. in Hamilton, C. W., in relation to the fugitive slave case of Anderson. Speeches were made justifying his escape, and resolutions were adopted to use every exertion to prevent his rendition.

THREATENING JUDGE DOUGLAS.—The Southerners threaten to confiscate Judge Douglas's plantation and negroes at the South, unless he keeps still at Washington or stands by them in their secession movements. This explains the Judge's position against coercion.

MESSRS. YULEE AND MALLORY have concluded to remain in the Senate till the 4th day of March, notwithstanding Florida has abscounded.

ATTEMPT TO MOB BEECHER.—There was an effort to mob Henry Ward Beecher at New Haven, after his recent lecture in that city, but the scoundrels who undertook the job were foiled.

The St. Charles, the largest and most fashionable hotel in New Orleans, and which every winter averages from 500 to 800 northern boarders, has at this time but thirteen guests hailing north of Mason and Dixon's line.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, which it was supposed had gone to reduce the refractory fort on Morris Island, has again returned to Norfolk. Of her mission there is still a rather provoking silence.

"NOW SHE FEELS IT."—The mere rumor from Washington that there is at last a Pilot at the Helm of the Ship of State, has thrilled the country with hope! The danger of Disunion has all along derived its worst features from the fact that we have had no Government! The active men of the cabinet were disunionists. The President himself has been either a traitor or coward. Treason, therefore, has flourished, unchecked and unrebuked.

But now, when it is said that the Laws are to be executed, men breathe with more freedom and everything wears a more cheerful aspect.

If there be ground of hope anywhere it is in the *experience* of S. Carolina in its dissolved state. The fruits of rebellion, it is said, are far less satisfactory than was anticipated. The first ebullition over difficulties, spring up which spoil the poetry of secession. Their days are not free from cares, nor are their slumbers quiet or their dreams tranquilizing. If other states take time, the lesson they learn from S. C. will probably cure them.

Gen. Scott is actively preparing to resist the contemplated assault on Washington by the secessionists. This shows there is more in it than most Northern men believe, for the Old Soldier is not a man to be alarmed at shadows.

☞ The income from the sale of pews in the church of HENRY WARD BEECHER, recently sold, amounted to near $30,000.

MORE FUNDS.—The secessionists are troubled with the shorts. Their task of raising means to keep the wheels of treason in motion is found to be not the least of their troubles. The amount already expended for military purposes is $1,400,000, and there is now needed merely for contingencies $150,000, which has been asked of the bank of South Carolina, and that institution has signified its willingness to supply the want.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.—The long expected message of the president on South Carolina affairs and secession generally has been at length transmitted to Congress. It is very far from Jacksonian in doctrine or spirit, but it indicates a purpose to attempt something for the preservation of the government through the few remaining days of the present administration, and for so much the country is thankful and hopeful. The president declares that he shall enforce the laws and collect the revenue with such power as is at his control, and for other measures needful in the crisis he relies upon the action of congress. He favors an adjustment by the restoration of the Missouri compromise line as calculated to restore peace between the sections, and is quite within reasonable limits in his opinion that secession wil be as bad for the South as the North.

The Hon. James McQuide, of Utica—a gentleman left out of the present legislature of this state, for his too great eminence in the last one—is no fool after all. Here is his last good thing that we have heard of:

"One thing is settled. Greeley is to go into the Cabinet. He is to be Secretary of the Exterior—his principal duties, to watch the thermometer and tell how cold it is out there."

We congratulate the Hon. James on both his wit and his good nature, for both are evidently genuine. He seems to understand the true philosophy of taking a political defeat.

Tribune.

SECESSION CLERKS.—A movement is on foot to remove all the office holders in the several departments of the government who belong to seceding states, and all others in favor of secession who do not declare positively, either by oath or affirmation, that they are for sustaining the Union and the execution of the laws. It is a singular fact, and is the subject of deep complaint by those here who are loyal to the Union, that nearly all the clerks who are the fiercest for disunion and had declared in favor of the course pursued by South Carolina, are still serving the Federal Union and receiving their salaries

Washington News.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14, 1861.

Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs.

The newspaper statements of a quarrel between Gen. Scott and Mr. Toombs at a private table here, and a reference of it to friends afterward, are entirely unfounded. It is true that at a dinner party at Mr. Corcoran's, Mr. Toombs did say that he wished the Star of the West might be sunk with all on board. Gen. Scott took no notice of this brutal remark, excepting privately to the gentleman who sat next to him.

Instructions to Major Anderson.

Unless the new embassy from South Carolina should involve delay, Lieut. Talbot will probably start for Fort Sumter to-morrow, carrying the instructions of the War Department to Maj. Anderson. If detained by the cause stated, he may return with the others.

It is now determined, as previously intimated, that the reenforcements which were sent by the Star of the West will not be ordered back to Charleston, but remain at Governor's Island for the present.

The South Carolina authorities added an act of wanton war to their previous outrages, which may be remembered when the account comes to be finally settled. They have outraged all laws and civilization, and may expect to pay the penalty in time.

Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

Mr. Brown informed the Senate that the Senators from Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, would take no active part in the business of the Chamber, although they had not received official notice of secession by their States. This is a very qualified mode of withdrawal, considering that these and other secession Senators have held various conferences as to the course they should pursue. They met last night, and adjourned without deciding, and again this morning, with the result stated. Opinions were divided—several being anxious to retain their seats to the last moment. The Mississippi delegation in the House retired on Saturday, alleging that they had received formal notification of secession.

Supplies for Fort Sumter.

It now seems to be understood that the Commissioners on the part of Major Anderson and Gov. Pickens are sent here to propose, on behalf of the latter, that supplies shall be furnished to Fort Sumter, and communication allowed with Charleston if Government will agree not to send additional troops. The exact character of the proposition will be known to-morrow. These and other negotiations have excited much comment on both sides.

Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. Breckinridge is now fully in the councils of the conspirators, and is relied on by them as one of the effective managers of their movement. He is deluded with the idea of being President of the new imaginary confederacy, and no longer affects any sympathy with the friends of Union.

The Southern Forts.

All the important forts at the south, except a part of the works at Pensacola, Fort Sumpter, Fort Monroe, Fort Washington, on the Potomac, and Fort McHenry, are now in possession of the revolutionists. This condition of things was pre-concerted by Mr. Floyd.

The Brooklyn.

There is no reason whatever to fear that any collision has occurred between the Brooklyn and the S. Carolina troops. Her orders were explicit against crossing the bar, and if she had met the Star of the West, as was intended, the latter would not have attempted to enter the harbor at all.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

Since Mr. Seward's speech has been carefully read, the first impression in some Republican quarters is much modified, as there is found no such abandonment of doctrine or policy as was supposed. The general tone here is much improved, and a strong belief is entertained among well-informed and sagacious public men, that the southern revolution has expended its force, and a great reaction, from absolute necessity, must occur within the next sixty days. Capitalists have more reason for confidence now, than at any time since this rebellious movement began.

COL. WOLCOTT.—On Monday, Attorney General Wolcott retired from office, and his successor, Mr. Murray, was qualified. Gov Dennison then appointed Mr. Wolcott Judge Advocate General of the Ohio Militia, with the rank of Colonel.

The Richmond Whig reminds the southern ministers who are now preaching disunion of the severe rebukes they have poured on the heads of anti-slavery clergymen at the North for "dabbling in politics," and says:—"Some of these gentlemen, most of whom have generally heretofore kept quite silent in secular matters, and are now boiling over with disunion and denunciations of the North. Is it not a little strange that these political priests follow, for the most part, the popular current, no matter which way it leads? Their motto seems to be to go with the multitude, whether the multitude are engaged in a good or an evil enterprise. We fear that these clerical gentlemen, like the rest of us, are too much disposed to be governed by the fashions and changes of this sinful world.

There is no evading the conclusion that the present complication points to war, but it will not be civil war, and it will not be war, by the federal government against a state or any number of states; neither will it be war commenced by the general government. If a sound and firm policy is pursued there can be no war unless the officers of the government are attacked in the performance of their duties, when it will become the duty of the government to defend itself with all needful means, treating the attacking party not as representatives of a state, but as a mob of private citizens resisting the laws, to be seized and tried and punished if possible, or so be shot down if necessary. The course to be taken is clear, and the maintainance of the authority of the government will be comparatively easy. Whether the revolutionists resist and fight, or sit down quietly and wait for something to turn up, there will be only so much bloodshed as they choose to incur, and the union will remain intact, in spite of all declarations of secession by organized mobs at the south. They can be held in this position as long as the general government chooses, and if they do not ultimately think better of it and decide to share voluntarily in the duties and blessings of the union, it will be time enough to consider the further disposition of the difficulty after the power and authority of the government have been fully vindicated. This is the present demand of the people; this is the right and safe policy, and we believe it will be adhered to and prove successful.

"I presume you won't charge anything for just remembering me," said a one legged sailor to a wooden-leg manufacturer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHTABULA LECTURE ASSOCIATION.—Second Lecture, on Wednesday Evening, January 23, 1861, by Hon. J. R. Giddings. Subject: "JOHN QUINCY ADAMS." Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 10 cents.

The third Lecture will take place on Wednesday Evening, February 13, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, by Bayard Taylor. Subject, "Man and Climate." Admittance 25 cents. 576

FOR SALE.—One Emerald Bay Mare, One Peddling Wagon, One old 1 Horse Buggy, One 2 Horse Sleigh, One Straw Cutter, One 1 Horse Cutter, One Sugar Mill. For sale for less than they are really worth. Enquire of A. HENDRY. 576

SETTLE UP! BALANCE UP! PAY UP!!! The undersigned respectfully requests all persons having accounts with him prior to the 1st day of January 1861, whether in his favor or otherwise, to call and settle the same immediately. And all those who have Accounts, or Notes of long standing, are hereby notified, that I want my money to pay my debts with, and unless these are settled soon, will be placed in other hands for collection. GEO. WILLARD. Ashtabula, Jan. 17th, 1861. 576

ASHTABULA, Jan. 15th, 1861. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH: Inse by the last Telegraph that quite a number of ladies—yourself included—have entered the political circle for a race on the 8th proximo, the prize at the end being F. M. What its value is, I know not; but as you turtle others into the ring, and as I am fond of fun, you may announce my name as one to enter the ring, with this understanding, that as I am lame, they shall give me the inside track, with a little space for cane and crutch, and I am with you. C. P. FOS. 1575

HASKELL & SON, At the old stand of Hasket & Williams, 1 Blackmer Row, BEG LEAVE to inform the citizens of Ashtabula County, that they have constantly on hand a full and select stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND STAPLE GOODS, which they are selling for Ready Pay only, at prices to suit the times. ☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. HOPING AND LOOKING to merit a share of public patronage, we will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call. GIVE US A CALL, and we will convince you that we mean what we say. HASKELL & SON. Ashtabula, January 16, 1861. Haskell & Son.

CHARLES L. LOCKWOOD'S GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, 671 Broadway, (under the Lafarge House). SPECIALITIES WITH US ARE Shirts, Under Shirts, Linen Collars, Umbrellas, Canes, Gent's Patent Enameled Collars, Ladies' Patent Elastic Collars and Cuffs, Sharp's Patent Tags, Neck-Tie Adjusters, Neck Ties, Stocks, &c., Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Office Indicators. Shirts made to order and warranted to fit or no sale. Agent for the Lockwood Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia. Sole owners and manufacturers under the following Patents: Gent's Patent Enameled Collar, Hunt's Patent, July 23, 1861; Patent Tags, Sharp's Patent, June 18, 1860; Patent Electro Collars and Cuffs, Lockwood's Patent, April 20th, 1858; Manufacturer of Neck-Tie Adjusters, (patent applied for,) and Office Indicators. L. W. SMITH, Ashtabula, Agent for Ladies' Patent Electro Collars and Cuffs, and Gent's Patent Enameled Collars. 576

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the mercantile business, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. January 1, 1861. HASKELL & WILLIAMS. Those indebted to the above firm, or having unsettled accounts on their books, will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly; as said indebtedness or unsettled accounts must be attended to soon for the good of all concerned. HASKELL & WILLIAMS.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Lewis Smith and Chas. L. Lockwood, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call at the Store of L. W. Smith—who continues the business at the old stand—and settle the same at once. 1574 L. W. SMITH. January 11, 1861. CHAS. L. LOCKWOOD.

NOTICE.—L. W. SMITH having purchased the Entire Stock of Goods of Smith & Lockwood, designs to continue the business at the same place, and under the same READY PAY SYSTEM, cordially inviting all who still under that flag, to call at the renowned and ever acknowledged Cheap Store, where they will always find a good stock at extremely low figures. Just received—Prints, DeLaine, Dress Braids, Cotton Flannels, Bleached Sheetings, co'ored Drills, &c., &c. Other Goods will be added in a few days, to make the stock more complete and attractive. L. W. SMITH. Ashtabula, Jan. 11, 1861. 575

ATTACHMENT.—H. W. Howard, assignee of D. Nye & Co., Plaintiffs, vs Frederick V. Hamlin, Thomas L. Bushmore, John A. Cone, Pendleton G. DeGraw, Defendants. Surviving partners of the late firm of Hamlin, Bushmore & Co.: You are hereby notified that on the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1860, Erastus Dewan, J. P. of the Township of Morgan, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $229 51, and that Dwight L. Crosby is garnished for the amount claimed and costs, and that the 6th day of February, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., is assigned for the day of trial. H. W. HOWARD, Assignee of D. Nye & Co. 3w577

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing in this village, under the name of Lewis & Castle, was dissolved by its own limitation on the 19th of December, 1860. Persons having accounts with the firm may settle the same with either party. GEO. R. LEWIS, H. B. CASTLE. Ashtabula, Jan. 7, 1861. 3w577

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LANDS and TENEMENTS—ASHTABULA COMMON PLEAS—November Term, 1860. Jairus Guild, vs Jesse H. Wheeler, & Wm. E. Green. } Order of Sale. By virtue of an Order of Sale, duly issued from said Court in the above case, to me directed, I will offer for sale by way of public auction, at the door of the Court House in Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following described Lands and Tenements, to-wit: Situate in the Township of Trumbull, County of Ashtabula, and State of Ohio, being in the South-East part of Lot No. 12, of the South Tract, called the Parkman Tract in said township of Trumbull, containing two acres of land, having upon it a Store and dwelling house in one building, a barn and an ashery, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the North and South road, running by the Trumbull Mills in said Township, at the South-east corner of land occupied by Jefferson S. G. B. Merwin, and runs thence North 86° West, so as to strike the South-east corner of G. B. Merwin's house, and along said Merwin's south line five—3—chains and 77 links to the South-west corner; thence North ½° East along said Merwin's West line two chains and twenty-three links to the corner of a lot sold for taxes; thence West along the South line of said lot sold for taxes to the tail race of John Brown's Saw Mill; thence following up said tail race to a stake in the bank of said Tail Race standing due North from a small Butternut tree, and to a stake three links South of said tree; thence North 86° East along on the North bank of the Grist Mill Race five chains and sixty-two links; thence East three chains and thirty-one links to the center of the road above mentioned, passing through the fence post at the North end of John Brown's gate way; thence 1½° East along said Road center one chain and sixty-eight links to the place of beginning, containing two acres of land, excepting the privilege of flowing the water for Asbery from the Grist Mill race, as now done. Appraised at $ WM. HENDRY, Sheriff, as Special Master Commissioner. 5w577 $23 25

Flour. HAVING made permanent arrangements with the Rock Spring Mills, at Tiffin, O., I offer a superior article of Flour, which I will sell at a small commission for Cash only. Warranted every barrel or no sale. Those who like good bread, try it. J. P. ROBERTSON. Ashtabula, Dec. 4, 1860.

FLOUR—Good Double and Table Extra Flour, for sale as cheap as the cheapest. W. W. MANN.

FARM FOR SALE.—About 65 acres of choice land, with good buildings, a choice variety of fruit, good water, situate on North Ridge, in Ashtabula, lately owned by William Brown, about two miles from Ashtabula village, can be had at a great bargain, with reasonable terms of payment. Nov. 23, 1860. J. R. COOK.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership in the Tanning and Currying Business, under the name and style of SMITH & CARLISLE. They will at all times keep a complete assortment of Boot and Shoe Findings, French Calf, Kip, Lining and Topping Skins, for sale at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be sold in this Market. W. W. SMITH, F. W. CARLISLE. All persons having Notes and Accounts with me, are hereby notified to call and settle without delay. W. W. SMITH. Ashtabula, April 7, 1860. 545

"Clothes make the Man, the want of them, the fellow." John P. Gifford Would respectfully inform his customers, that he can be found at his shop, over Harwick & Bro.'s Store, at all reasonable hours, ready to do all work entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch. Particular attention paid to cutting for others to make. All kinds of Produce taken, and Cash not Refused. ☞ Also, Agent for Howe's Celebrated Double Thread Lock Stitch Shuttle Sewing Machine, designed for all manufacturing and family purposes, one of the best in market for the price. Call and see them. 575

9999. PILES OF NEW GOODS at the New York Book and Fancy Store. M. G. DICK.

$1.00 AND $1 25 BOOKS for 8s, 3s, and 5s, at M. G. DICK.

JUBILEES for Sale by M. G. DICK.

McGUFFEY'S and RAY'S series of School Books, for sale at Pattibone's wholesale prices. M. G. DICK.

STATIONERY at wholesale and retail, by M. G. DICK.

DIARIES for 1861, at M. G. DICK'S.

REAL ESTATE AT A BARGAIN! 25 acres of land, with good buildings, a great variety of fruit, good water, a desirable homestead, now owned and occupied by J. W. Hill, near Ashtabula village. Can be had at a great bargain, with reasonable terms of payment. Also 200 acres of timbered land in Lots 39, 40 and 50 in Richmond township, on good roads, belonging to J. W. Hill. For sale at low figures, and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of owner, or of H. PARKETT, Ashtabula.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership recently formed between John Barry and John Nesmith, for engaging in the boot and shoe business in the village, has been dissolved by the winding up of the business. JOHN BARRY. Ashtabula, Jan 1, 1861.

500 Pieces of Cochoco, Merrimack and other Calicos, for sale very low, by GEO. WILLARD. June 4, 1860.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS—Ashtabula Common Pleas, November Term, 1860. Philander M. Darling, vs Jeremiah Horning, et al. } Order of Sale. By Virtue of an order of Sale duly issued from said Court, in the above case, to me directed, I will offer for sale by way of public auction, at the Door of the Court House, in Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, on Saturday, 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following described Lands and Tenements, to-wit: Situate in the Township of Ashtabula, County of Ashtabula, and State of Ohio, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the East line of said Township, 53 links North of the South-West corner of R. Heath's land; thence South 89½ West 11 chains and 42 links; thence North ¼ S. West 60 links; and 66 links to South line of Ridge Road; thence North 69° East on the line of said road 13 chains and 10 links; thence South ¾° East 33 chains and 67 links to the place of beginning, containing thirty-six acres of land, in the above form, as near, appraised at $2067. WM. HENDRY, Sheriff, as Special Master Commissioner. Jefferson, January 9th, 1861. 5w577$

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS—Ashtabula Common Pleas, November Term, 1860. Roger W. Griswold, vs Rufus B. Wilder. } Order of Sale. By virtue of an order of Sale duly issued from said Court, in the above case, to me directed, I will offer for sale by way of public auction, at the door of the Court House in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, the following described Lands and Tenements, to-wit: Situate in the Township of Sheffield, County of Ashtabula, and State of Ohio, being the North part of Lot No. 92 in said Township, and bounded North, East, and West by the lines of said lot 92, and on the South by