

The Centre Democrat. BELLEFONTE, PA.

THURSDAY, NOV., 29, 1860.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Open Letter to Governor Letcher. CENTRE DEMOCRAT OFFICE, BELLEFONTE, PA., Nov. 24, 1860.

Dear Sir:—I find in the public prints a private letter which I addressed to you on the 15th inst., and which was intended to elicit from you a private, not a public reply. I presumed, (more from the position you hold, than any personal knowledge of your Excellency,) that you were a true Virginian gentleman, and as such, would treat my correspondence with the privacy it required. This, I regret to say, you have not seen proper to do—I am really at a loss to understand what good you expected to accomplish by a betrayal of my confidence.

You inform me that my letter "is well calculated to add fuel to a fire that is burning with sufficient intensity now," why then make public so incendiary a communication? If inflammatory, (as you think it is,) certainly it would have done much less harm to the public, in your Excellency's pocket, than in the prints. Your conduct towards me, as a Northern man, is transparent. You were in a state of effervescence when my innocent letter, (at least so intended,) reached you, and you seized upon it as a pretext for venting your surplus patriotism. Had you written me and informed me of the distressing state of your Excellency's mind, I would have written you a letter that you could have made public with much more propriety than the one you published.

You say "my State is in part responsible for the present alarming crisis in public affairs." Such a charge will meet with an indignant rebuke from the heart of every Pennsylvanian. Our people have ever been conservative, and loved the Union with a devotion that your people would do well to imitate. The people of the North have done nothing to aggravate their Southern brethren. Your Brooks and Pryors have named and named our representatives—you have cut down our election poles—our people have been shot in Kansas—the ballot-box has been forcibly possessed—our public Presses have been destroyed—freedom of speech has been stifled, and yet, as a Southern man, you gravely tell us that we are the "aggressors," that we are "responsible," that our laws are "unconstitutional," and that we "taunt" you with superior numbers. "The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, God I thank thee that I am not as other men are extortioners, unjust adulterers, or even as this publican."

I do not enumerate grievances in any spirit of enmity toward the people of the South. No! no, far be it from me to say one word that would wound or enrage. I would far rather allay than add to the excitement that already distresses our country. I would say to the people of the entire South, "men and brethren," let us sit down together at the table of the Union, eat in harmony, and live in peace.

You inform me "that Pennsylvania is one of the eleven non-slaveholding States that has passed statutes, now in force and effect, designed to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. In making this statement you have fallen into error. No such law is upon our Statute Books. Gov. Magoffin has made the same mistake in his late message. Perhaps he led you into error. I would most respectfully suggest that your Excellency inform yourselves more thoroughly of our laws before again attempting to write for the public press.

You tell me that the South requires "that if her property shall escape and be found in the non-slaveholding States, that we will see that it is promptly restored to the rightful owner." Now, sir, we have no objection to your pursuing your fugitive slaves and arresting them whenever and wherever you may find them in the non-slaveholding States, but we will not "see that they are promptly restored to the rightful owner."—You may catch your own negroes and we will not prevent you, but we will not consent to catch them for you. "We have other and better uses for our Pennsylvanians."

You desire me "to cultivate a kind, generous and conciliatory spirit toward my fellow citizens of the South." Your advice was unnecessary. I bear no malice in my heart toward any of them, yet I do not forget that when, during the late campaign, I visited Virginia to advocate the election of Abraham Lincoln I was assailed by a mob, and, with my friends, driven by force from the soil of Virginia. Think you, Pennsylvanians would be guilty of such conduct? No, sir, they would scorn to stifle freedom of speech as they would scorn to suppress the liberty of the press.

You endeavor, but vainly, to construe my letter into an insult to the brave people of Virginia. No one more highly appreciates their courage than I do. In the war of the Revolution in 1812, in the struggle with Mexico, Virginia bore an honorable and conspicuous part. The bones of her sons falling in our struggles, lie mingled with the dust of every battle field, and far be it from me to impute one word against the courage of "the mother of Presidents." The day was when Virginia did not consider it dishonorable to be commanged by a Pennsylvanian, and the day has not yet come when Pennsylvanians would feel disgraced by a Virginia commander.

You enumerate your military with great precision, and boast your numerical strength. Sir, let me tell you the "army of Union" will not be one that will "stop to number the fow."

You say I have no "right to come into Virginia to raise troops." I never thought of doing any such thing. Raise your own troops—I will raise what I need without going to your State. Troops for the Union can be raised in Virginia without my going there.

When I come to Virginia I shall come as a peaceable citizen. I will not seize your Arsenal and hold it until you send for the Northern marines. I will not incite your slaves to rebellion. I will not do anything to disturb your Commonwealth; but I will eat my victuals, read the Tribune when I can get it, speak to those who desire me to talk, and give a penny to a beggar if I see proper.

You think I was hoaxed in those "two hundred Virginians" by some wag. Has it never occurred to your sapient excellency that you yourself may have been hoaxed? Perhaps the boot is on the other leg, Mr. Governor.

In my printed letter I am made to say "twenty-eight millions" instead of "eighteen millions." Tell your compositor to be more careful in the future.

Thanking you for having so gratuitously contributed to my notoriety, I am with respect, very truly yours, JAMES S. BREXIN.

Eighteen Hundred and Sixty. Eighteen hundred and sixty has, for the last four years, been looked forward to as a period in our history that would be fraught with startling events. It has come and will not pass, and we think the expectations of all have been fully realized. It has witnessed the downfall of the most corrupt administration that ever covered a Government. It has witnessed the culmination of a great political party; the triumph of freedom over bondage; the triumph of labor over capital and aristocracy. We have come out of a great monetary crisis and been plunged into another. We have had a summer of plenty, and now we are about to witness a winter of want. The election of a chief magistrate has been the leading event of this year. Never in our history were the people so thoroughly aroused. It was not so histerous as 1844, but the political waters were "still and deep." The quiet determination of the people foretold the change that was about to take place in the affairs of our Government, and "the sovereign's will was seen upon his face."

Nobly our country went through the exciting struggle. Labor and freedom triumphed, and it was well for they did—four years more of extravagance and outrage would have nearly submerged the gallant old ship of State. Secession is talked of, but only talked of. The rebellion of the South is not yet ripe. Our citizens with trembling borrow hear the thunders of disunion roll beneath their feet. An awful crater seems about to burst, belch forth its fiery flames and burning freedom's fumes amid a general conflagration.

But we are now satisfied that 1860, eventful as it has been and may be, is not destined to witness the culmination and overthrow of a great political sentiment that has been growing in this country for the last twenty years. Sixty has indeed been a wonderful year, but the war of secession, rebellion and treason has been reserved to immortalize some other year—perhaps 1864.

Trouble in Kansas. It seems that we are to have a new excitement in our portion of the country, to draw off attention from the Southern secessionist. The Government at Washington has received intelligence of a serious outbreak in Kansas. What are the real causes and purposes of this turmoil we cannot, from what we have heard, now accurately determine. It seems that there has always existed a bitter feeling between the free State and pro-slavery dwellers in Kansas, after the outrages of the border Missourians, committed by permission, if not the encouragement of the Federal Administration. It is natural that a desire to retaliate should possess the desperadoes of that unfortunate Territory.

The starting condition of the people is such that we hope that they will not have added to their troubles the horrors of the civil war, or a necessary expedition by United States troops.

The Philadelphia inquirer and the patriot & union, a couple of dirty little dajies published down the country, take exception to the letter we wrote to Gov. Letcher. The Editors, no doubt, are ambitious of being noticed in the CENTRE DEMOCRAT. Sorry we can't flatter your vanity, gentlemen, but indeed we have not time to notice your "one horse" concerns. You must not expect us to pay attention to every whiff that larks at our heels. Yelp on, puddles, we can't stop to stone you under the gate.—Daughtered dogs always run at their masters' bidding but do more harm than bite the iron that encircles the wheel.

In 1856 Mr. Fremont got only 1,194 votes in all the South—281 in Maryland, 308 in Delaware, 291 in Virginia, and 314 in Kentucky; Missouri gave him no votes, the Republican strength that had been developed there months before, in the election of Frank Blair to Congress, going then to swell the Fillmore column. We believe 30,000 votes have now been given in the South direct to Mr. Lincoln, and to say that at least as many more did not vote for him through a desire to see Bell in defeating the broken democracy, is no idle calculation. The Republican party has a foothold in the Southern States, that is a great point gained for the success of Mr. Lincoln's administration. The following are the Presidential votes of some of the southern cities:

Table with 4 columns: City, Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, Breck. Rows include St. Louis, Hannibal, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Hermann, St. Charles, Franklin, Newport, Covington, Louisville, Wheeling, Alexandria, Baltimore, Milford, Cedar Creek, Wilmington.

The approaching session of the Legislature of this State, will have before it the important duty of electing a United States Senator on the second Tuesday of January. On the third Monday of January, the State Treasurer will be chosen. On the third Tuesday of January, Col. Curtis will be inaugurated Governor. The Presidential Electors meet at the Capitals of their respective States the first Wednesday in December.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

War of the Abolitionists on the Pro-Slavery People. Threatened Foray upon Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.

ATTACK ON FORT SCOTT. SEIZURE OF THE LAND OFFICE. FEDERAL JUDGES OBLIGED TO FLEE.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.] LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Nov. 21.

The state of affairs in Bourbon and Linn counties, in this Territory, cause much talk, speculation and excitement here. Many rumors are afloat in regard to the movements of Captain Montgomery. Various reports say that he has from three hundred to four hundred men fully equipped, and is threatening the lives and property of the pro-slavery men in the vicinity of the counties above alluded to.

The citizens at Fort Scott are reported as expecting an attack, and are removing their goods and chattels.

Nothing had transpired up to three o'clock on Monday.

WASSAHO, Mo., Nov. 21.—A messenger reached here to-day, bringing the following despatch, which has been forwarded to the Administration at Washington:

CLINTON, Mo., Nov. 21.—The abolitionists with arms newly imported from Boston or the east, under the command of Captain Montgomery, numbering from 300 to 500 men and increasing in numbers, have attacked Fort Scott, Kansas, and broken up the Court, compelling myself and all the officers of the United States District Court to fly for our lives. They have taken the towns on the Missouri line, the Fort Scott Land Office, &c. They intend to invade Missouri.

J. WILLIAMS, U. S. Judge Third Judicial District, K. T. A military company will be organized in this city to-morrow to aid in the suppression of this outbreak.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clinton, Henry county, Mo., to-day, it was resolved to raise a volunteer company to defend the homes, and, if necessary, the western border of the State.

A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor of Missouri and lay the facts before him, and request a supply of arms.

The following letter has been addressed to Governor Seward:

CLINTON, Mo., Nov. 21.—Sir:—I am here to inform the citizens of this State of the following facts, and I have been requested to present them to you as Governor of the State. The abolitionists, under command of Montgomery and Director Tennyson, to the number of 300 to 500, armed with Sharpe's rifles, fringed with bayonets, and other arms, have suddenly commenced a war of extreme ferocity on the law-abiding citizens of Southern Kansas, in the counties of Linn and Bourbon. These arrived by the wagon load at or near Mound City, about one month since, in boxes marked as donations for Kansas sufferers, &c. They have since been in possession of the town of Fort Scott, and other towns on the border, near the Missouri line. He has murdered Mr. Moore, a grand juror, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Scott, Mr. Hilda, and obliged all the United States officers, including myself, to fly for our lives. His own expressed design, made in a public speech, as he said without concealment, is to keep possession of Fort Scott, and other places near the Missouri line, to prevent a fire in the rear, while he cleared out southwest Missouri of pro-slavery people, &c. He carried out, literally, his declared programme.

The citizens of Missouri, on the Osage and Merimitor rivers, in Bates and Vernon are flying from their houses into the interior. He boasts that he has money and arms to equip and sustain one thousand men. My Court was broken up by the United States Marshal, E. T. Coby and party, of Kansas Territory, arrived here this evening. They bring the following particulars relative to the operations of Captain Montgomery and his gang of Jay Hawkers, numbering nearly five hundred men.

Fort Scott, Nov. 19.—U. S. Judge Williams and the officers of the Court, have been obliged to flee to Missouri to escape attack from the Jay Hawkers.

Samuel Scott, of Linn county, was taken from his house on the morning of the 18th inst., and hung.

Many of the most prominent citizens have been arrested, but as yet, their fate is unknown.

Messrs. Reynolds & Co., of Fort Scott; Messrs. Crawford & Co., of Chouteau's trading post, and other merchants in the Territory, have removed their goods to Missouri. The roads are lined with teams leaving the Territory.

Mr. H. H. Bagle, Postmaster at Mapleton, was arrested to-day and threatened with hanging; but he succeeded in making his escape.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 21.—Rumors are in circulation here of the burning of Fort Scott, but they are not generally credited.

A RABBIT BABY.—One of the most singular freaks of nature we have read of for a long time, occurred in the neighboring town of York lately, the particulars of which are given in one of our papers of that place, as follows: "A married couple gave birth to a child, possessing, generally, the form and whims of a Rabbit. The features bore a close resemblance thereto; and at the hind part of the head there was a short stump tail, precisely in imitation of the small pet animal. The child squeaked the notes of the Rabbit. It was so formed that it could partake of no nourishment; and during the few weeks of its career on earth, it was necessary to pour, gently, a little milk down its throat. It had but little flesh, and that blue, resembling that of the innocent quadruped to which species it might have been classified to belong, instead of a human family. It was much suffering a spasmodic existence. These remarkable features and gestures of this child, are to be accounted for from the fact that the mother, while enacting, repeatedly fondled and caressed several pet-Rabbits, kept in the house."

An Agricultural Editor Charged with LIEB.—We are not aware that there has previously been a case on record of a suit for libel against the editor of the American Agriculturalist. The complaint is that in an article cautioning persons against investment without personal examination, a damaging libel on the waste land on Long Island was contained, and \$10,000 damages are claimed by the plaintiffs, who are interested in a portion of this particular tract.

GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. Scott is the largest man in the American service. He is six feet six inches tall, and weighs two hundred and sixty pounds. He is 74 years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system apparently vigorous, much of which is owing to his temperate habits.

Foreign Aid for the Secessionists. The most noteworthy feature of the secession business is the sending of a commissioner by South Carolina to treat with the Emperor Napoleon. He has a guardian in some of the powerful nations of Europe to protect it against coercion on the part of the American Government.

Nothing more strongly reprehensible than these overtures could have been done. Such a proceeding is undoubtedly reasonable under the provisions of the Constitution, and could be punished as such. In any ordinary circumstances it would be the duty of the authorities to take cognizance of such a misdemeanor, and to treat its authors as they deserve. At the present time, however, the public generally appear to be in favor of dealing leniently with the insane disunionists, even to the extent of ignoring their treasonable acts. Were this appeal to a foreign power likely to produce the desired effect, however, it would be the duty of the Government to take active measures to vindicate the Constitution and laws.

French or English intervention will never be suffered in any portion of what is now the United States. Some of our early statesmen were opposed to allowing European nations to interfere in any States of the Eastern Hemisphere. Certain it is that our Government will never submit to the indignity of allowing a portion of its own territory to be patronized by foreign rulers, and put under the protection of foreign soldiery. Those citizens of South Carolina who desire to be subjects of the French Emperor, should emigrate to France, to reside in the Kingdom of Naples, or to treat. They can never be allowed to become the subjects of a foreign despot on the soil of the North American Republic.

It seems to be the general desire to let the disaffected Cotton States to go out of the Union, if they will do it peaceably. But it will never do to allow them to call the foreign troops to maintain a separate government. They will have nothing to fear from the United States so long as they behave themselves properly. They are of very little consequence, and the remainder of the Confederacy would scarcely feel their loss.

Our country might have much to fear should it allow a European power to gain a foothold on the soil of what is desired by the secessionists is evidently a French army of occupation, sufficiently large to hold the Constitutional Government in check. The presence of such a body of foreign soldiers on our shores, would, it is plain to see, be productive of serious evils. It would furnish a pretext for the entry of a foreign army, and would, if necessary, be a source of weakness to our Government.

There is really no reason to fear that this proposed French Protectorate over the new Southern Confederacy will be established.—Louis Napoleon will doubtless soon have his forces and occupy his attention. A general European war is imminent, and if it does not take place, yet the French Empire will need to keep its soldiers where they can be made available in case of necessity. Besides there is nothing new to be gained by encouraging the two or three weak States which are in the habit of deserting from the Union. Unless Louis Napoleon had the means and the design to press his conquests on this Continent, to accept the offered Protectorate of the seceding States would be extremely Quixotic.

England is still less likely to do anything for our unhappy Southern friends. They are not considered quite as divine as crusades to the Holy Land once was in Great Britain. The English people are generally of very good terms of understanding with their cousins in the Northern States, and we believe their political sympathies are pretty much altogether on that side. They are not secessionist friends will have to make up their minds to fight their own battles, and to establish their own Empire unaided. They will very probably get no aid from Europe.—Daily News.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at N. York. VICTOR EMANUEL KING OF NAPLES. GARIBALDI RESIGNS THE DICTATORSHIP. LATEST COMMERCIAL ADVICES.

The steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool 10th inst., arrived at New York at two o'clock Friday afternoon. The Nova Scotian reached Liverpool about 3 P. M., on the 8th inst.

The Cunard Company had ordered, (in addition to the stocks,) the construction of a new first class screw steamer of over 2500 tons register, to take the place of the Ena, which has been sold to the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Company.

ENTRANCE OF KING VICTOR EMANUEL INTO NAPLES. NAPLES, Nov. 7.—King Victor Emmanuel entered the city at half past 9 o'clock this morning.

An immense crowd of people assembled, notwithstanding the torrents of rain which were falling.

Universal joy is manifested. The Turin journals announce that the investing of Gaeta on the land side continues.

The Opinions publishes a proclamation of King Victor Emmanuel to the Neapolitan and Sicilian peoples.

His Majesty accepts the sovereign authority of the Two Sicilies transferred to him by universal suffrage.

A despatch from Naples states that the departure of Francis II from Gaeta is eminent, in consequence of the advice given to His Majesty by the commanders of the foreign forces.

TRIN, Nov. 9.—The Opinions publishes the following despatch, dated Naples, Nov. 8: "On the entry of the King into Naples, Garibaldi sat at his side in the carriage. To-day, at 11 A. M., Garibaldi, accompanied by the Ministry, formally presented to the King the result of the plebiscite. His Majesty received them in the throne room. The Minister, Signor Conforti addressed the King as follows:

Sire.—The Neapolitan people assembled in their electoral committee, have proclaimed you King by an immense majority. Nine millions of Italians are uniting themselves to the provinces which your Majesty governs with so much wisdom, verifying your solemn promise that Italy should belong to the Italian people, and choice literature on their behalf, the benefits derived from becoming a subscriber. Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Any person can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which sum they will receive 1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30 x 38 inches, entitled, "FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

"The COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL." 3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to "The Gallery of Paintings, 648 Broadway New York."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over Five Hundred Beautiful Works of Art! comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parian, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The Superb Engraving, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff recruiting in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment."

It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars. The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificent illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the Evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to the subscribers.

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

Subscriptions from California, the Canada, and all Foreign Countries, must be \$30 instead of \$15, in order to defray extra postage, &c. For further particulars, send a copy of the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains a Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimens, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 15 cents, in stamps or coin.

C. L. DERBY, Secretary C. A. A. 648 Broadway, New-York. Nov. 29, 1860.

THE ARAGO OFF CAPE RACE. LATER FROM CHINA. THE TREATY OF PEACE DELAYED. The Allies Marching on Peking.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 25.—The steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton, has passed Cape Race, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.

The steamships New York and City of Manchester arrived out on the 12th inst. Italy. Victor Emanuel was to leave for Sicily on the 11th.

There is no fresh intelligence respecting the negotiation for the capitulation of Gaeta. It is reported that the Garrison is composed of only a few battalions.

The Austrian Government denies that a circular note of the Warsaw interview had been addressed to Rome, Naples, and the Kingdom of Sicily.

The Neapolitans had entered the Papal States, through their General's treachery. It is stated that General Guayon considers his position untenable.

Gen. Garibaldi has issued a farewell address to his late army, concluding by telling the complete Italian army of a million of men will be wanted to follow him again to a fresh conflict, which is likely to break out in Italy in March next.

The siege works before Gaeta are actively continued, and if the garrison will not capitulate a general bombardment will commence. France had rejected the proposal to evacuate the town, on the basis that she commands the troops, 13,000 in number, at Gaeta, and relies on the strength of the fortress.

China. Late advices from China state that it is reported that the settlement of the negotiation for peace had been delayed on a question of money and a unity of understanding. The Allied army was marching on Peking, where Sang-Kee-Linsen had a large force posted to defend the city.

Lord Elgin was to follow the troops on the 9th of September. The army reached Yang-tsin-yeh on the 10th. The Coolies were deserting, and carriage was difficult.

Two thousand troops were left at Tientsin, to protect it from the rebels, who were inactive. The Canton trade was obstructed by the rebels. It was rumored in London that the British Government had received official despatches from China stating that peace had been concluded at China, but it was generally believed that the Government would not withhold such intelligence if it had been received.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Capture of Guadalajara Confirmed. THE BRITISH LEGATION SACKED. ONE MILLION DOLLARS CARRIED OFF.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24. The steamship Tennessee has arrived, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst. Her advices confirm the capture of Guadalajara by the Liberals.

A force of 700 men in Morelia are expected to join the Liberals on the march against the capital.

The British Legation in the City of Mexico has been sacked, and \$1,000,000 belonging to the British bond-holders, carried off.—This robbery has caused great excitement throughout the country.

We are under obligation to our obliging friend Schnell, for the following Despatch: DANVILLE, Mo., Nov. 26, '60. A Boiler in the Montour Mill exploded at 1 o'clock this afternoon, killing two men and wounding five.

Rates of Advertising. The following rates of Advertising will be adhered to, strictly: One square (10 lines) three insertions \$1 00

Every subsequent insertion 25 Auditors Notices 1 50 Administrators and Executors Notices, 75 Notice of Applicants for Licenses, 1 00 Notice of Strays, 1 00 Grocers, " 10 00 Professional cards, " 50 00 Half column, 1 column per year, 25 00 Quarter column, 16 00 Bill for advertising due after the first insertion.

SEVEN YEARS! THE seven years of unparalleled success attending the "COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION," have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber. Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

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C. L. DERBY, Secretary C. A. A. 648 Broadway, New-York. Nov. 29, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANALOGATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cybalis, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cybalis will become as common as Electricity and many others whose distinction as foreign words has many ways by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

ARDLY REALIZED. "Hi! hi!" "cribble! sadsad!" this afternoon, had I stepped into the hypochondriac hand says he to the man, "Can you hear me of an headache?" "Does it ache and?" says he. "He exceedingly," says he, "hand upon that I gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'for it cured me so quick that I hardly realized I 'ad an 'headache."

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known to us that a morbid action in the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied, and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach, constituting sick headache, of hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Bilious headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of bilious headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it is attended by depression of spirits or acidity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting, under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pain in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the dis-ease of which Headache is the unerring index.

BIRDNET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Pills, a bottle of Prepared Pills, but I'm thinking that's not just what it is. Ye see she's high dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as she's relieved her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must name Spalding's Cephalic Pills. Bridget—Och! sure now and ye've said it, here's the quarter and give me the Pills and don't be all day at it after.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. No one of the "many ill-ships is left to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of no little consequence to excite anxiety, which is kept up by the fear and companionship of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which Costiveness is the precursor are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Hysteria, Pithrosis, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hippochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, may be traced to its influence. It is a most alarming symptom. Not infrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the case is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and in the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will prevent the most apprehensive diseases and destroy the dangerous and to human life.

A REAL BLESSING. Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache? Mrs. Jones, Gave a Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send me more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them any Druggist. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache, Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my aching friends, for they are a real blessing.