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RATES OF ADVERTISING
TERMS, CASH.
Advertisements, not exceeding five lines (agate) to
One insertion.....$ 35 | 6 insertions.....$1 75
12 insertions..... 1 50 | 24 insertions..... 2 75
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One insertion.....$ 50 | 12 insertions.....$3 00
Each additional.... 25 | 18 insertions..... 3 50
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JOB PRINTING
In all its branches done with neatness and dispatch.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.—S. N. FIKE, Proprietor; C. T. SMITH, Stage Manager; J. H. HANKEY, Treasurer.

BENEFIT OF MR. W. T. PORTER, Scenic Artist.

THIS EVENING, December 29, will be presented the Historical Drama of
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
BRETHREN.—Imrod, Mr. Jennings; Kaiphas, Mr. Carville; Khosean, Mr. Hale; Yoseph, Mr. Mortimer; Zolee, Miss Hetty Warren; Zaphna, Miss Fanny Denham; Ulika, Miss M. Radcliffe.
HEBREWS—Isaac, Mr. Taylor; Joseph, Miss Susan Denin; Zara, Miss Leclerc.
EGYPTIANS—Kalock, Mr. Lanagan.
To conclude with
THE STAGE-STRUCK LAWYER.
Traffic, Mr. Mortimer; Victim, Mr. Rouse; Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Pope; Fanny Dobson, Miss Warren.
NOTICE—TIME CHANGED.—Doors open at ½ to 7; Performance will commence at ⅞ past 7.

NATIONAL THEATER.—JOHN BATES, Manager; J. G. HANLEY, Stage Manager.
TWO GREAT DRAMAS FOR THE LAST TIME.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, will be presented
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII;
OR, THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.
Lydon.....Mr. W. H. Hamblin
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with
QUINTIN MATSEYS;
OR, THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP.
Quintin Matseys, Mr. Hanley; Frank Meril, Mr. Rand; Baron Van Hasiet, Mr. Hamblin; Agnes Flores, Miss Howard; Blanche, Miss Proctor.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. The performance commences at 7½ o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $8; Dress Circle, 50c.; Orchestra Seats, 50c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Family Circle, Lady and Gent, 50c.; Parquette, 25c.; Gallery, 15c.; Colored Boxes, 25c.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
Of the unrivaled Band of
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 26,
And during the week, will be presented a rich melange of
MIRTH, MUSIC, BURLESQUE and TRAVASTIE,
With a change of programme every night.
Admission, 30 cents.....Children, 15 cents.
Performance to commence at ½ to 8. de27

MERRY CHRISTMAS!—GIFT DISTRIBUTION at the GREAT WESTERN MUSEUM, corner of Third and Sycamore-sts.
Many Antiquities have been added to this establishment, among which is the Japanese Dragon.
The favorite Ballad-singer, Mr. C. W. MORGAN, will appear; also the CROISANT SISTERS.
MADAME OCEANA,
The Big-little Woman, who has become a public favorite, will continue her Levees, and intends to award a handsome Silver Cup, valued at $10, to the one of her visitors who addresses the briefest and prettiest compliment to her, to be decided and presented by herself on
NEW-YEAR EVE.
Competition open to all. de24-f

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE—
CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING,
THE HEART OF THE ANDES!
de21-tf AT PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

GREAT REDUCTION
In Prices!
A GROVER & BAKER
SEWING-MACHINE!
For $40!
The only Company that manufactures the two varieties of Machines,
Double-lock
—AND—
Shuttle-stitch!
GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
Western Depot and Sales-room,
de21-x 58 West Fourth-st.

LEGAL.

POLICE COURT, CITY OF CINCINNATI.—Sale by the Chief of Police.—At or about 2 o'clock P. M., on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1860, near the western terminus of Eighth-street, in the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, I shall sell, at public vendue, the following property, to-wit: Twenty-three Hogs, in pursuance of an order of sale from the Police Court of the City of Cincinnati, to me directed, said hogs having been found running at large in the city aforesaid, and by me impounded, in compliance with an Ordinance passed by the City Council of the City of Cincinnati, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1860. Terms of sale cash.
LEWIS WILSON, Chief of Police,
de28-c City of Cincinnati.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—ESTATE of MARY KECKELER, Deceased.—ON SATURDAY MORNING, December 29, at 9 o'clock, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, at 347 Seventh-st., between Mound and Cutter, the Household Furniture of said decedent, consisting of Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Queensware, etc.
de26-b* W. B. DENNIS, Administrator.

HAMILTON COUNTY COMMON PLEAS.—John W. Sewell and Harriet M. Sewell, his wife, Plaintiffs, against Frank Palmer and Henry Douglass, Defendants.—The defendants above named will take notice that on Friday, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1860, Plaintiffs filed their petition against them, alleging that plaintiffs have a legal estate in and hold peaceable possession of the undivided half of lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 and the whole of lots Nos. 10 and 11, in a subdivision made by Samuel Borden, in Millcreek Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, a plat of which subdivision is recorded in Plat-book No. 1, page 245, of the Records of said county; that defendants claim an estate and interest therein adverse to that of the plaintiffs. They therefore pray that defendants may be compelled to show their said title, and that it may be determined to be null and void as against the title of these plaintiffs. Defendants are required to answer or demur to said petition on or before the 3d day of March, A. D. 1861, or judgment will be taken against them by default, and a decree had accordingly. D. K. CADY, Jr.,
de29-1w&w* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN ATTACHMENT—BEFORE C. F. HANSELMANN, Justice of the Peace of Cincinnati Township, Hamilton County, Ohio.—William F. Thorne & Co., a firm doing business in the State of Ohio, vs. Wilson Thoms, Principal, and William Henderson, Garnishee.—On the 28th day of November, 1860, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above cause, for the sum of one hundred and nine dollars, and garnishee process served on William Henderson, who has answered; and said cause is set for hearing on the 6th day of February, 1861, at 8 o'clock A. M.
W. F. THORNE & CO.
Cincinnati, December 27, 1860. de29-ow3w

NOTICE!—TAKEN UP, IN THE CITY of Cincinnati, on the 22d of December, near the western terminus of Eighth-st., FIFTY-FIVE HOGS, and impounded by me, in compliance with an Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Cincinnati. The owner can have the same by personal application at the Police Court, on or before the 26th day of December, 1860, and proving property, if not claimed before that time they will be sold at public auction. LEWIS WILSON,
Chief of Police.
Cincinnati, December 22, 1860. de24-g

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, to me directed, I will sell, on MONDAY, December 31, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the engine-shop of Messrs Byrne & Baird, northwest corner of Third and Lock-sts., the following goods and chattels, to-wit: One Steam-engine, and Fixtures to same, taken in attachment, at the property of W. H. Cummings, at the suit of W. McLean & Co. E. M. WOODRUFF, Constable.
Cincinnati, December 20, 1860. de26-c

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A splendid stock of the finest Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, &c., to be found in the city, comprising Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret and Sauternes, Scotch Oard, Hennessy and Melady Brandies, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whisky, Old Holland Gin, &c., at
de22 FERGUSON'S, corner Ninth and Vine.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Little Miami—		
Day Express	9:30 A. M.	7:20 P. M.
Columbus Accommodation	4:00 P. M.	11:02 A. M.
Xenia Accommodation	6:00 P. M.	8:50 A. M.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton—		
Indianapolis, Sandusky and Toledo Express	7:45 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
Hamilton Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	7:50 A. M.
Indianapolis and Sandusky Express	3:30 P. M.	6:50 P. M.
Toledo and Chicago Express	5:20 P. M.	11:22 P. M.
New York Express	9:40 P. M.	8:20 A. M.
Hamilton Accommodation		12:35 A. M.
Marietta and Cincinnati—		
Morning Express	8:40 A. M.	7:00 P. M.
Chillicothe Accommodat'n	3:30 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Night Express	10:45 P. M.	6:38 A. M.
Ohio and Mississippi—		
Morning Express	7:20 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Louisville Accommodation	4:30 P. M.	12:20 P. M.
Night Express	7:30 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati—		
Mail and Accommodation	8:50 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Chicago Express	7:35 P. M.	12:45 A. M.
Indianapolis Accommod'n	2:00 P. M.	
Cincinnati, Richmond and Indianapolis—		
Indianapolis Mail	7:45 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
Express	3:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.
Dayton and Michigan—		
Toledo, Detroit and Chicago Express	7:45 A. M.	11:25 P. M.
Toledo, Detroit and Chicago Express	5:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville—		
Morning Express	9:30 A. M.	7:10 P. M.
Accommodation	6:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
Kentucky Central—		
Day Express	6:50 P. M.	6:27 P. M.
Accommodation	2:10 P. M.	11:00 A. M.

The trains on the Little Miami and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Roads are run by Columbus time, which is seven minutes faster than Cincinnati time.

The trains on the Ohio and Mississippi and Indianapolis and Cincinnati Roads are run by Vincennes time, which is ten minutes slower than Cincinnati time.

VARIETIES.

A farmer should not bet his money, but he may, if he thinks best, stake his land.

Solitude isn't half so much worse than good company as it is better than bad.

Most men seem to be very poor mathematicians; they are never able to figure beyond No. 1.

Avoid through life the company of reptiles; you will have enough of them in the grave.

Those who best know how to value friends, best know how to get along without them.

They say that marriage makes two one But it generally makes them a half-a-dozen or more.

If we were always conscious of meriting men's good opinions, we should care less for their ill ones.

There are none so low but they have their triumphs. Small successes suffice for small souls.

Many writers have nothing to say, and the number of words they have to say it in is astonishing.

A pretty woman's soul sometimes sits and looks out through a bright eye like a purring cat out of a sunny window.

When you kiss a wily and beautiful coquette, you "put an enemy to your mouth to steal away your brain."

William McGregor, a lunatic, killed himself, on Tuesday, by jumping from the masthead of a propeller, at Chicago, Ill.

A fair for the benefit of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, at Boston, last week, realized $13,000—quite good for a panic season.

The law against raffling for poultry is to be enforced in Philadelphia, where it has been a very prevalent species of gaming.

Massachusets *five* per cent. stocks bring in England from one to two per cent. more than United States *six* per cents.

A duel, with small swords, was fought near New Orleans by two Alabamians last week. Both were severely wounded.

If a bad man proposes a league between you and himself, tell him you would much rather the distance should be *several* leagues.

Whatever is necessary to be done *can* be done; Nature is too wise and too beneficent to yoke necessity with impossibility.

The steamer *W. V. Gillman* exploded her boilers in Green (Ky.) River on Monday, completely wrecking the boat and wounding several persons. Loss $10,000.

Every young woman would fain be a sort of Mecca of beauty, or Medina of charms, for young men, ardent devotees of love, to make their pilgrimages to.

The less a man knows, the wider he wears his mouth open. It is as impossible for a fool to keep his jaws shut as it is for a sick oyster to keep his shell closed.

It is only the inattention of learned women to the duties of their situation, that makes the phrase "blue-stocking" one of such stinging reproach.

A citizen of Missouri, recently arrested on White River, Ark., in mistake for a fugitive murderer, was roughly used, but finally discharged.

Heenan, while playing make-believe-fight with Aaron Jones, at Nashville, Tenn., the other day, tapped the latter full in the face, "broaching the claret" plentifully.

Mr. Colbome, the missing editor of the Schenectady (N. Y.) *Star*, has turned up in Pennsylvania. He has been laboring under temporary insanity, and is now quite ill.

The other night, Gustavo Lofferandene, a policeman, was stabbed to the heart by an unknown assassin in the streets of New Orleans.

During the present year nearly 6,000,000 of quarts of milk have been sent from Orange County, N. Y., to New York City and Brooklyn.

The number of slaves in Maryland is found to have been diminished more than 15,000 since 1850. The whole number now is about 75,000.

A petition is in circulation in Detroit and the Lake cities to the Canadian Board of Works, praying for a new light-house on the main shore of Point-au-Pelece.

The chords of a woman's heart should like a wind-harp, be sweetly musical, but not, like a wind-harp, give out its kisses and love-tones to all winds alike.

When the heart is still agitated by the remains of a passion, we are more ready to receive a new one than when we are entirely cured.

When a man has once forfeited the reputation of his integrity, he is set fast, and nothing will serve his turn—neither truth nor falsehood.

Many a flatterer likens a lady's singing to the notes of a dying swan when at heart he almost wishes her in the poor bird's condition.

Disraeli started the report about Lord Lerby's retirement. A conservative print gives "Dizzy" a severe reprimand for his baseness.

Emile de Girardin, according to the latest Parisian gossip, will shortly receive the position of Director-General of the Custom-house.

A notice in a Northern town, upon a store-door, on Thanksgiving-day, read: "Closed on account of the death of a turkey in the family."

The workmen now employed in sixty-nine manufacturing establishments in Philadelphia are 11,627, and the number discharged since the pressure, is 5,141.

An Interview of Bancroft, the Historian, With Byron—Interesting Account of the Poet—His Defense of Shelley and Himself—The Countess Guiccioli—His Pleasant Manners.

George Bancroft contributes to the New York *Ledger* an interesting paper, on Byron, from which we extract as follows:

I was shown at once into a spacious, cool room, and in a moment Lord Byron joined me, offering me his hand. He began by asking many questions about the squadron, and generally about our ships of war, and our battles at sea. He appeared to be singularly well informed of the duels which had taken place among distinguished American naval officers, knowing the names of the combatants, and something of the causes of their quarrels. He understood, in some measure, the political divisions in the United States, and gave his sympathy to the Democratic party. Of American men of letters, he enumerated two or three with respect; among them Mr. Edward Everett; but he spoke most of Washington Irving. He had been delighted with *Knickerbocker's History of New York*, which he seemed to prefer of all Irving's works; and, though he thought Irving's style became afterward "rather florid," he commended it very highly. On my expressing pleasure at hearing from him the praise of our American favorite, Byron replied, that his esteem for Irving was common to all his countrymen.

HIS VIEW OF AMERICA AND SWITZERLAND.

He spoke a great deal of a tour which he was bent on making through America; he believed that he should judge its people with impartiality; thus far, he said, none had gone among them but speculators; he should go unprejudiced, and should certainly keep himself unbiased by prepossessions in favor of his native country.

Referring to his last journey from England to Switzerland, he described his tour on the Rhine as having given him unmingled pleasure; he liked the people as well as the scenery; and regretted only his ignorance of the German language, and that he had not seen more of Germany and its inhabitants. I told him how often his poems had been translated into German, and how widely they were read; that the Court preacher at Berlin had made a version of his Hebrew Melodies, that a canto of *Childe Harold* had been selected at Leipzig for the subject of a prize translation.

HIS DEFENSE OF SHELLEY AND HIMSELF.

Shelley, he added, was translating *Faust*, and this led him to a defense of Shelley. "You have heard," said he, "many foolish stories of his being a man of no principle, an atheist, and all that; but he is not;" and he explained what appeared in Shelley as atheism as only a subtle metaphysical idealism. He went on to defend himself. He owned, very frankly, that many of his friends in Italy, as well as in England, had entreated him to go on with *Don Juan;* he apologized for his immorality, pleading, in extenuation, the example of Fielding, and that there were much worse things in Smollett than in any thing he himself had written. He asked, too, what the fault-finders would say to the introduction of Goethe's *Faust*.

He then spoke of the clamor which had risen against him from all sides in England. He said, with an air of indifference, he had heard that Jeffery was preparing a new and a severe article against him in the *Edinburg Review;* that a letter of remonstrance had been addressed to his publisher, "not to me," said he, "for me they deem incorrigible." Among other enemies, he observed that the King (George IV.) was determined on prosecuting him. "I never went to court," he said, "and one evening, at a ball, I was presented to the King (then Prince Regent), at the King's own request, not at mine; I never asked to be presented, and yet the King complains of me, that after he had treated me so civilly, I had written eight lines against him. The lines were written before I was presented to him."

THE COUNTESS GUICCIOLI.

On turning to take leave, to my great surprise, I found a lady had entered noiselessly, and taken a seat on the sofa. It was the Countess Guiccioli. She appeared to me to be about twenty-five, though her age was really less. Her hair was a light auburn, her complexion very fair, her cheeks delicately rosy, her forehead rather high and of the purest white, while her fine large eyes were dark, expressing calmness and gentleness. Her nose was a perfect model for a sculptor; her mouth was small, and when she spoke showed faultless rows of teeth; her smile was singularly pleasing; one would have said that innocence and repose were the leading expressions of her countenance; she seemed incapable of wishing ill to any one. I had seen and have often seen more splendid beauty, but her manner was that of uncommon gentleness and amiability.

HIS PLEASANT MANNERS.

It was late in the day when I left Monte Nero. Lord Byron had been throughout most perfectly courteous and friendly, adding one civil thing to another, and detaining me by some new suggestion, when I offered once or twice to take leave. I could not doubt that the scorn which he sometimes professed for English opinion was only an evidence of how greatly he would have valued the esteem of the best in England, and how keenly his exquisitely sensitive nature suffered from their reproaches.

GARIBALDI IN RETIREMENT—*An Admirer of the Dictator Destroys Himself.*—Garibaldi, in his retirement at Caprera, has sent away all the aides-de-camp who accompanied him, and has now with him only his son and daughter, his friend Deideri and his private secretary, Basso. The mass of letters he receives from all parts of the world is enormous, and some of them contain strange propositions. Dr. Riboli, a distinguished physician of Turin, and a great partisan of phrenology, has written to Garibaldi entreating him to allow his head to be examined, remarking that he believes it to be the best organized and the most remarkable known.

A sad event has occurred in the island. The son of the Colonel of the Italian Legion at Montevideo passed some days on a visit with the General, and as the Colonel was an old friend and companion-in-arms of Garibaldi in America, every attention was shown the young man. When the moment for departure arrived, the latter seemed quite in despair at the idea of leaving, and on entering a boat which was to convey him to a vessel, he pulled out a pistol, and, before any one could prevent him, discharged it in his breast. Garibaldi, hearing the report, hurried up, and did all he could for his guest, who, however, expired in a few hours. No other reason can be assigned for this rash act than that the young man's enthusiasm for Garibaldi was so great that he could not bear to be separated from him.

LEDRU ROLLIN ROBBED IN LONDON.—Ledru Rollin has been made the victim of a burglary in London. He lost, among other things, the following articles, for the recovery of which a reward of £10 has been offered: A gold smelling-bottle, a gold penholder, bearing the inscription, "Ledru Rollin, Le circle Republican de la Sarthe, 1849;" a pearl necklace, with a gold clasp; and an ivory and silver cigar case, inscribed, "A Ledru Rollin, les Patriotes de la Sternauld, 1849." The estimated value of the articles enumerated above is about £60.

SEVEN PERSONS EXECUTED BY A MOB.—Roller, a white man, and six negroes, were summarily executed, at Pine Level, Ala., last week, for an attempt at inciting insurrection among the negroes. The white man was convicted on the evidence of his own brother, who was permitted to depart.

The British Press on the Political Crisis in the United States Again—English Opinions on the North and South.

The London *Herald* of the 10th inst. has the following:

Notwithstanding the accumulating evidences of an approaching crisis, certain parties in the country are obstinately ignoring all danger, and the liberal press is remarkably unanimous in hushing up matters, so as to make it appear there is no cause for anxiety. The self-styled leading journal, much against the grain of the stock-jobbing fraternity, has mystified its readers latterly by rehashing its correspondence, and proving conclusively its utter ignorance of the principles at work and the questions at issue in the American Republic. This has given rise to a pot-and-kettle controversy between it and a radical cotemporary, the latter seeking to vamp up the transatlantic Commonwealth as a model Government, and asserting that the American Constitution justifies the Southern States in their attempts at secession.

We are coolly informed, in *ex-cathedra* terms, rivaling the assumption of its opponent, that commercial pressure aggravates the political relapse, whereas the fact is patent to all that the former is solely consequent upon the latter. The journal in question is so little acquainted with American affairs that the telegraphic dispatch conveying intelligence of the stoppage of the banks in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and Norfolk, is denominated "suspension of four banks," while it really means a number verging on a hundred. One of the two sheets referred to, increases the slaves in the Southern States by a small matter of fifty per cent., the other reduces them by twenty-five per cent., and this is but a moderate example of the kind of information to be gathered from their columns. What reliance can be placed on their prognostications when their assertions are so little consonant with fact?

The business community, however, more especially that portion of it immediately interested in American commerce, buoys itself up with the hope that the politicians of the South will shortly see the disastrous effect of their agitations and desist from their opposition, or that a compromise will be brought about between the two sections, and peace be restored to the Confederation. The former is improbable, the latter impossible; and the very expectation proves their ignorance of the Republic, its history, and the issues at stake.

The Constitution of the United States was itself a compromise, and the conflicting elements of slave and free labor have from time to time necessitated further compromises. In these compromises, however, the South has invariably gained and the North invariably lost; further concessions are now impossible, and the first statesman in the Republican party, Senator Seward, has declared that the day of compromises is past. Were it otherwise, Mr. Lincoln would not now be the President-elect, and Mr. Bell, who failed to carry a single Electoral vote in the North, would be Mr. Buchanan's successor. The free States have elected Mr. Lincoln as the representative of one grand principle—the exclusion of slavery forever from the Territories—and the victorious champion of that principle has pledged himself to carry it out in spirit and in letter.

Intimidation, threats of secession itself, will have no influence upon the new President; Senator Trumbull, the friend of Mr. Lincoln, and the accredited exponent of his views, lately declared at Springfield that "freedom henceforth will be the law of the Territories." It is simply because the Southern States know the North will back him in carrying out this policy, so that for the future "neither Courts nor Congresses will be able to thwart its will," that they are preparing to secede; for if they remain in the Union without participating in the Territories, slavery must ere long become impossible. In most of the Southern States the natural ratio of increase of the slaves is greater than that of the whites, more especially in the cotton districts, and the time must eventually arrive when the colored population will become too numerous for their masters to control.

In addition to this, "the domestic institution" must soon prove a terrible burden to its supporters, since the planters will be prevented moving with their "chattels" into new territory, after having exhausted the soil in the old. But there are other considerations than this life and death question of the Territories, which are now maddening the South. Senator Trumbull declares the late election will bring about a Northern "Pacific Railroad, a judicious tariff, the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State, a reform in the financial departments of the Government, and, more than all, the verdict of the people that the Constitution is not a slavery-extending instrument." These propositions mean the acquisition of the commerce of the continent by the Northern States, the substitution of protection for free trade, two more votes in the Senate against the South, the annihilation of democratic finance, and prospective emancipation of the slaves by the force of circumstances. The South sees absolute ruin staring it in the face from such measures; and, whether it secedes immediately or not, attempt to secede it must shortly in defense of its very existence.

THE LONDON TIMES OPPOSED TO FANCY LANGUAGE.—Referring to the obsequies of the late Duke of Norfolk the London *Times* says:

As the head of the English nobility, the late Duke certainly deserved an English tribute to his memory. This, we are sorry to say, he has not obtained; because Cardinal Wiseman, whose labored panegyric we published yesterday, is unable to write in the vernacular. We do not think the worse of him for this, because, as an heretical tongue, he has not felt that call to cultivate it which most of the inhabitants of this island feel. But it would have been almost better if, with this gap in his accomplishments, he had fixed upon Latin as his channel, or even Spanish or Italian. Any definite language would have been more respectful and complimentary to the departed than the Wiseman language which, springing like the bile from an unknown source, passes through Latin, Spanish, Italian and Irish, to settle at last in that nondescript concoction for which the Cardinal has obtained a patent that is not likely to be infringed. The Duke of Wellington objected to "fancy prayers," and the right to a "fancy language" may in the same way be challenged.

THE BISHOP AND THE EMPEROR.—It is said that the Bishop of Versailles sought an interview with the French Emperor, to try and make him feel the woes of the Church and to remind him of the end of his uncle. The Emperor listened to him patiently, with his cigar in his mouth, and at last said: "Monseigneur, your distress does you credit, but the temporal power is no longer compatible with our civilization, and we must put an end to it, as I put out my cigar."

SALE OF A PRECIOUS MANUSCRIPT.—At a sale of a library at Brussels, a few days ago, a precious manuscript of Jean de Stevelot, a monk of the Abbey of Saint Laurent at Liege, dated 1430, containing among other things a life of Saint Benedict, was sold to the British Museum for 2,390f. The Royal Library of Brussels, which already possesses three manuscripts of the same monk, bid 2,200f. These three, and the one referred to, are all he left.

Frank McConnell committed suicide in Philadelphia, the other day, by taking arsenic; having been induced to self-destruction by conjugal misery.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Secession Movement.

The Military from Georgia and Alabama Proceeding to Charleston—General Scott Approves of Major Anderson's Action in Occupying Fort Sumpter—The Palmetto Flag on the South Carolina Government Offices—The South Carolina Military in Possession of Fort Moultrie.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 27.—The Governor has been to-day tendered the services of troops from Georgia, Alabama and different portions of Carolina, and many companies may be expected here to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—General Scott declares that Colonel Anderson's movements at Charleston had been made without consultation with him, and whether in accordance with instructions from the President he could not say. He considered that, in a strategetical point of view, Major Anderson had done perfectly right, as he was now in a position which he could maintain, which was not the case at Fort Moultrie, where his small force could have been overcome in a short time. It remains to be seen whether Major Anderson has acted under orders or upon his own responsibility.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 28.—The Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the custom-house and post-office. At five o'clock last evening the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pinckney.

A large military force went over last night to take possession of Fort Moultrie.

Later.—Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were taken possession of by the South Carolina military last night.

CHARLESTON, December 28.—An ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to amend the Constitution of South Carolina, in respect to the executive departments," passed in the secret session of the Convention, yesterday. It provides as follows:

1. That the Governor has power to receive embassadors, ministers, consuls, and agents of foreign powers; to conduct negotiations with foreign powers; to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to nominate all officers; to appoint embassadors, ministers, and consuls, as the General Assembly may previously direct, and also all other officers whose appointment has not otherwise been provided by law; to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate by granting commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate; to convene the Senate whenever he thinks it necessary, provided, nevertheless, during the existence of the Convention, that all treaties, directions for the appointment of embassadors, ministers, consuls, &c., be subject to the advice and consent of the Convention.

2. That the Governor immediately appoint four persons, with the advice and consent of the Convention, who, with the Lieutenant-Governor, shall form a Council, whose duty it shall be to advise with him.

All obligation of secrecy in regard to the above ordinance was withdrawn.

Captain Humphreys still holds possession of the arsenal. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are occupied by the State troops, under the instructions of the Governor of the State to hold peaceable possession of these forts, and for the purpose of protecting the Government property. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were held by about twelve men, who surrendered peaceably. There was no collision, and none expected when the troops left the city to garrison these forts. The excitement is subsiding.

Mr. Rhett spoke on the report of the Committee, who had under consideration the address to the people of the Southern States, and also on the ordinance for the formation of a Southern Confederacy. He said the object was to secure a speedy organization for a permanent protection of our rights. Texas and Arkansas were at last acting in favor of these propositions. He advocated the election of double the number of delegates to the Convention as were in the present Congress, and was in favor of the adoption of articles of confederation for a provisional government.

In the secret session, yesterday, Mr. Memminger, from the Committee to whom had been referred the resolutions of the Convention on citizenship, reported an ordinance that every person residing in South Carolina at the time of her secession from the United States, whether a born resident or a naturalized citizen, shall continue until death a citizen of South Carolina, unless a foreign residence be established, or notice of intent being given of expatriation; also that all free whites born within the territory of the State, or those born outside the territory, whose father was then a citizen, shall be deemed citizens; also, persons from any one of the United States, who, within twelve months from the secession of this State, shall reside within its territory, with the intention of remaining, shall, upon taking the oath of allegiance, be declared a citizen; also, citizens of other States, coming here after the expiration of a year from the date of secession, and actually residing seven months in the State, with the intention of remaining, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance; also, all free whites, upon entering the military, naval or civil service of the State, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 28.—All is quiet here, and business dull. Most of the members of the Legislature have gone home. Meetings are being held in the various counties at which Union sentiments are prevalent, but hope is well nigh gone.

River News.

PITTSBURG, December 28—M.—River six feet six inches by the pier-mark, and falling. Weather cloudy, indicating snow.

ST. LOUIS, December 28—M.—River falling slowly, with three feet to Cairo. All the upper streams are closed. The river is now open to Cairo, and the underwriters will probably allow boats to leave for the Ohio and the South to-day. Weather cloudy and mild, with indications of a general thaw.

LOUISVILLE, December 28—P. M.—The river is falling rapidly, with eight feet seven inches water in the canal.

PITTSBURG, December 28—P. M.—The river is five ten inches by the pier-mark, and falling. The weather is clear and cold.

[By the Pony Express.]

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, December 28.—The Pony Express, with California dates to the 16th inst., passed here at half-past nine last night.

The two strongest candidates for United States Senators appear to be Gen. McDougal and Governor Denver.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the 30th ult., and telegraphic dates to three o'clock in the evening of the 3d inst., *via* Fort Kearney, arrived in Carson Valley on the 14th inst.

The Kangaroo off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, December 27.—The steamer *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 12th, passed the Cape at half-past six o'clock on Thursday evening.

A heavy easterly gale, which had prevailed for the past week, has caused such a sea that the news-yacht of the Associated Press was unable to obtain the news dispatches for the Association.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The steamer *United States*, from Glasgow on the 15th, and *Matanzas*, from Matanzas, have arrived.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Majority of the Republican Congressmen in Favor of the Repeal of the Personal-liberty Bills.—Georgia to Send to Europe for Arms.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—It has been ascertained with certainty that a majority of the Republican members of Congress are ready to guarantee the repeal of the personal-liberty bills. If the South is indisposed to meet the concession proposed, the Republicans contend that it can only be through a determination to reject all compromise.

It is understood that Governor Brown, of Georgia, has solicited from the Secretary of War, and has obtained, a year's leave of absence for Col. Pardee, late commandant at West Point, to go to Europe to purchase guns and munitions of war for the State of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney reached the Administration while in Cabinet meeting to-day. The Commissioners from South Carolina are in conference with them. The Commissioners demand that the troops be withdrawn immediately, or this shall be their last interview, and they will return to South Carolina and prepare for the worst.

The proposals for the five-million loan in the Treasury-notes under the recent act of Congress, were opened to-day at the Treasury Department. The bids were for less than $2,500,000, at an average of twelve per cent. interest.

No awards have yet been made, the Secretary of the Treasury having the bids under advisement.

Conservative Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 28.—The meeting at Barnum's Hotel last night, so far from being a secession, was an informal meeting of merchants, members of the bar, and others, to devise such means as might be deemed necessary to preserve the integrity of Maryland in the present threatening aspect of affairs.

It was composed of conservative, Union-loving citizens, but the privacy with which the proceedings were conducted, gave an impression to some that it was of an opposite character.

The Relief for Kansas.

ATCHISON, K. T., December 28.—The report of the Relief Committee for the week ending December 26, states that 209,184 pounds of wheat, flour, corn, beans, &c., have been received from various States; also, several boxes of clothing. The amount distributed during that time was 1,567,000 pounds, the benefits of which are very sensibly felt.

Union Meeting in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—There was a large meeting of mechanics and working-men here last night. Strong Union resolutions were passed, favoring a call for a National Working-men's Convention, and discountenancing ultra politicians both North and South.

From Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, December 28.—A steamer passed off here this morning, which is thought to have been the *Australasian*, which left Liverpool December 22. The severe gale prevented communication with her.

In Honor of Major Anderson.

WILMINGTON, DEL., December 28.—The citizens of Wilmington are firing a salute of twenty-one guns, in honor of Major Anderson and his gallant band.

The Minute-Men Ridiculed by a Slave-State Journal.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* is thus droll at the expense of the Minute-men of that city:

The Minute-men don't quite comprehend the meaning of drill. The only definition that they can find is that it is a bore.

We heard with great terror that there is one of the Minute-men of Louisville who kills a man every month. Of course it is unnecessary to say that he is a medical man.

There are said to be 200 Minute-men in Louisville, and it takes each Minute-man an hour to dress. There is danger from them. They are Zouaves, whose chief exercise is getting out of bed in the morning, and making a considerable display of "small arms."

There may be some mistake in the rumor that there is a company of Minute-men in Louisville. No one has seen any respectable man who acknowledges to belong to it, and there is a sly rumor that it is the old order of "Do-Nothings," whose arms were a jackass rampant on an oval shield, representing a cypher.

We learn that the drill of the Minute-men is considered very difficult. Every soldier is required to put on his breeches, one leg at a time, without touching the bed-post. Some of them, with the assistance of a nurse, are very successful. It is called exercises in storming breeches, and many of them undertake it as a "forlorn hope."

The Minute-men of Louisville propose to have a cavalry drill. Each member, "irrespective of party," is required to practice an hour each day on a broomstick—officers on a rocking-horse. As a general thing, they could not safely straddle a horse, if they were split, like a pair of tongs, to the chin; but they have hopes—they have hopes.

THE INDIAN PANIC IN TEXAS.—The panic in Texas, respecting the Indians continues unabated. More than 100 farms and houses have been abandoned; 400 Indians passed Fort Chadbourne on the 23d ult., not disguising their warlike intentions. The people of Parker County are organizing rangers to patrol the settlements. Five Indians scalped Mrs. Sherman, on the frontier, and left her for dead, with an arrow in her side; she lived three days and gave birth to a child a few moments before death. The Gage and Landam families were all murdered, excepting a daughter of each, who were taken prisoners, and after having been taken a long distance, and suffered cruelly, they were ordered in plain English to return home, which they gladly did in a state of nudity, to find the house stripped of every thing, even to the bed-clothes. In this condition they were found by Capt. Hamber and his party.

PROPER MODE OF TREATING AN ERROR.—Dr. Gregory, the English physician, one day saw in a mirror, when his back was turned, a student sweep a lot of guineas off the table into his pocket. He dismissed the young man in the usual way, but said to him: "With deep emotion I saw what you did just now. Keep the money. I know what distress you must be in. But, for God's sake never do it again—it can never succeed!" Resisting the anguished prayers of the poor fellow to be allowed to return the money, the doctor said to him: "Your punishme nt must be to keep it, now you have taken it," and so the matter ended. This youth turned out a good and honest man.

MASSACRE OF A WHALING CREW.—The natives of the