The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER:

THURSDAY, : : : NOV. 22d, 1860.

What Virginia Will Do.

RICHMOND VA., Nov. 17th.—The purpose of Virginia is to maintain a position of armed neutrality until she is prepared to tender her services as mediator under the official sanction of the Legislature, or convention called by the authorities. She will, meanwhile, prepare for the worst, for if the States now threatening to secede shall adopt her programme, and that shall fail to be carried out by non-compliance on the part of the North, Virginia will unite in the secession movement. She will ask the Southern States to go into a Southern conference with her, and it is understood that they will go provided she lays down beforehand the programme which shall form the basis of action, which will embrace first a repeal of the statutes nullifying the Fugitive Slave law by those States which have passed such statutes with a guarantee of a faithful enforcement of that law in the future.

Second: A concession that the Constitution authorizes the carrying of slaves into the common territories, and consequent protection of slave property therein.

Third: That Congress nor the Executive shall not interfere except for its protection in the latter when necessary.

We are not disposed to credit the above programme, as we do not believe the "Mother of States and of statesman," she who took the first stand against slavery extention, should submit a proposition so foolish.

The compromise proposed is no compromise at all, besides if it were it would be most impolitic. The hour of compromise between right and wrong—between the good of the republic and the interest of a class has passed—we hope forever.—It never should have begun. The first great mistake of the government was in the Mo. Restriction. The contest should then have been fought out and settled forever in favor of right, making no concession to wrong. The interests of the nation should then have been determined and the voice of the nation should have been recorded against the further extension of slavery. Had this been done agitation would have ceased and the present alarming state of affairs prevented. The concessions then made to slavery for no other purpose than, (as was then thought,) to give peace to the country, have come to be called rights and the partial abandonment of principle to be called principle itself. The arrogance of the slave power has been fostered and its demands increased by the gradual yielding of the North, until now they look upon their loss of the complete control of the federal government by a constitutional election, as just cause of armed resistance. From a moral wrong slavery has become a moral right; from a confessed curse to a great blessing, from a local to a national institution; from an evil to be mitigated to a right to be extended and perpetuated; from an unfortunate *man*, deprived of his natural rights and natural liberties by civil law, the African has come to be looked upon as a mere chattle, in which may be had an absolute and unqualified property.

The demand made by what purports to be the Virginia propositions, is none other than that the North, (a large majority of the whole people,) abandon their longcherished views, concede that slavery is the true condition of the Territories and not freedom; nay, more—that slavery be protected in the territories against the will and against the interests of the people. To accede to these propositions is to acknowledge that all that has been said and done against slavery extension is wrong—yield up the good of the country to the interests of the slave power, to get down submissively in the dirt, and licking the feet of the slave oligarchy, acknowledge that right is wrong and wrong is right, that we have been mistaken in the belief that slavery is a curse; but that on the contrary it is a great moral, social and political blessing. This will not be done.—The South may at once be undeceived in regard to this matter. The people of the North have yet a little of the spirit of the fathers. They have not altogether forgotten their teachings. Nor can they be so suddenly educated up to the belief that this government was formed for the propagation of human slavery. Nor are they to be frightened out of their principles by threats of secession. They are attached to the Constitution and will carry out its provisions. They love the Union dearly, but not dearly enough to become serfs under it; not dearly enough to give up all the blessings it was intended to confer for the sake of its perpetuity.

The policy of the Republican party is simply to prevent the extension of slavery over the territory now free. This was the policy of the fathers. It is the policy dictated alike by reason, by national interest, national honor and humanity, and that policy will be carried out, let the madness of southern fanaticism lead to what it may.

The demand that the laws nullifying the fugitive slave act be repealed by the States enacting them, is not without a seeming of justice, and yet State pride will hardly suffer such a thing to be done.—These State laws have been passed, not because any considerable portion of the free north is opposed to the constitutional rendition of fugitives from labor, but because of the odious and objectionable features of the law outside of the "fugitive" clause, and the nullifying States will hardly be forced to swallow that odium and virtually acknowledge its justice by a repeal of their legislation.

To the People of Ohio.

Our fellow-citizens in large portions of Kansas Territory are threatened with famine. All their crops have failed. Their prospective destitution is without a parallel in the history of our country. The people are without the necessary means to provide themselves with food for the approaching winter. Their sad condition appeals to the charity of the humane everywhere. God in his infinite mercy hath blessed the people of Ohio and of all the States of the Union. Is it not our duty, out of our abundance, to supply the wants of our brethren in Kansas? The 29th inst. has been set apart in many of the States by the proclamations of their respective Executives; for the Thanksgiving offerings of their people. As the Governor of this State, let me recommend that contributions be taken for the relief of the people of Kansas, in the several churches of the State on that day. Let me invoke the clergy to call the earnest attention of their congregations to this work of charity and love. Where other suitable arrangements are not made for transmitting contributions, they may be forwarded to this Department, whence they will be promptly sent to the proper authorities in Kansas for distribution.

"Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy."

W. DENNISON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbus, Nov. 12, 1860.

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 18.—The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 7th inst., arrived here last night. The telegraphic dates are up to 10 P. M., via Fort Churchill.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to October 23 arrived at San Francisco on the 5th inst.

The election returns from the central counties foot up as follows:

Douglas 13,325; Lincoln 14,342; Breckinridge, 10,438; Bell, 2,626. The vote of the State will probably exceed 120,000.

San Francisco gave Lincoln over 3,000 majority. This majority was being reduced by returns from the mountains, and it is probable that Douglas has carried the State.

In the Legislature, it was thought Douglas would have a majority over all thus securing Douglas Senator to succeed Gwin.

California Election News.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Tuesday says: "The Missouri Democrat of yesterday claims the State of California for Lincoln. It does so on the strength of the following special dispatch:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8, 4 p.m. Via Fort Kearney, Nov. 18.

Eds Missouri Democrat:

About 90,000 votes are returned.—Lincoln is ahead of Douglas 2,500, and is expected to carry the State. Breckinridge is behind both. WM. BADE, Sec'y State Central Committee.

Missouri Election.

The Missouri Democrat of yesterday, says the Cincinnati Commercial, publishes returns from all but five counties of that State. The footings are: Lincoln, 17,017; Douglas, 58,361; Bell, 57,762; Breckinridge, 30,397. Douglas ahead of Bell 599, with five counties to hear from.

☞ The vote in Maryland (not fully official, but almost exact) foots up, Breckinridge, 42,185; Bell, 41,460; Douglas, 5,874; Lincoln, 2,293. The vote of Baltimore, which was vociferously claimed at the time of the Conventions there as a Douglas town, was, Breckinridge, 14,959; Bell, 12,605; Douglas, 1,503; Lincoln, 1,067.

☞ The official vote of New Jersey shows the election of the following Presidential Electors: Joseph C. Hornblower, Republican; Charles E. Elmer, Republican; Edward W. Ivins, Republican; Isaac W. Scudder, Republican; Wm. Cook, Democrat; Joel Parker, Democrat, and Theodore Runyon, Democrat. This makes the total number of Electoral Votes, as far as heard from, for Mr. Lincoln, 173.

☞ The figures of the Iowa election, nearly all official, are: Lincoln, 46,014; Douglas, 31,812; Bell, 944; Breckinridge, 741. Lincoln over Douglas, 14,202—over all, 6,517.

IN THE FIELD.—You need not be in the least afraid to walk in the fields where there are poisonous vines or plants, or even to touch and handle them. Guernsey's Balm will prevent any bad effects from following.

☞ A plot of the European portion of this army to rise was discovered on the evening before it was to take place, and was subdued without serious bloodshed. Upwards of thirty of the ringleaders were immediately hanged.

☞ Only one county in the State, in 1859, produced more wheat than Seneca, and that was Butler. Seneca produced 502,500 bushels, and Butler 589,076. The wheat crop in 1860 will be nearly 700,000 bushels.

☞ Charles Alford, a boy of sixteen, from Allegheny county, N. Y., has been astonishing the people of Ironton by rope-walking feats but little inferior to those of Blondin.

An Infamous Slander.

We copy the following from the St. Louis Herald of yesterday only because the item will be seized upon and circulated through the country to the prejudice of the distinguished gentleman whom it maligns:

"HE DIDN'T VOTE FOR LINCOLN.—Judge Edward Bates, candidate for President before the Chicago Convention, was one of the first voters in the Fourth Ward of this city to *cast his vote for Bell and Everett.*"

We are authorized to pronounce the statement of the Herald an infamous slander. Judge Bates *voted for* Lincoln and Hamlin, *and the straight Republican ticket.* Republican journals throughout the Union who may notice the charge, will confer a favor by contradicting it.—*Mo. Dem.*

Interesting Speech by Professor Agassiz—Why he has Remained in this Country—The Rights and Wrongs of Men of Science.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Mass., was dedicated on Tuesday by appropriate exercises. Among the speakers were President Felton and Professor Agassiz. In the speech of the latter we find the following interesting statemnets:

When I came to this country in 1846, I had not thought of staying here. I had come upon an invitation of Mr. John Lowell, to deliver a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute. I had taken leave for a year and a half from the college of Neufchatel, with which I was then connected, and it has pleased the King of Prussia, at that time Prince of Neufchatel, to grant me the means for a scientific exploration of some parts of this continent.

I had not been more than a year here, when the convulsions which disturbed Europe led me to consider seriously whether it would be advisable for me to return to my native country, or to prolong my stay in America.

While I was hesitating, the late Honorable Abbott Lawrence one day called upon me, and explained to me confidentially his plans respecting the foundation of a scientific school in Cambridge, stating that it would be an additional reason for him immediately to carry out his intention if I should except a professorship in that school. I did not feel at liberty to decide before having obtained a regular discharge from the college with which I had been connected for fifteen years. This was, however, granted in the most considerate manner; and in the spring term of 1846 I entered upon my duties as professor of the scientific school—a post which I still hold.

One of the most tempting inducements I had for staying in America was the offer made to me by the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, to avail myself of the facilities afforded by the different parties carrying on the work of Survey, to visit in person the coast and collect the animals living along our shores with most accurate indications respecting the nature of the bottom on which they are found, the depth which they occur, and other information for which naturalists sigh, without having frequent means of obtaining them. To these faculties I owe part of the most valuable information I have been able to obtain in my life.

Placed as I was at the head of a new department of public education, I had now to make the necessary collections for my instruction, as none existed in the University; and during my vocations I visited successively, for that purpose, our southern and western States, delivering lectures on my way to defray the expenses necessary to make extensive collections, which to me were very heavy, as I never had anything but what I earned from year to year.

In 1852 the Treasurer of Harvard College obtained by private subscription the sum of $12,000, amounting to the expenses I had thus fat incurred, to secure as property for the University the collections I had brought together. With these new means at my command, and some additions, I have gone on enlarging the collection, until, by a succession of fortunate circumstances, a movement was started to found a public museum.

[Professor Agassiz gave a sketch of the preliminary organization of the Museum, acknowledged, the liberal grant which had been made in its favor, defined his idea of what such an institution should be, and concluded as follows:]

Now gentlemen, the position of men of science in this country is not what it should be. I do not say that they do not enjoy all the privileges of all other citizens: they do enjoy them fully, the recognition science receives from among us is gratifying in the highest degree. But how is it abroad? Singly the men who have distinguished themselves receive due distinctions, but they feel themselves isolated. They stand in the position of men with liberal ideas forced by circumstances to remain in a country destitute of free institutions.

Such men may within their own souls live the life of the free, but their acts are doomed to be in accordance with the institutions of the land. And so is it with our scientific men, they must look to Europe for their reputation, because the institutions with which they are surrounded are not on a level with their own scientific attainments, they may be hailed abroad as men deserving recognition and receive it, but that recognition is not carried across the ocean as a natural consequence of a position earned at home.

If you will free your best men from that tantalizing position, raise your scientific institution to a level with the foremost in Europe, that the American man of science may, like the American freeman, have the satisfaction of knowing, when he visits the Old World, that he is backed by the institutions he leaves at home—in so doing, you will gain another advantage—that of freeing yourselves from the importunities of those pretenders in sience who surround, themselves with a fictitious reputation, made up of newspapers article, and supported, perhaps, by a correspondence with some tenth-rate scientific men in Europe, whom nobody knows in their native country.

The Garibaldi Fund.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: Will you be so kind as to publish the following letter in your valuable paper, and oblige. Your obedient serv't, D. MINNELL

New York, Nov. 14, 1860.

To the Italian Committee for the Garibaldi Fund in New York:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you in the name of our country and in my own, for the great interest you have taken in collecting means for the Italian war. Do persevere, and be sure of the gratitude of those who love liberty and human progress, for which Italy is shedding a river of blood. Yours, G. GARIBALDI.

Caserta, Oct. 4. 1860.

☞ Mr. Lincoln is burdened with an immense correspondence. About fifty of his letters on Thursday solicited autographs.

☞ The Hon. Wm. L. Yancey was hung in effigy on the morning of the 6th, in Okaloosa, Mississippi.

A Voice from Kentucky.

LETTER FROM THE SON OF HENRY CLAY.

"MANSFIELD, near Lexington, Ky. November 11, 1860.

"My Dear Sir: The Presidential election is over, and Mr. Lincoln is elected constitutionally the next President of the United States; and it becomes every good citizen to submit to the will of the constitutional majority as declared at the ballot-boxes. The moment Mr. Lincoln shall have taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution, he will stand upon the Union platform, and I am assured from all quarters that his administration of the general government will be national and conservative.

"I rejoice in the conservative attitude which Kentucky, in common with Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri, now occupies. We are of the border States, and so long as we maintain our present position the Union is safe, in spite of the dark cloud of secession and disunion which hangs over some of the cotton-growing States.

"The resignation of the federal officers in South Carolina is misprision of treason. Messrs. Magrath, Colcock and Conner, are giving aid and comfort to the contemplated revolutionary proceedings of which they must have had knowledge.

There is no man in all my acquaintance in Kentucky who justifies South Carolina in her course. She will yet mourn over it.

"But what course in this emergency will the corrupt and imbecile administration of James Buchanan take? Is there not cause for grave and serious reflection? If we were convinced that the President would do his whole duty, we might look hopefully ahead.

"But, alas! for the country, we are fallen upon evil times. A corrupt democratic administration sways the destiny of this fair heritage of freemen, and into what unnumbered perils may we not be cast by it!

"We are not sufficiently advised as to the course which Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi may adopt. It is devoutely to be prayed that they may not be precipitated with South Carolina into secession. Should the federal officers in those States resign, would you not think the clouds were deepening, and that they portended a terrible storm? And what a pilot you have at the helm! Would he call around him the wise and true and the patriotic to save the Ship of State?

"I confess I have but little hope in him. He is not equal to the crisis, and nothing but a protective Providence can save our beloved country from a bloody revolution.

"I shall be pleased to hear from you. It is a time when lovers of country should be in constant correspondence. Believe me truly your friend, THOMAS H. CLAY.

John B. Fry, Esq.

The Secession Movement.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 18.—Senator Toombs has not yet resigned, but he will do so on the 3d of March, unless Georgia secedes.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 18.—Affairs are much quieter since Wednesday night. Mr. Stephens made a great speech, taking strong conversative grounds. The effect subsequently shows that it proves as "oil to the troubled waters," and all parties are now disposed to act coolly and considerately.

To day, the Convention bill passed the Senate unanimously. The election of delegates takes place on the 21 of January, and the Convention meets on the Wednesday following.

The preamble of the Convention will read as follows.

WHEREAS, The present crisis in national affairs, in the judgement of the General Assembly, demands resistance; and whereas, it is the privilege of the people to determine the mode, measure and time of such resistance; therefore, the General Assembly enacts that the Governor issue his proclamation ordering the election on the 9th January.

The first, second and third sections of the bill refer to the time of election, the meeting of the Convention, and number of delegates to which each is entitled. The fourth section reads, that said Convention, when assembled, may consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality and rights of the people of Georgia as members of the United States, and determine the mode, measure and time of redress. The fifth section proves for the amount to pay the delegates, and said Convention shall, by vote, fix the pay of all their officers and any delegate or delegates they may appoint to any convention, congress, or embassy, to provide for all other expenses incurred by the Convention. The eighth gives the power to elect their officers and do all needful to carry out the true intention and meaning of the acts and purposes of the Convention.

MONILE, Nov. 17.—The Register declares for secession. It says the large sectional vote North and South proves a common Government impossible, and all efforts to save the Union faultless. It appeals to conservative men to take the movement into their own hands, as the only means of avoiding the worst consequences of an inevitable revolution.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—The bill appropriating $1,000,000 to arm and equip Georgia, is a complete law.

The Florida Legislature, at its last session, passed a resolution, promising decided action in the case of the election of a Republican President, requiring the Government to convene the Legislature. The Jacksonville Standard, and other papers, urge compliance.

AUGUSTA Ga. Nov. 22.—The largest meeting ever held in Green county came off on Friday last. The most influential men in the county participated. Resolutions of a conservative character were almost unanimously adopted. They urged the call of a State Convention of all parties to calmly consider the evils threatening the destruction of the National Union, appealing to the people of the Union to discard the counsels of agitating politicians and demagogues of all sections, rally to the support of our imperiled Government. They say the politicians, instead of allaying the excitement, have stirred it up and instead of repudiating National distrust and dislike, they have promoted it, instead of removing causes of dispute, they have created them for the sake of power and office. In both sections they have pandered to the passions and prejudices of the people at home, keeping each section ignorant of the patriotic conservative feelings of the other, until mutually exasperated by the incendiary disorganizing representatives of hungary office-seekers, both sections find themselves engaged in a fierce controversy which they had no hand in bringing on.

A large meeting in Hancock county on Saturday, adopted unanimously firm conservative resolutions, declaring that the election of Lincoln was no cause for dissolution, but the unfriendly legislation of many of the Free States is an outrage on the community of the Union, demanding resistance.

A majority of the counties in the State have held meeting in favor of secession. Many, however, were strongly conservative, while some were in favor a State Convention, and all oppose coercion of the seceding States.

A meeting in Bryan county declared that no Northern fishermen or hunters should hereafter operate in that section, and that those at present fishing and hunting be notified to leave.

South Carolina Valor and Statesmanship.

"Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off," was a most excellent piece of advice, which it universally followed would have saved mankind a vast deal of mortification. It is not only a piece of good advice, however, but it implies a most valuable rule whereby to predict the results of human enterprises. They who boast when they put on the harness, seldom have occasion to do so when they put it off again. He who celebrates a victory that is yet to be gained, will find his spirits failing him precisely in proportion as the labor of gaining it becomes serious.

Some of our friends are borrowing trouble about the appearance of things in South Carolina. Such demonstrations, such enthusiasm, such elegant speeches, such exciting responses, such a throwing out of palmetto banners, such a firing off of blank cartridges, such a hurling of defiance in the very teeth of the Union must mean something—must be followed by counsels as decided and action as desperate. The prognostics are the other way. These gentlemen are celebrating their victory before they have gained it, and our word for it, when the fighting time arrives, they will be found as amenable to reason as ever a descendant of Ancient Pistol or Captain Bobadil since the days when braggarts were invented.

Your men of action seldom say much they quietly resolve, and then proceed to business. Your men of words seldom do much; their appetite for action usually passing off in eloquent passages. The doings at Charleston, if they indicate anything, show most conclusively that the actors in them have no capacity for the thing which they propose to undertake; no knowledge of what is to be done, and not the remotest conception of the effect which secession will have upon them or their fellow citizens.

The wisdom of all ages and nations has declared that nothing is so ominous of lame and impotent conclusions as this preliminary word-valor. Barking dogs never bite, saith the proverb, and in some form or other this idea has obtained the place of an established maxim everywhere. These flaming rhetoriticians, these potent flaunters of palmetto flags, these valorous exploders of blank cartridges are not the men by whom the work is to be done when South Carolina advance in battle array against the Union, or the Union against her. They will then be found unfit both for action and for counsel—as unsafe to advise as impotent to perform.—*Cincinnati Press.*

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., at the parsonage in Pleasantville, by the Rev. Wm. Hastings, MR. WM. B. STEVENSON and MISS SALINA A. SPITLER all of Fairfield county.

On the 8th inst., at the American Hotel in this City, by Alfred McVeigh, Esq., MR JOHN ROW and MISS MARTHA WALTON.

On the eve of the 18th inst., at the American Hotel, in this city, by Alfred McVeigh, Esq., Mr ABRAHAM HUFFORD and MISS MARY L. HYMES.

OBITUARY.

In this city on the 16th day of October, 1860, MR. JOSEPH WORK, JR., aged fifty-two years, eight months and five days.

The deceased was a native of Hocking township and son of Joseph Work, Sr., one of the pioneer settlers of the Hocking Valley of 1799. After he arrived to manhood he became a partner in the firm of Work, Son & Work—one of the oldest and most successful firms in Lancaster—in the shoe and leather business, and at the time of his death was the managing partner in the concern.

His death was sudden. On the morning of his decease he left his family in comparative health, for his house of business, and after transacting some affairs in the street he entered the sales-room, and while standing at the counter, fell down and expired. It is believed his death was caused by disease of the heart.

Descended from a line of Presbyterian ancestry he was devotedly attached to that faith; and for many years was a constant, active and useful member of the church of his fathers in Lancaster.

His modest and unassuming deportment through life, secured him the esteem and confidence, not only with those he transacted business, but with all who had formed his acquaintance. He died an honest and just man, and his loss is now painfully realized.

Joseph Work jr., the deceased was a kind and indulgent husband and parent, and has left a heart-stricken widow, and seven children—the youngest a babe—to bewail a loss to them on earth which never can be repaired. *They* however have the consolation to believe that their loss is his gain, for he died a christian.

On the second day after his decease his remains were consigned to the silent tomb, in the presence of a very large and respectable assemblage of relatives and friends who had convened together on that solemn occasion to pay respect to departed worth. COM.

DIED—in this city on the 23d ult., at the residence of his father David Wachter, THOMAS M. WACHTER, aged 13 years and 9 days, of disease of the heart, lungs, and dropsy, after a sickness of about two months.

He's gone in his youth to an early tomb,
But haply saved from sin and woe to come:
Why sadly weep and mourn o'er sundered ties
To be united in the fav'ring skies?
He's gone from sorrow to a happier clime
Where grief can never dim the joys sublime:
Why grieve for one who left a world like this
To dwell forever where the Savior is?
He's gone from earth where foul temptations try
To where the tempter cannot live or die:
Why weep for him beyond the reach of sin,
Or sin's most tempting baits the soul to win?
Why shed our useless tears in useless pain,
And weep the more because we weep in vain?
Go Thomas haply to thine endless rest:
Thy will be done, O God!—'tis sad but best!

Lancaster, O. H. E. H. L.

Disunion and the Telegraph.

It is easy to discover in the telegraphic reports of doings at Charleston, that the agitators have got control of the reporters. The dispatches are made up according to the most approved style of South Carolina inflation, and the public mind is abused by the attempts to magnify the incidents of a politico-dramatic performance got up by a few demagogues, to frighten, into the indignant rising of great and deeply-injured people, bent on seeking redress by an appeal to the last arbitrament. The difficulty is, that, as is usually the case when practical jokes are attempted, the thing is overdone. The performance is bogus, and the telegraphic histories poor attempts at the sensational.

We do not blame the reporters. Probably they dare do otherwise. South Carolina, when she has the means, punishes those who do not accept her brass for genuine metal. Besides the reporters, to a greater or less extent, see with local eyes. Surrounded by people who appear to be excited, their judgments go with the feelings of the crowd, and those doings which, in their relations, are to us so transparently absurd, appear to them to be really dignified and imposing. In this respect the man at a distance can judge more correctly than the one in the midst of the noise and disturbance.

There is a practice, however, of which the public has the right to complain; for example. In the dispatches of yesterday and under the sanction of the Associated Press, we get the following:

"WHAT VIRGINIA WILL DO.

RICHMOND VA., November 17.—The purpose of Virginia is to maintain a position of neutrality until she is prepared to tender her services as mediator under the official sanction of the Legislature or Convention called by its authorities. She will meanwhile prepare for the worst; if the States now threatening to secede shall fail to be carried out by non-compliance on the part of the North, Virginia will unite in the secession movement, &c."

Now who has the right to speak for Virginia in this style? A majority of the popular vote of Virginia has recently been thrown against the secession candidate. What she will do no man has the right to say, no man can tell; and when the telegraph, or the reporters of the Associated Press assume to prophesy, they transcend the line of their duty, and become impertinent. The public does not want predictions at their hands, but facts. When then prophetic besomes in order, we want to know who it is that vaticinates.—*Cincinnati Press.*

Special Notices.

Common Sense rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthrope philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the virtues of *Hostetter's Bitters*, as may be seen by the immense quantities of this medicine which are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhea, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied. Sold by all Druggists in the word.

See advertisement in another column. 1m31

Blood Food.

Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months and years.

☞ Sufferers, try it!

Messrs. CHRACK & DEPONT, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need; and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of Infantile Complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

☞ See advertisement. 1m31

Loss of Sleep.

If there is anything more wearing to both mind and body than loss of sleep, or if any difficulty or disease can be oftener traced to other than loss of sleep, then experience has lost its power, or Sidney Smith, the great English Physiologist, is not to be relied upon.—Of this, let the experience of thousands answer, and try the TOLU ANODYNE, and they will be ready to endorse the remark of one of the friends of the proprietors, who writes, "were the directions to be covered with sovereigns to purchase, I would not be without it." This all will experience by its use. See advertisement, and call for pamphlets. 1m31

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier.

"The blood is the life," says Scripture; so says Science also. Expel corruption from the blood and no disease can exist in the system. My Blood Pills and Purifier perform their task effectually. They are powerful vegetable detergents, and cure all forms of disease, which arise from impure blood, simply because they remove the common causes of disease from the life-sustaining fluid. Hence their apparently miraculous cures of scrofula, eruptions, tumors, dyspepsia, liver complaints, rheumatism, swelling of the joints, and all affections of the internal organs, which do not proceed from malformation.

☞ See advertisement. 1m—10

☞ *Our Advice*, to all who are in any way troubled with Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Scrofula or other forms of humor, is to use Dr. S. A. Weaver's justly celebrated and never failing remedies for these complaints. We have no doubt that at least half the chronic complaints in existence have their origin in some form of a humor which only needs to be eradicated from the system, to save them from an untimely grave. We are glad that Dr. Weaver has turned his attention to this class of diseases, which have been so long neglected and which have so rapidly increased in almost all parts of the world. Ten thousands who have already been cured, are but so many living certificates, appealing to suffering humanity, and attesting the worth of a truly valuable discovery. Dr. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate for sale by E. L. Slocum. 1m31

DR. R. A. WILSON'S Tonic, Cathartic & Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS,

A never failing Antidote for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Biliousness, Neuralgia, Colic, Depraved Appetite, Disordered Stomach, Female Obstructions, &c.

ONE PILL A DOSE. PRICE 25 cts. The Great Family Remedy!

WILSON'S PILLS are universally acknowledged to be the best now in use. As a Family medicine they are particularly recommended—simple and harmless, but highly medicinal in their combination. One Pill a dose, with mild but certain effects. The robust man and the delicate child use them alike, with every assurance of entire safety. With Wilson's Pills, every Mother is the land becomes her own physician. They have proved themselves a specific, and stand without a rival for the following affections:

HEADACHE, FEVER & AGUE, HEADACHE, FEVER & AGUE, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, Costiveness, Biliousness, Neuralgia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Neuralgia.

Sold by Druggists & Dealers everywhere.

PREPARED BY B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO. Importers & Wholesale Druggists No. 60, corner Wood and 4th Sts. PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

WILSON'S PILLS NEVER FAIL IN SICK HEADACHE OR COSTIVENESS.

Sold by E. L. SLOCUM, Lancaster; Sunderman & Knouff, Amanda; E Kalb, Rushville. Lancaster, August 2, 1860—1y18

Guernsey's Balm.

Miscellaneous.

THE AMALGAMATION 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 Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but I will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype, and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'a 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Horkeedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from 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. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches: Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous 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 comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity 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 pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; out perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before. *Druggist.*—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och? sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and give the Pills and don't be all day about it aither.

Constipation and Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in careless, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion 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 usual attendant are headache, colic, Rheumatism, foul breath, piles and other of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as malignant fevers, abcesses, dysentery, diarrhea, dyspepsia, apoplexy, Epilepsy, paralysis, hysteria, hypochondriasis, melancholy and insanity, first indicate their presence in the system, by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named, originate in constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggists.—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 suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing.*

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of nervous headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from those distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for sick headache, bilious headache, nervous headache, costiveness and general debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ DID you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail to removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists in all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING,

Nov. 15, 1860—1y33 48 Cedar Street, New York.

WILSON'S PILLS NEVER FAIL IN SICK HEADACHE OR COSTIVENESS.