

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 4, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Won't some of our subscribers who never pay us any money, bring us some flour, wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat and wood? We need all these things, and haven't the money to buy them.

The Bedford Gazette has an article last week condemning the citizens of Pittsburg for the course they took in relation to the removal of arms from the arsenal at that place to some forts at the mouth of the Mississippi River. It was no wonder that the people there were excited when it was known that the Northern arsenals were being drained of their arms and accoutrements to go to the South, were they will be put into forts, not properly manned, and be easily taken by the Southern secessionists and turned on the North. We notice among the most active persons in the late affair the venerable Wm. Wilkins, Judge Shaler, and other prominent Democratic leaders. It was confined to no party; all persons of all parties shared in the general excitement. The Gazette as usual, condemns these people, calls them abolitionists, and defends the traitors in South Carolina, and other cotton States, although they are covered all over with the blackest treason. In the Revolution the majority of the people of South Carolina were Tories, there were also Tories in other States, and they were a byword and a reproach for ever after, and the disgrace even descended to their posterity. In the present times, when disunion is almost certain, we find some of the same class in our midst—the Gazette editor is one of them—let them beware! The time for taking sides for our country or against it, is at hand. Pause well before you connect yourselves with the disunionists! We are glad to find by the following, that the people of Pittsburg have placed themselves right:

Mass Meeting at Pittsburg—The Resistance Movement Depreciated.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27, 1860.

An immense meeting of citizens was held to-day in the street, opposite the Court House, relative to the removal of ordnance from the Allegheny Arsenal to the Southern forts. Gen. Wm. Robinson presided. Several speeches were delivered, among others by Gen. J. K. Morehead, the member of Congress from this District.

Several resolutions were adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, declaring the loyalty of the citizens of Pittsburg to the Union, and their ability to defend themselves against enemies of the Union; deprecating any interference with the shipment of arms under the order of the Government, however, inopportune or impolitic the order may be; and deploring the existence of this state of things, and the connection of frauds with the administration of important departments of the public service, as having shaken the confidence of the people of the free States. Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That while Pennsylvania is on the guard at the Federal capital, it is the especial duty to look to the fidelity of her sons; and in that view we call on our President as a citizen of this Commonwealth, to see that the Republic receives no detriment at his hands. It behooves the President to purge his Cabinet of every man known to give aid and comfort to, or in any way countenancing the revolt of any of the States against the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the Union.

A despatch from Hon. Robert McKnight was read, asking the people to make no further resistance, but ask for a suspension of the shipment of the guns until further advice from Washington, and approved.

The Hon. Henry M. Fuller died at Philadelphia on the 26th inst., aged 40. He was born in Bethany, Pa. educated at Princeton, studied and practiced law at Wilkesbarre, joined the Whig party, was chosen by them to the Legislature, and to Congress in 1856; reelected by the American party in 1854, and was their candidate for Speaker in the long struggle which ended in the election of Mr. Banks. Last October he was the Constitutional Union candidate for Congress in the 11th District, but was beaten by the Republicans. He had large interests in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and was a warm friend of the cause of protection to American industry. He leaves a widow and a family of seven children.

AMBROTYPE.—Our friend Frank B. Stewart, the excellent Ambrotypist, has located in Altoona. We bespeak for him the good will of the people of that town. He takes the most perfect likenesses. All our people were pleased with his pictures. We understand that Mr. Vallade is in partnership with Mr. Stewart. As a Painter and Photographic artist, Mr. Vallade has few equals. He took many pictures in Bedford during the last two years, to the satisfaction of all parties.

A despatch from Harrisburg says that Gen. Cameron has been selected by Mr. Lincoln as Secretary of the Treasury. We hope this may prove true—as no better selection could be made.

"WHY IS HE SILENT?"

Under this caption the Bedford Gazette of last week has an inflammatory article condemning the President elect, because he has not published a manifesto to the South, in order to mollify their passions. It would be superfluous. Are not his speeches before the country, in which he counsels moderation and justice to the South? If one were to rise from the dead, in the present inflamed and treasonable state of the public mind in the South, he could have no effect upon them, if he were to preach moderation and Union! Mr. Lincoln is as yet only a private man, and when he becomes invested with the cares of State, he will do all a firm and patriotic man can do, to all sections of the confederacy alike.

The Hon. Henry W. Hilliard of Alabama, who served in Congress with Mr. Lincoln, and knows how groundless are the Southern misrepresentations of his character and views, in his letter to Belmont and others, thus silences the clamor for a soothing declaration from Mr. Lincoln:

"It is supposed very generally that we apprehend some immediate mischief from Mr. Lincoln's Administration; some direct and plain interference with our rights; and we are appealed to by our Northern friends to wait for some hostile demonstration on his part; we are reminded that his character is conservative, that he will see the law providing for the return of fugitive slaves faithfully executed; that he does not propose to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists; that his Cabinet will be unexceptionable, and that a majority of both Houses of Congress will oppose his measures. Now all this may be conceded, and yet if the whole Southern mind could be brought to yield implicit faith in these assurances, still the attitude of the Southern States would remain unchanged.

"It is not any apprehension of aggressive action on the part of the incoming Administration which rouses the Southern people to resistance, but it is the demonstration which Mr. Lincoln's election by such overwhelming majorities affords of the supremacy of a sentiment hostile to Slavery in the non-slaveholding States of the Union."

In other words, the South does not apprehend any wrong from Mr. Lincoln, but objects to the vote by which he was elected. How can he say anything that would obviate this?

THE CRISIS.

Our paper is pretty much taken up with matters in reference to the present disturbed condition of affairs in the country. It is no use mincing matters. All hope of a peaceable solution, is almost at an end. South Carolina, and the other cotton States appear to be determined to plunge the country into civil war, and the sooner the people of the North come to the knowledge of this matter, the better. Our county is on the border, and the suggestions of the following article from the Pittsburg Gazette, is quite appropriate for this region, as well as everywhere else in the North:

LET THE PEOPLE ARM.—We give this advice reluctantly. We have been loth to believe it necessary. But events are crowding on us so rapidly and rendering it so necessary, that we can no longer refrain. The time has come when it would be criminal to withhold it. Our advice, therefore, to every Northern man is, Arm yourself at once. If you have a gun, get it ready for instant use; if you do not own one, get one as soon as possible. For it will take time to get one. The North is, today, almost bare of arms, and he who orders one to be made will have to wait some time before his order can be filled.

Look at the facts. The Northern arsenals belonging to the United States have been depleting, within the last three months, every available arm within them having been shipped South. The State arsenals have all been emptied by the Southern demand, and have orders far ahead of their ability to supply. The Government has ordered all the United States troops to the Pacific Coast, out of the way; and all the available force of the Navy has been sent to distant stations, where orders of recall cannot reach them under a month's time. All the facts demonstrate that while the South is fully armed and ready for war, the North is defenceless.

The military spirit, besides, has not been active for some years past, and the number of volunteer companies is smaller than it was. The number of arms in the hands of the volunteer soldiers, therefore, is comparatively trifling. Hence our chief reliance must be on the arms in the hands of individuals, and no Republican should wof feel himself secure without one.

We are not alarmists; but it would be criminal to hide from the people the fact that they are in danger. They have been betrayed by their Government into the hands of their enemies. There is a well settled purpose on the part of the Southern hot-heads to take possession of Washington City, and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln. When that conspiracy develops itself, as it will, in what position will the North be to resist or prevent it? Can she do it in her present unarmed condition? She has numbers; but she has not the weapons; and she will be false to herself if she does not supply the lack at once.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—We call attention to the advertisement of this excellent Institution. Under the management of Rev. W. W. Brim, it will keep up its reputation. It is a Bedford County Institution, and consequently ought to be encouraged in preference to others outside of the County.

The Tory organ, around the corner, last week, has an article defending South Carolina; and says that she has not been guilty of treason. We would like to ask this paper if the seizing of Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney the Arsenal, Custom House, and Post Office, and raising the treasonable Palmetto flag upon them, is not treason?

The Legislature met on Tuesday, and organized by the election of their officers. We have not as yet seen the Governor's message.

BOLD NATIONAL ROBBERY.

Government officials at Washington, and the whole country, have been startled at the recent disclosure of Goddard Bailey, one of the Chief Clerks in the Interior Department, of the abstraction from the safe of the Department, of nearly a million of dollars, in bonds and coupons, convertible into money at any time. It is said that men in high places of the Government are strongly implicated in the robbery. The Secretary of War is strongly suspected. "Independent," of the North American, writes the following in regard to the matter:

The robbery—for defalcation is not the word applicable to the occasion—of the safe of the Interior Department of nearly nine hundred thousand dollars in State bonds, transferable by delivery, has naturally provoked much remark here. Goddard Bailey, the person who admits having abstracted the securities, and who voluntarily gave the information to the Secretary of the Interior is a native of Charleston, and the son of a former Attorney General of South Carolina, although his appointment is nominally ascribed to Alabama in the Blue Book. He acted as the private secretary of Mr. Thompson, and had charge of the trust funds of the Indians, amounting to some three millions in all. Various rumors are afloat as to the purposes to which these funds were applied, but nothing short of a thorough investigation will probably disclose the whole facts connected with that astounding transaction. It is very certain that confederates must have been connected with the operation, in order to dispose of so large an amount of bonds, and intimations have been thrown out implicating parties of more consequence than the immediate actor in this affair.

Mr. Thompson, as Secretary of the Interior, is the trustee of the Indian funds, and their legal custodian. It is utterly incomprehensible how he could have permitted such an enormous amount of securities, which are convertible like bank notes, to have remained in the keeping of any subordinate, and exposed to such casualties as attach to a common iron safe, and the temptations likely to beset an irresponsible clerk, who gives no bonds for the discharge of his duty, and could give none adequate to such a trust. A thorough examination may furnish developments that will surprise and shock the country.

Startling as this event is, the public here have been prepared for disclosures quite as serious. The worst is by no means told; and when some of the departments are overhauled by their successors in office, revelations will be made far more astonishing than any which have yet leaked out. The investigations of the last Congress proved, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that a system of corruption was established here without parallel in the history of the Government. Contracts, jobs and favors have been parcelled out through notorious agents and infamous employees, which have cost the country millions of dollars. Large sums thus procured were used to operate in Congress, and to subsidize the press, while the remainder went into the pockets of officials and instruments who may be seen prowling around the departments, with free entry to certain Secretaries, but who by no possibility could obtain admission to any gentleman's circle or table. These facts are the common talk of town, and have been so for three years past. They are just as much discussed in Democratic quarters as by the Opposition, and hideous and defiant disregard of opinion exhibited by those who have invited these suspicions, have been frequently brought to the notice of the President, but without effect.

Wm. H. Russell, of the firm of Russell, Majors & Co., has been arrested, and is now in the Washington jail, having failed to give the required bonds of \$500,000. Daily is retained as a witness. The Russell firm are strongly in the robbery. The Interior Department have taken measures for the recovery of the abstracted bonds.

The praises of every union lover are being awarded to Major Anderson for his gallant conduct, in retiring from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet were opposed to this course, but the gallant Anderson took the responsibility, and the people say he was right.

For the Inquirer.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP AFFAIRS. Mr. OVER—I have often wondered within myself whether any person living out of Liberty Township, knew that there was a precinct bearing this significant appellation in Bedford County? I never read of any such precinct in the county papers, save in the returns of an election once a year, (by the way, talking of elections reminds me that Liberty holds them after the latest style, just now), and then in the heat of excitement it is entirely overlooked. My desire is to let the world know that Liberty is awake and acting, and that a new era is about to be recorded upon the fair page of her heretofore unpretending history.

A new impetus is about to be given to her educational movements, which speaks volumes in favor of progress; the plow, the loom and the anvil will each share in the general good. Society, which has been far above the average, will rise and shed its beauties everywhere. Their mountains, hills and valleys will present the glories of a contented people, free from the hallucinations of secession. Posterity will claim for them the blessings which always should be extended to all true benefactors of humanity. But to my object, which is to record a few of the symptoms of progress:

A large number of the citizens of Liberty Township assembled on Friday evening, the 7th inst., at Rhoads' schoolhouse, for the purpose of reorganizing a Washingtonian Society. The house was called to order by selecting John Berkstresser as President, and J. K. Little, Secretary. The Society reported a constitution and rules of business, which were adopted. A large number of persons then enrolled themselves as members, by signing the constitution.

The society then proceeded to elect officers for a term of two months, and Wm. Haman was elected President, D. M. Stoler Vice President, J. K. Little, Recording Secretary, S. A. Moore, Corresponding Secretary, and J. Roads, Treasurer.

To the credit of the teachers, let it be said that they have reorganized a Teachers' Institute, as the following proceedings will show:

The teachers, and a number of the friends of education, assembled at Rhoads' schoolhouse, on Saturday, the 15th inst., and organized by calling S. A. Moore to the chair. On motion, Wm. Haman was elected Secretary. On motion, the Constitution of the previous association was adopted. The books were then opened, and a number of persons enrolled their names as members. On motion, the association proceeded to elect officers for a term of two months, which resulted in the election of J. A. White, as President, J. R. Little, Vice President, S. A. Moore, Recording Secretary, J. L. Kinsel, Corresponding Secretary, and T. Steel, Treasurer. The above needs no comment; it speaks for itself. S. A. M.

STONERSTOWN, Dec. 21, 1860.

Telegraphic Correspondence.

EXCITING NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

FORT SUMTER OCCUPIED BY COL. ANDERSON—RESOLUTION IN CONVENTION TO TAKE THE FORTS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Fort Moultrie was evacuated last night. The guns were spiked, and the magazines were demolished by fire. Only four soldiers were left in charge of the fort. The troops were all conveyed to Fort Sumter. The excitement in the city is intense. It is believed that the Convention is now taking action upon the resolution in relation to taking the fort.

THE MILITARY OUT.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27, 12.30 P. M.—Major Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay the discussion about that post, and at the same time to strengthen his position.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27, 1P. M.—Captain Foster, with a small force, still occupies Fort Moultrie. The excitement is on the increase. Several of the military companies have been ordered out.

NOTE BY THE WASHINGTON REPORTER.

Military gentlemen here express the belief that Major Anderson, in changing his position, acted perhaps not by direct orders to that effect, but according to his discretion as commander of the post, by choosing the most strategic point in his jurisdiction defensible by a small force.

CONVENTION—TENTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—After prayer and reading of the Journal, the President announced the reason why the ordinance of yesterday was not printed in the Journal.

It was immediately moved to go into secret session. Mr. De Treville tried to get a resolution, and commenced reading it as follows: "Resolved, That the Governor of South Carolina be authorized and requested to take possession of Forts Moultrie and Sumter." Here he was interrupted by a demand that the previous motion for a secret session should be put which was done, and the motion was carried, and the Convention went into secret session.

FROM A PRIVATE SOURCE.

The Telegraphic reporters say that the following despatch is from a reliable source, and is probably intended as a response to inquiries from this city: CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—I have just had an interview with Capt. Foster, now in command at Fort Moultrie. He says that Major Anderson has acted upon his own responsibility; that Fort Moultrie has not been set on fire, and that he (Foster) is still at Fort Moultrie with a few of the regulars. L.

The Over-Act Committed.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—The Palmetto flag was raised yesterday afternoon over the custom house and post office at 5 P. M. About the same hour the palmetto flag floated out to the breeze at Castle Pinckney, and a large military force went over last night to Fort Moultrie. The ball has opened at last. CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney were both taken possession of by the Carolinians last night; the latter at 8 o'clock.

Latest from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28, 3 P. M.—Captain Humphrey, the Military Storekeeper, is still in possession of the United States Arsenal here. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie have been occupied by the State troops, under the instructions of Gov. Pickens. They are to keep peaceable possession of them for the purpose of protecting the government property. There were only about twelve men in these forts, who peacefully surrendered. There was no collision, and none was anticipated when the troops left this city to garrison these points. The excitement in this city is now subsiding. Charleston Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—The injunction of secrecy has been removed from the proceedings of yesterday. The following is the ordinance which was passed in secret session "to amend the Constitution of South Carolina in respect to the Executive Department."

1st. That the Governor shall have full powers to receive ambassadors, ministers, consuls, and agents of foreign powers, to appoint such agents, who shall be paid from the contingent fund; to conduct negotiations with foreign powers; to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators agreeing thereto; to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint such ambassadors, public ministers and consuls as the General Assembly shall previously direct to be appointed; and also all other officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for by law, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate whenever necessary; provided, nevertheless, that during the existence of this Convention all treaties and directions for the appointment of ambassadors, ministers, and consuls be subject to the advice and consent of the Convention.

2d. That the Governor immediately appoint four persons, with the advice and consent of the Convention, who, with the Lieutenant Governor, shall form a Council, to be called the Executive Council, whose duty it shall be to advise with him; to fill all vacancies, during the recess of the Senate, in all offices where he has the power to nominate.

In secret session of the Convention yesterday, Mr. Menninger reported a resolution defining the right of citizenship in South Carolina. It includes all free white persons who were within the limits of the State at the date of

her secession, whether native born or naturalized, and all born outside of the State whose fathers were then citizens thereof; also, all persons from any one of the United States who shall, within twelve months from the time of secession, come into the State with the intention of becoming permanent residents, they taking an oath of allegiance; also, those who shall enter the State after the expiration of twelve months from the date of secession, and reside therein seven months with the intention of remaining and taking the oath of allegiance; and, lastly, all free whites who shall enter the military, naval, or civil service upon their oath of allegiance.

Affairs in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Dec. 28.—All is quiet here, and times are dull. The members of the Legislature are nearly all at home. Public meetings are being held in various counties. The Union sentiment is prevalent here, but all hope is well nigh gone.

Convention Election in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 28.—By the recent election, four fifths of the convention will go for immediate secession.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—The Governor of Kentucky has called an extra session of the Legislature, to convene on the 17th of January.

From La Presse, of Paris, Dec. 4.

The French Press on Disunion—Hostility to a Southern Confederacy.

France cannot be otherwise than proud to find her protection claimed or her alliance sought by all oppressed nationalities, and it is her interest and her glory not to fail in any of the obligations that her high position imposes upon her. But in the present case (that of the proffered alliance of the Southern States) the question of independence is complicated by a question of slavery, and the one thing an unhappy shadow over the other. France, who abolished slavery herself, cannot even seem to protect it in other countries. Such an idea even would be a serious injury. The Americans of South Carolina must, then, be persuaded that if ever they obtain from the French Government the moral support that they demand, it will not be as proprietors, but in spite of their being proprietors of slaves, and by virtue of the principle, acknowledged for thirty years, that all Governments de facto shall be recognized by the Governments of Europe and America.

The sea-coast towns, on the contrary, are strongly conservative. New York gave 25,000 maj. against Lincoln; New Orleans voted for Bell; and Charleston, Savannah, and all other Southern ports have, to a certain extent, opposed the tide of secession proclaimed at Augusta and Columbia. The reason is that the maritime towns understand better than all others, that the prosperity of the Union depends upon union, and that in rupture the basis of its success is destroyed! Commercial interest rises in them to the height of political intuition, and merchants and traders are at this time the truest patriots.

France has in the United States the same interest that these large towns have, and ought to follow the same line of conduct. The rupture of the Union will entail more risks than benefits; for while the commerce of England and the whole of Europe will be admitted, with our own, to the free ports of the new confederation, the Northern confederation will immediately seek, in an exclusive alliance with England, a counterpoise to the Southern agreement with France. War will inevitably flow from this antagonism. Having as allies slave proprietors, we will be forced, by the nature of things, to defend their institutions and to tolerate their plan of annexing Mexico and the Island of Cuba, which the North up to this time has since prevocted.

France will never lay herself open to such a course. She ought not to allow the Southern States to deceive themselves in this matter. She cannot even lend such consent as silence may afford; her duty is to labor with all her power to prevent a dissolution. There ought not to be for us, on the other side of the Atlantic, either Southern Americans or Northern Americans, but States whose union is important to the equilibrium of the world. The American marine is not less necessary to France than the Russian, Spanish and Italian navies, to prevent a single Power from seizing the empire of the seas.

France was the first ally of the United States—we hope that she will now be their counsellor, and expose the abyss into which they are hurrying—an abyss in which will be buried forever a Past most glorious and a Future most hopeful. For the American Union separation is suicide; it is the murder of a great nation and a great principle. France cannot lend a hand to this suicide and this murder. She has helped to make this people—she will never help to destroy them. Such are, we are convinced, the sentiments of our Government.

Proclamation of the Secession Ordinance.

The following is Gov. Pickens's proclamation of the South Carolina secession ordinance: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 24, 1860. By his Excellency F. W. Pickens, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina: Whereas, The good people of this State, in convention assembled, by an ordinance unanimously adopted and ratified on the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, repealed an ordinance of the people of this State adopted on the twenty third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and have thereby dissolved the union between the State of South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America.

I, therefore, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim to the world that this State is, as she has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free, and independent State; and, as such, has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues, or covenants, and to do all acts whatsoever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Charleston, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the eighty-fifth year of the sovereignty and independence of South Carolina. F. W. PICKENS.

DIPHTHERIA.—As the newspapers are full of remedies for this dangerous affection of the throat, some of them very silly, we will give one which we know to be used by some eminent physicians, and which we have never known to fail, if applied early. Diphtheria in its early stages, may be recognized by any person of ordinary capacity, by two marked symptoms: the sensation of a bone or hard substance in the throat, rendering swallowing difficult and painful, and a marked fetor, or unpleasant smell of the breath, the result of its putrefactive tendency. On the appearance of these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum camphor of the size of a marrowfat pea, and let it be retained in the month, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it until it is all gone. In an hour or so give another, and at the end of another hour a third; a fourth will not usually be required, but if the pain and unpleasant breath are not relieved, it may be used two or three times more, at a little longer interval, say two hours.

If the child is young, powder the camphor, which can easily be done by adding a drop or two of spirits of alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of powdered loaf sugar, or better, powdered rock candy, and blow it through a quill or tube into its throat, depressing the tongue with the haft of a spoon. Two or three applications will relieve it. Some recommend powdered aloes pillularly with the camphor, but observation and experience have satisfied us, that the camphor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its virtue as a diffusible stimulant, and antiseptic qualities. The best plan, however, is to send for an experienced physician, without delay.—New York Examiner.

A Letter from Gen. Wool.

ALBANY, Dec. 28. The Troy Arena, this morning, publishes a letter from Gen. Wool, stating that the Watervliet Arsenal is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, and that on the 9th of the present month ten thousand muskets were sold by the order of Secretary Floyd to S. B. Lumar, of Savannah, Georgia, and were shipped from the Arsenal on the 14th inst.—The price was two dollars and a half for each musket. The gun carriages at the Arsenal designed for the Pittsburg guns have not yet been removed.

South Carolina Commissioners at Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 28. The intelligence of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, was received by the Administration, and is the subject of a Cabinet meeting. The South Carolina Commissioners are in conference with the members of the Cabinet. They declare that unless the troops are withdrawn this shall be their last interview, and they will immediately return to South Carolina, and prepare for the worst.

Rumors from Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29. The Sun has a special despatch from Charleston, reporting that the carpenters and bricklayers from Baltimore, employed on Fort Sumter, refuse to bear arms against South Carolina, and have been discharged by Maj. Anderson. They will return home in the steamer Keystone State to-day.

Floyd Resigned.

J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War under Buchanan, has resigned, and like Cobb, we suppose, goes home to Virginia to play traitor with a bolter hand. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, it is said would resign also, were it not that investigations are pending concerning the abstraction of the Indian Trust Funds.

Secession on a United States Vessel.

Capt. N. L. Coste, late of the United States Revenue Service, in command of the cutter Wm. Aiken, has given official notification of his resignation, and has discharged his crew. The crew, on being notified of the position of Capt. Coste, under the late Ordinance concerning the Customs, promptly volunteered to remain under his command as an officer of South Carolina under that Ordinance.—Charleston Mercury.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. Stephen Weimort, jr., to Miss Sarah Emily Eichenberger, both of Hopewell township. On the same evening, by the Rev. J. Hasler, Mr. Isaac S. Elder, of Morrison's Cove, to Miss Anna M. Stoler of Woodcock Valley, this county. On Thursday the 29th of November, by J. N. McDaniel, Esq., J. C. Howman, of Fulton Co., to Miss Susan Carnel of Clearville, Bedford Co.

DIED.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. Isaac Ritchey, Mr. Samuel Ritchey to Miss Elizabeth Steele, all of this county. On Christmas night, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Prof. John T. Ross of the University of Illinois, to Miss Lavinia A. Bunn of Sealsburg. On the 20th of November, by Rev. L. D. Reichman, Mr. Jacob Snook to Miss Anna Coplin of Napier tp.

DIED.

Oct. 10th Mrs. Margaret Imler, wife of Mr. George Dibert, of Bedford township, in the 84th year of her age. On the 4th ult., Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. John Imlor, of Bedford township, in the 15th year of her age. On the 7th ult., Mr. John Bowers, of Friends' Cove, in the 76th year of his age. On the 1st Dec., Mrs. Catharine Price, wife of Valentine W. Price, aged 38 years, 5 months and 13 days.

DIED.

Look upon me, Lord I pray thee, Let thy spirit dwell in me! Thou has sought me, thou has bought me, Only thee to know I pine. Let me find thee, let me find thee, Take my heart and grant me thine! Nought I ask for, nought I strive for, But thy grace so rich and free. That thou givest whom thou lovest, And who truly cleave to thee. Let me find thee, let me find thee, He hath all things who hath thee!