## AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON. Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 3, 1861. A PARTNER WANTED,-A young man with a small capital, who wishes to travel, can hear of a favorable opportunity by calling on the editor of this paper.

Gone.-Well; young ladies, leap year is passed and those of you who did not take our advice and, as the preachers say, "improve the occasion," cannot blame us that the year hible of a young lady who was not married until she was over five hundred years of age. Think of that!

CHAIRS.—We invite the attention of our readers to Mr. W. D. REICHNER'S Union Fancy Chair Factory, advertised in our columns. Mr. R. gives his attention exclusively to the manufacture of Mahogany, Maple, Birch and Walnut Cane Seat Chairs. He employs none but good experienced workmen, and uses the very best material. He has constantly on hand, at his ware-rooms, No. 339 North Front Street, above Vinc, a large stock of Chairs of overy style and finish, at prices to suit the times. He has an experience of ten years, and feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who will favor him with their patronage. See his card.

SENATOR BIGLER'S SPEECH .- On our first the 11th ult. We wish all our readers to give this speech a careful perusal. It was delivered at the right time and place, and in the proper spirit. Governor Bigler is devoted to the Union with a zeal and a patriotism worthy of all commendation. A perusal of his speech will satisfy not only the most sceptical as to his great ability, sound statesmanship, purity of purpose, and patriotic integrity, but will make every Pennsylvanian proud that in such an hour of difficulty and trial, brought upon us by what Mr. Lincoln terms "the triumphs of Republicanism thus far," the State is represented by a man of the sterling ability and unquestioned patriotism of Senator Bigler.

Snow.-We had a considerable fall of snow on Sunday last, and by Monday morning the earth was covered to the depth of some four inches. The weather was rather mild, however, and the snow soft; consequently sleighing has not been as good as it might have been. Still, we notice sleighs passing our office every few minutes, and those fond of this kind of pleasure are making the most of the

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c .- Any of our readers who may visit the city, and stand in need expressed themselves ready to do anything in of watches and jewelry of any kind, should not fail to patronize James Robinson, No. 1031, Market street, below Eleventh, North side .-Mr. R's stock is very extensive, and he sells and Biolen's propositions-both fair and honat very reasonable rates. He keeps no bogus orable—were voted down in the committee of jewelry, and warrants all he sells. See his card in our advertising columns.

Christmas and New Year passed off here very quietly-the juvenile population shot their crackers, cat their sweat-meats and now appears inevitable. The Personal Libenjoyed themselves as only youngsters can. erty Laws now on the statue books of every The "old folks" generally, we suppose, enjoyed their Turkey dinners, at peace with
the Constitution, the Fugitive Slave Law, the
the representation of liberty—the envy of the world.

Wm. M. Port
for the past, one great and powerful people—the hope
the constitution, the Fugitive Slave Law, the
formula to be a supposed to be supposed those who were at neace and in felle with the Printer!

THE FAST DAY .- Our readers will bear in mind that Friday, the 4th inst., is the day appointed by President Buchanan, as a day of fasting and prayer to God in behalf of our country. The terrible evils that are threatening us, the apparent inability of our rulers to grapple with and subdue these evils, the unreasonableness of the men who are determined to destroy our republic, and the fact that Omnipotence alone can avert these calamities, should induce every lover of his country to comply with the request of our Chief Magintrate. In response to this request, the Clergymen of this place have made arrangements to hold a Union Meeting of all our congregations in the First Presbyterian Church, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, on which occasion several addresses will be made in connection with other suitable exercises. On the evening of the same day, each congregation will as semble in their own churches for the purpose of prayer in behalf of our country. We hope the pious and patriotic sentiment of our com munity is sufficiently great to guarantee large audiences at all these services.

four lectures in Rheem's Hall, commencing on Wednesday evening, January 2. Dr. II. comes to us highly recommended as a gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with his profession, and the best reader of character in the United States. From our exchanges we select the following notices of Dr. H's lectures: Dr. Haynes has uncommon skill in both the theory and practice of his profession

Louisville (Ky.) Journal. Dr. Haynes is a gentleman worthy of confidence; he imparts very useful information to young men. Children would be benefited if parents would take them to the Doctor .-- II. W. Paine, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Fin-

COMPLINENTARY .- Last night Dr. Haynes received a complimentary Supper at the Neilson House, given by the leading young men of this city as an expression of their appreciation of the Doctor's remarkable professional skill and excellent social qualities.

New Brunswick News. Dr. Haynes is as much distinguished in a literary sense as in a scientific point of view. As a speaker, he is much more polished than either of the Fowlers—his only fault is too

much rapidity and brilliancy.

Transcript, Boston.

The City Hall was densely crowded last night—hundreds having to stand all the eventual standards. ning—to hear Dr. Haynes. This lecture was by far the most interesting of all the lectures given this season; even by the most popular lecturers in the country.

Manchester Mirror, N. H.

A telegraphic despatch from Richmond ed by the North. The more general sentiavoided, and that Virginia must go with the ime to heard up money—no time to put off and degrade us. We all feel that it is time of the country. South.

### CIVIL WAR!

Our national difficulties have at length as umed a most alarming appearance, and we ceautiful country, purchased by the heart's blood of our forefathers, will, ere long, we fear, be the scene of a deadly strife-a strife of brother against brother, father against son-It will be a war of extermination, should it once commence—a war such as the world's history never witnessed. And about what? About slavery -- about the slaves of the South -a people much more happy and far better cared for than the free blacks of the North .-1801 finds you running into old maids. How- This Union, as it has existed since 1788, is at ever, don't despair, remember we read in the an end! Let us all endeavor to cultivate a good feeling, yield our former opinions, if i ecomes necessary, and vie with each other in our efforts to arrest the madness of mad men. Extremists, both North and South, should be frowned down, and pushed from the rostrum when they attempt to promulgate their treasonable sentiments. The Union, we repeat, s dissolved-one star has fallen from the galaxy, and others, we fear, will soon follow .--Hope appears to have forsaken our oldest and best statesmen, and all efforts that have been made at compromise have failed. The rejection of the several propositions offered in the Committee of Fifteen by Senators CRITTEN-DEN, BIGLER and RICE, is conclusive evidence that the Republicans will agree to nothing .-Senator Toombs has telegraphed to his constituents that there is no hope-that the Republicans are unyielding-that they rejected all compromise-and Mr. Crittenden, in sorpage will be found the able speech delivered row and pain, declared "the day the saddest by Senator BIGLER, in the U. S. Senate, on of his life." By the middle of February, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, will have followed South Carolina: Louisiana and Arkansas will go next, and thus the disintregation will go on, until by the 4th of March it is not improbable that every Southern State will have resumed an independent position .-The only question now seems to be, can there be a reconstruction? If blood be not shed, doubtless such an event is not only possible but probable. At all events, the Union is

## "NO COMPROMISE!"

realize the melancholy fact.

gone, and we should endeavor, if possible, to

Whatever hopes we may heretofore have en ficulties, we confess we see no ray of hope low. Lincoln has spoken, and has declared that he has no compromise to propose-that the principles of the Republican party, as enunciated by the National Convention that THE UNION. The consequence is, that one placed him in nomination, will be strictly adnered to! Having thus expressed himself, he sent a messenger to Washington, who communicated the views of the President-elect to the Republican members of Congress. The effect was magical. Republican members who had the way of honorable compromise, suddenly changed front, and reiterated the words of LINCOLN-"no compromise." CRITTENDEN'S fifteen, every Republican voting in the neg-

We are therefore to have "no compromise, no peace, no cessation of hostilities, and war Northern State, are to remain in force, and themselves and the rest of mankind, especial- Supreme Court, and the U. S. Laws are to be lefied as heretofore. "No compromise!" says LINCOLN, and the accursed sentiment is reechoed by leading Republicans both in and, out of Congress. The man who can be guilty of uttering such words-now that our country is arming for a deadly conflict-deserves the execration of all patriots. What! must our ountry be deluged in blood; must brother clutch the throat of brother; father be arrayed against son: friend against friend? Must poor men; with their wives and little ones, continue to starve; must business remain paralyzed, and confusion and anarchy continue to prevail, merely because Mr. Lincoln desires such a state of affairs? It seems so .-The Republican party, with the "Rail-Splitter" at its head, and that prince of traitors, JOHN HICKMAN, of this State, at its tail, have so decreed. Then, so be it. Let the fearful responsibilities of a long, sanguanary, civil war, be upon the heads of the miscreants who. have said there shall be "no compromise!"

Then prepare, valiant Wide-Awakes, for the work before you! Brush up your tin lamps, examine your oil, dust your oil-cloth capes and caps, and be ready at a word to march South for the laudable purpose of shooting down your Southern brethren who never molested DR. HAYNES' LECTURE. - Dr. J. HAYNES, one you. March to the rescue of the-niggers !of the best and most distinguished Phrenolo- You have a fearful task before you, but don't gists in our country, will deliver a course of think of that now; your motto is "no comprowords, of course none but brave men will be found in your ranks. March, Wide-Awakes! ous destiny. Let us hope for the best.

## "HARD: TIMES."

"Hard Times," appears to be the universal cry from all quarters of our land. Business of all kinds is at a stand-still; stocks have depreciated; banks are suspending and break-

the payment of honest debts. Thousands can- for us to come to an understanding with each Resolved, That the citizens of Cumberland binet.

not pay, but it is of those who are able we flow speak. Let all pay off their debts who can, and thus assist others to do the same. In a are now threatened with civil war. This crisis like the present, we should keep money moving, if we desire to prevent a scene of misery such as our country never witnessed .--Prudence, discresion, rigid economy and in. tegrity, must be practiced now, and thus the pressing wants of the destitute be relieved.

> Secession of South Carolina. The Convention of South Carolina has, by a unanimous vote, passed an ordinance declaring that State no longer a member of the to have been taken after mature deliberation, the Convention being regularly called, the members thereof duly elected, fresh from the people, and composed of the ablest men of the State. Thus has one of the sovereign States of our beloved Union unanimously decided the Union, which we have ever been taught to regard as the palladium of our liberties .-She has decided that both her rights and her honor, without which a State is poor indeed, are at the mercy of a sectional majority and can only be maintained by declaring herself independent of its power. We have earnestly hoped that the sectional

Republicans, who have by their madness and folly, alienated the people of our country from one another, and precipitated upon us all our evils, present and threatening, would recede from their position and by an honorable compromise allay the dangerous excitement raspirit of harmony and union. Had they acted promptly in repealing all unconstitutional laws, and shown a determination to observe all the compacts of the Constitution in the future, the dire event that has just occurred might have been averted. But if in the ex- triotism." citement of the hour, South Carolina had disregarded all concession, the example of mod-But the Republican leaders were deaf to the heed it before it shall be too late. tertained for a compromise of our national dif-Presidential election when they elected their sectional candidates on a sectional platform. regardless of consequences. They made no concessions-no compromise-even to save the Union, and the whole Southern sky is over-

> only knows where the ruin may end! We again call on the victorious Republiand thus stay the further march of disunion. the following officers. By all the sacred memories of the past-and the hopes of the future-we beseech them to act, and act promptly. Let us discharge our duty, and trust to a Higher Power, when our heart and strength fail us, to defend our Unheart and strength fail us, to defend our Un-ion, and preserve us in the future as in the Wm. M. Porter, John B. Bratton,

South Carolina has been hasty in her action and cannot and will not be justified in her E. M. Biddle course, North or South. In refusing to await Jacob Zug, (S. M.) patiently for the redress of her wrongs in the William Moore, Union, until every hope had faded and public sentiment in the North had compelled conces- Rob,t Irvine, sen., sion and compromise, she has failed to show Peter Snahr. a proper regard for her own welfare, as well as those of her sister States. And in refusing to consent with her sister slaveholding States. and co-operate together for their common safety, turning a deaf ear to compromise and friendly counsel, she has alienated from her, the most steadfast friends of her Constitution- D. J. Leidich, al rights. She has rashly taken the fatal plunge, she has crossed the Rubicon. Her people. For herself her present is undefied and her future full of embarrassment and danger. She is like a vessel of a noble fleet, torn loose from her moorings, separated from her wards rocks and breakers. Let us hope that South Carolina reclaimed. We can not give her up. In the bright constellation which bewe cannot lose one star. By justice, modera-

## The Richmond, Va., Whig---Appeal to the

North. The Richmond Whig, the leading opposition tion organ of the South, has an article in its, issue of December 13th, on the "Duty of ing; heavy firms are failing, and tens of thou- Northern States and People,"-which is well sands of men, women and children are out of calculated to stimulate the Northern people to sands of men, women and children are out of calculated to stimulate the Northern people to been accustomed to look upon it as the counterplay and on the verge of starvation. True carnest and immediate effort in behalf of the dation of the noblest and freest political structure. ly, the "Lincoln times," about which we Union. The Whig has always been bitterly heard so much previous to the election, are hostile to those whom it loves to call "the upon us. All this was predicted by the Dem- fire-eaters of the South." It has opposed til it has attained a distinction which com ocrats, but a majority of the Northern people, them in every thing. It has warred upon mands the admiration and respect of all manled on by wily demagogues, clamored for a their men and upon their measures. But it "change," and they are now realizing the scouts the idea that the present great movefor the change that he proper that the property of the fortress of our lives, our liberties and the enfruits of the change they brought about. | ment in the South a is movement of the "firefar as possible. Those who have the money thunder it in the ears of the Northern States are, of course, some sharks in every commu- thousands of sincere Union men at the South,"

permanently satisfactory settlement of the differences existing between us, or class for an honorable, peaceable and equitable separa-

tion." The Whig continues:

"Though ardently attached to the Union and willing to make many sacrifices to preserve it, yet there must be a cessation of this eternal slavery agitation—there miss be a rigid compliance with the terms of the privinal compact upon the part of the Northern States and people-there must be a repeal of your odious Personal Liberty bill-there must be a faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Union. This step, says an exchange, seems law-there must be an abandonment of your arrogant claim to a monopoly of the public territories; -in a word, there must be a radical change in your legislation and in the temper and conduct of your people in regard to the institutions of the South, or there must be an eternal separation between the North and that her only safety is in her withdrawal from the South! No clamor in behalf of the Union can save the Union, unless the Northern States and people turn about, alter their course, and exhibit a juster, a more neighborly and a more Constitution loving and law-abiding spirit than have heretofore characterized their language and conduct towards us. In short, we must either have peace in the Union, or peace or war out of thd Union."

The article in the Whig concludes with solemn invocation to the Northern people to to act at once, and to act cheerfully, "for ncreasing amongst us, and delay may result a violation of the laws of the United States. in irretrievable destruction to the Union and ging in the South, and restore once more the incalculable injury toull its parts. Now, now, is the day and now the hour for the North to stretch forth its hand and save the temple of our liberties, and restore peace and good will among brethren; and we invoke them to the work, promptly in a spirit of justice and pa-

Such is the language of the leading opposi tion newspaper in staid, conservative Virgineration and spirit of compromise set by the ia. The aggressive anti-slavery men of the North, would have had a powerful effect in North, in their deliberate, calculated policy of every other Southern State. If, after all this, taxing to the utmost the Union feeling in the South Carolina had persisted in withdrawing South, have often taken encouragement from from the Union, whatever excuse she may now | the appeals of the Whig to the people of the have, would have been removed, and she con- South to bear much for the sake of the Union. sequently left without friends everywhere .- Let them now heed its solemn warning. and

In pursuance of a published call, a large number of the citizensof Carlisle and vicinity, assembled in the Court House, on Saturday evening the 22nd of December, 1860, for the State has already determined to withdraw from purpose of taking into consideration the threatening aspect of our political affairs and cast with gloom. Unless something is done "the vast importance of peace and quiet, and speedily several other States, we fear, will fol- the enjoyment of civil liberty under the banlow the example of South Carolina, early in ner of those Institutions which our fathers January, and our Union rent in fragments, formed for us." The Court House was crowand perhaps drenched in fraternal blood. God ded with a highly respectable audience, and every one present seemed fully to appreciate the condition of our country, and the necessicans to forget party and prejudice, and do ty for some action by which the destruction something to assure the Southern people that of our glorious Union may be averted. The their rights will, in the future, be protected, meeting was organized by the appointment of

HON. FREDERICK WATTS.

Vice Presidents. Ab'm Boster Hugh Stuart. John Gutshall, R. A. Noble, John Campbell. Henry Snyder, John A. Ahl, Abm. Lamberton Benj. K. Peffer, Ah'm Witmer Stewart McGowan. E. Beatty, J. M'C. Means,

Christian Stayman. Wm. Wherry, Secretaries. Wm. M. Beetem J. B. Parker, John P. Rhoads. Prof. J. W. Marshall, I. Livingston Abraham Bradley, John Hays,

Rev. Jacob Fry was then introduced by the President, who fervently addressed the throne action will perhaps decide the fate, not only of Grace, and eloquently implored the Giver of herself, but that of the whole American of all Good to stay the hand of disunion, and preserve our country from civil war and atter lestruction.

Judge Watts, upon taking the chair, gave t brief history of the several enactments in ompanions, and drifting on a stormy sea to- Pennsylvania, on the subject of fugitive slaves, and concluded with an earnest appeal a conflict with the Federal Government may to all to throw aside party feeling, and join in be averted-the tide of disunion checked, and the effort which is now making to avert the evils of secession.

Hon. James II. Graham offered the follow spangles the sky of the Western Continent, ing preamble and resolutions, with appropriate remarks, the adoption of which were adtion, forbearance, conciliation and compre- vocated by W. H. Miller, W. M. Penrose, R. nise, we may survive the shock, be re-united M. Henderson, L. Todd, and J. Hamilton, mise," and as these are brave and defiant by stronger ties, have our government fixed on Esq'rs. All the speakers cloquently avowed a firmer basis, and peacefully fulfil our glori- their devotion to the Union, and expressed that day, however, the baggage master no eral convention to adopt articles of confederatheir entire willingness to extend the hand of fellowship to their southern brethren, and faithfully to carry out all the compromises of the Constitution. The prepuble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

The education imparted to us by our an costors has impressed upon the heart of every American citizen a profound reverence for the Constitution of the United States. We have ture that ever emanated from the minds of men; we have watched the progress of our country to greatness, under its kind: we have rested all our joyment of human happiness. And we had How do they like it?

In times like the present, every man should consider it his duty to assist his fellow-man as that newspaper—"We repeat, and we would that newspaper and we would that newspaper that it is a great movel good reason to hope that, with the aid of a kind Providence, we might transmit this rich boon of liberty and freedom to our posterity; that our history would declare to the world that we had been faithful to the trust confided to spare, should pay off their debts, as first as convenient; and those who, on account of the crisis, are unable to pay, should not, and we and is fearfully increasing with each recurring that we had been faithful to the trust confided to our keeping. And, now, are these recollections and these hopes of ours, and of the whole civilized world to be blasted? Is his crisis, are unable to pay, should not, and we and is fearfully increasing with each recurring tory to write the story, that we have been unfaithful guardians of this great monument of human wisdom? God forbid! Let the pulnity, who will attempt to take advantage of but not "a dozen submissionists among the sations of every patriotic heart beat high with the present financial embarrassment, and, by number." Says the Whig: "They are for the energetic determination to search himself wherein he has done aught to produce this distressing the unfortunate, make money for the Union upon the terms and in the spirit of threatened calamity; and in a spirit of kindthemselves. Such men are a curse to the the Constitution, and in no other sense what ness and affectionate conciliation to conjure says that many of the prominent men of Vir- place where they reside, and deserve the scorn ever. We all feel sorely aggrieved by the our fellow-citizens of sister States to harken ginia coincide in the opinion expressed by of every honorable man. Another class of conduct of the North—we are all indignant to the voice of calm reason; to stay the hand of violence, ere it be too late to rescue our be-Mr. Rives, in his letter to Mr. Boteler, that bad men for a community, are those who can at its continued aggressions and usurpations; loved country from revolution, and ourselves a firm and dignified demand by the South for pay their debts, but refuse to do so. What an at its manifest disposition, as evidenced in the from the scorn and detestation of the people when the scorn and detestation are the scorn and detestation and the scorn and detestation are the scorn are the their constitutional rights, would be consider amount of suffering and want could be pre- organization of a hostile sectional Anti-slave of the whole earth. We dall upon all men vented, if all men exercised thought, and ac-ry party, and the election of a sectional Presi-who have ever dwelt under the stars and ed by the North. The more general sentiment, however, is that a dissolution cannot be ted upon the rules of integrity? This is no dent to trample on our rights and humiliate in the expression of loyalty to the institutions

other—that it is time for an honorable and county can never be unmindful of the strugenlightened wisdom of our fathers which dictated the form of our noble fabric of Constitu-tional freedom, and that we now desire to proclaim our undying devotion to its princi-

les.

Resolved, That the Union of the States i essential to the peace and happiness of the people; to our character and influence as lovernment amongst the nations of the earth and that we deprecate any attempt to sever the tie which binds us together, as passionate, unwise, and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we recognize the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in conformity with it, as expounded by the highest judicial tribunal of the country, as binding on us all; and that their faithful observance is our only security against violence and fraud:

Resolved, That we recognize the existence of Slavery in our Southern Sister States as a Constitutional right; and that we owe it to ourselves; net only for our own protection, but in the dischange of a plain and manifest duty, to hold inviolable the contract by which we are solemnly bound, that a "person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall be deliv-ered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." And, that in the discharge of this duty, the laws of our own State should be made to co-operate with that enlightened public opinion which knows no rule of action, but that which is measured by the scale of justice and right.

Resolved, That we cannot spection the at tempt of any State to secode from the Union as the exercise of either a natural right or Constitutional remedy; and that it is the du-(says that paper) the revolutionary furore is ty of the General Government to regard it as Resolved, That these proceedings be pub ished in all the papers of the county, and the National Intelligencer, at Washington, and a copy forwarded to each of our Senators and

# Representatives in Congress.

STATE LEGISLATURE. The State Legislature assembled at Harris ourg on Tuesday, Jan. 1. In the Senate, Robert M. Palmer, of Schuvlkill, was chosen Speaker; Russell Errett, Clerk; and Harman Terkes, Sergeant-at-Arms. All Republicans. In the House, E. W. Davis of Venango, was elected Speaker; Clerk, Mr. Rauch, of Carbon; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Matthews, of Philadelphia.

In the House, Mr. Randall offered the folowing resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of every citizen in the Commonwealth to aid and assist in the execution of the Constitution of the United States, and the acts of Congress passed to carry it into effect. Resolved, That this right and this duty ex-

tend to every public officer of this Commonwealth, Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Municipal.

Resolved, That every act of Assembly which interrupts, impedes, limits, embarrasses, de-

lays or postpones the exercise of such right and duty is a plain and direct violation of the said Constitution, and the oaths of office and allegiance taken to support it. Resolved, That the provision contained in

article fourth, section second, clause third, of the Constitution of the United States, securing the owners of fugitives from service or labor, the right to the delivery up to them of the said fugitives, is sacred and inviolate, and any Legislative infraction of this provision is,

herefore, unconstitutional and void.

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the third, fourth, fifth, and seventh sections of the act, entitled, "An Act to prevent kidnap-ping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of the peace, aldermen and juilors in this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain slave laws," passed the 3d of March, 1847, and the ninety-fifth and ninetysixth sections of the act, entitled "An act to revise, etc., the penal laws of this Common-wealth, passed the thirty-first March, 1860. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill embracing the principles curtained in the foregoing resolutions

A WHITE WOMAN AMONG NATIVE AFRI-CANS.—A Sierra Leone paper states that a white woman, who accompanied her husband, a missionary, up the Cavalla river, last May, excited the greatest curiosity and admiration among the sable dwellers in that benighted region, where a white woman had never been seen. All wanted to touch her, and great surprise was expressed upon feeling her hair .-The king of the Nyinemo tribe called her "very fine," and complimented her husband greatly for selecting her. And when she told him he might see other white women who would surpass her, he said that would either never be, or else a very long time. Owing to her presence, the attendance on preaching was extraordinarily large. During her visit at the Mission Station, hundreds went to see her, who said they could feel satisfied to die now that they had seen such a wonderful thing as a white woman.

EXTENSIVE MAIL ROBBERY .- The chicago papers contain a long account of an extensive mail robbery by one of the train boys upon the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. The amount stolen amounted to nearly \$11,-000. Every effort had been made to discover the robber for several weeks, but until Monday week were totally unsuccessfui. Upon ticed some suspicions circumstances in connection with the boy, and mentioned it to the brakesman; the two then caused the arrest of the boy, who afterwards confessed his crime. A large number of letters, drafts, &c., were found in his possession.

LONG JOHN'S HONESTY .- In the trial of some camblers in Chicago the court permitted them o bring in evidence to prove that they and others of their profession paid a considerable were then citizens; also all persons of any one of the United States who, within twelve sum of money last spring to elect John Wentworth mayor, on the direct and explicit pledge that during his term at least they should be unmolested. The evidence was plain and palpable, and did not admit of doubt.

APPOINTMENT .- On the 12th, the President laid before the Senate, the appointment of Philip Frank Thomas, of Md., as Secretary of the Treasury, which was unanimously confirmed. Also that of emcovernor Willer, of Cal., as Minister to Mexico.

We notice that most of the Republican apers are bitter in their denunciations of the Union meetings that have been held. "No concessions," is their motto. Of coursetraitors are against concessions, even if the people starve.

Miss Geergetta Tucker has run away with a negro barber, from Toledo, Ohio. As the Abolitionists of Ohio are so fond of running away negroes, they cannot blame their daughters for following the example.

David Wilmot has been summoned t Springfield, and it is announced in high quartors that he is to have a seat in Lincoln's Ca-

### IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Guns Spiked and Gun Carriages Burned

FORT MOULTRIE ABANDONED.

THE GARRISON AT FORT SUNTER.

BALTIMORE. Dec. 27.—A special despatch from Charleston, dated this morning, to the American office, states that the Government troops have abandoned Fort Moultrie, having first spiked the guns, and retreated to Fort Sumter, commanding the harbor.

A subsequent despatch says:—Fort Moul-

trie was last night evacuated by Major Ander son, who first spiked the guns. Only four soldiers were left in charge.

The troops were all conveyed to Fort Sum-

ter. This movement has created intense excitement, and the Convention is now in secret The gun carriages, it is said, were burned.

it is certain that the guns were spiked, and it is reported that a train has been laid to blow up the fort. The latter is, however, doubted. The excitement and indignation of the populace are increasing.

Charleston, Dec. 27.—Maj. 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. The Military Ordered out to Protect the Arse nals-Aid from the Interior Charleston, Dec. 27. The military have been

ordered out to protect the magazines and arsenals in this locality. interior is en route for this point.

Major Anderson "Taking the Responsibility. Charleston, Dec. 27-Evening.-I have just and an interview with Capt. Foster, now in command at Fort Moultrie, and he says that Major Anderson has acted on his own respon-Fort Moultrie has not been set on fire, and is still held by Capt. Foster, who is in command of a few regulars.

Anderson's movement, a Cabinet meeting was immediately called, which remained in ion for several hours, and adjourned till 8

o'clock to-night. The Latest from Charleston.

Charleston, Dec. 27-Evening.-The Gov. has been tendered, to-day, troops from Geor-gia, Alabama, and different portions of South Carolina, and many companies may be here

olina Commissioners Officially—Attack on the Fort Ordered by the Secretary of War. Washington, Dec. 27 .- President Buchanan has just declined to receive Messrs. Barnwell, Orr and Adams, as Commissioners from South Carolina, but announces that he will receive them as citizens of the United States or as individuals. In no way, he says, can he recog-nize any foreign embassy made up from one

of the American States. The Commissioners are deliberating whether they will communicate with the President as persons merely, and will probably decline. An attempt is now making to get the President to reconsider his purpose.

Major Anderson's evacuation of Fort Moul-trie was by order of the Secretary of War, upon advice from the President and Generalin-Chief. The new fort is deemed quite impregnable. It commands Fort Moultrie and Charleston, and the possession gives great satisfaction to the Union men here.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. Tenth Day.

Charleston, Dec. 27 .- The Convention met his morning, and, after prayer, the calling of the roll, and reading the Journal, the President stated the reasons why the ordinance passed yesterday did not appear in the Jour-nal.

Mr. Middleton immediately moved to go into secret session.

Mr. Do Treville tried to bring forward some Fort Sumter"—when he was interrupted by demand that the motion for a secret session had precedence. The Convention then went into secret seesion.

The Palmetto Flag Raised Over the Custom House and Post Office-Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney in Possession of the Rebels -Doings of the Rebel Convention-Ordinance for the Organization of a Southern

Charleston, Dec. 28.—The Palmetto Flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom House, Post Office, and at Castle Pinckney. A large military force went over last night to take Fort Moultrie

Fort Moultrie was taken possession of last night at 8 o'clock. The Charleston Convention yesterduy passed an ordnance authorizing the Governor to receive ambassadors, consuls and agents from foreign powers; and to appoint similar agents, with the advice and consent of the Senate; to make treaties to be ratified by the Senate: and all other officers not provided for by the State Constitution. It also provides for an executive council of four persons to act in conjunction with the Lieutenant Governor, to advise with the Governor. The members of the Council to be appointed with the advice and consent of the

enate.
Mr. Rhett spoke on the report of the Committee who had in consideration the address to the people of the Southern States, also on that the captain, who is a native of Charles the ordinance forming a Southern Confederation, has resigned. This intelligence was important to the Cabinet

cy. Mr. Rhett said the object was a speedy organization, and a permanent protecti the rights of the South. He recommended a double number of representatives in the gention for a provisional government. Mr. Memminger said that at the secret session yesterday, the Committee to whom was referred the resolutions regarding cit-

izenship, reported that every person resident in South Carolina at the time of secession whether born residents or naturalized, should be declared citizens of South Carolina until leath, unless a foreign residence was established, or they had not declared their intention of expatriation; also, all free whites from within the Territory or outside, whose fathers months after the secession, shall reside within South Carolina with the intention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegiance; also the citizens of other States coming after the expiration of a year after secession to actually reside, seven month's residence and oath of allegiance.

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Recent Events in Charleston Harbor-The Deliberations of the Cabinet-The Cabinet Divided on the Question of Anderson's Withdrawal—Resignation of Sec'y. Floyd, secretary Thompson on the Point of Resign-Many reports prevail, with ing—Reported Resignation of the New Sec-retary of the Treasury.

Washington, Dec. 29.—As it was new 5

stipulated or agreed to by the President that the troops should be withdrawn from the forts in Charleston harbor, the Administration does to the Committee on the Judiciary, looks to the Committee on the Judiciary, looks to not consider that it is under any obligation to an increase of the President's power to

As to the request of the South Carolina Commissioners for the restoration of the military status, this is considered by the larger portion of the Cabinet impossible. Secretaries Floyd, Thompson, and Thomas, who hold to the constitutional right of secess-

ion, were separated on the South Carolina question from their Cabinet associates. There was no positive decision at the meet- necessary concerning the seces ing to-day, although the prospect is certain-

y not favorable to the Commission this statement is strengthened by the fact that Scirctary Floyd, to-day, resigned his office.

It is said that Scirctary Thompson would also have resigned; were it not that the investigation of the strength also have resigned; were it not that the investigation is pending concerning the affairs of the Interior Department in connection with the abstraction of the Indian trust bonds, at investigation of which he asked for the vindi-

cation of his own honor and integrity.

The report prevails that Secretary of the Freasury Thomas has resigned, but this results from his indecision as to whether he shall remain in the Cabinet and his generally believed carnest sympathy with Secretary

The President accepted Mr. Floyd's resign nation the same day it was tendered.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY FLOYD, WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The ground assigned in Secretary Floyd's letter of resignation was the refusal or delay of the President of consent to an order withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumpter. In the Secretary's opinion this was incumbent upon the Administration from the following circumstances:

With a mutual desire to avoid civil war and bloodshed it had been agreed by the Administration that there should be no change in the ondition of things in Charleston harbor, and by South Carolina that she would make no attack upon the troops or property of the Unison was a violation of this solemn agreement which could not be repaired except by with drawing the troops, which measure was thus demanded by the honor of the Government While both branches of Congress are engag-It is reported that a military corps from the ed in endeavors to settle the sectional controversy, it was deemed the duty of the Government to maintain relations of peace with the

Southern States. A report is current that the South Carolina Commissioners would start their return home this morning. This is ascertained to be un-

true. They will probably receive the President's answer, to their demands to-morrow. Governor Floyd, it is said by his friends; in command of a few regulars.

Special Cabinet Meeting Last Night.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The Administration having received a despatch relative to Major Union becomes nevitable, to its reconstruction

It is not certain that Major Anderson and his forces will remain at Fort Sumpter. They may be remanded to Fort Moultrie, provide that satisfactory assurances can be given that they will not be there attacked by the South

Carolinians There seems to be reasons for the belief that Lieutenant General Scott, several days since, ubmitted to the President a plan in writing The President will not Receive the South Car- for the blockade of Charleston, reinforcing strongly all the Southern garrisons, and sag-gesting other military preparations. This however, was not, it is said, received with fa-

> SENATOR CRITTENDEN'S PROPOSITION TO BE OFF ERED IN BOTH HOUSES TO-MORROW. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senator Crittenden will propose his resolutions to-morrow in the Senate, as a direct proposition to be shmitted to a vote of the people of the United States. The same will be offered in the House, and a bill for the payment of the the expenses of taking, the vote will also be offered

Reported Discharge of the Workmen in Fort Sumpter.
Baltimore, Dec. 29.—The Sun has a spec-

ial despatch from Charleston, saying that the carpenters and brick-layers from Baltimore, employed at Fort Sumpter, refuse to bear arms against South Carolina, and have been discharged by Major Anderson. They will return home in the steamer Keystone to-day.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Cabinet have just adjourned, after a protracted session o six hours. The affairs at Charleston was the subject under consideration. Section of the president, in writing, that unless that the President, in Front Fort subject under consideration. Secretary Floyd Major Anderson was withdrawn, Form Fort Sumpter he could not remain in the Cabinet. Secretaries Thompson and Thomas were un-Mr. Do Treville tried to bring forward some resolutions, and commenced reading as follows: "Resolved, That the Governor of South lows: "Resolved, That the Governor of South what. The President determined after full what. The President determined after full not to withdraw Major Anderson, and Mr. Floyd's resignation was there fore accepted.

Secretary's Floyd's resignation is explained follows: The South Carolina Commission ers demanded as an ultimatum, the withdraw ton forts. The President was willing to restore the status quo, besides disclaiming Maj. Anderson's course, but would not concede the demand to withdraw all the forces. The issue in Cabinet was upon this point, Mr. Floyd taking sides with the commissioners' demand, and the Executive opposing it, and hence Mr. Floyd resigned.

Among the persons named as Mr. Floyd's successor is General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, who has been in confidential consultation with the President for several

The President is engaged in preparing special message, which will be communicated to Congress on Monday, setting forth all the facts connected with the affairs now transpir ing at Charleston, and also the facts in regard to the South Carolina commissioners, for Congress to take such action in the premises as they may deem proper. Monday will be an eventful day in our history. Look out for an

explosion.
The Secretary of the Treasury has just received a despatch from Charleston, stating that the revenue cutter in the port of Charles ton had been seized by the authorities, and

mediately communicated to the Cabinet.

The Navy Department at two o'clock re ceived a dispatch from Lieut. James P. Foster, commanding the slaver Bonita, which was carried into Charleston, stating that his prisoner, the captain of the slaver, had been taken before a State judge by writ of habeas corpus, that the judge remanded the prisoner to his custody on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, and that on his way to the Bouilt with his prisoner he had been taken by force rone his custody by a mob.

Every hour complicates affairs in Charles ton more and more. The people of that city seem determined to precipitate an issue with the Government.
Washington, Dec. 31.—The report which

prevailed throughout the city this afternoon that Lieut: Gen. Scott had been appointed ecretary of War, ad interim, pr hrilling effect, and occasioned much indiguation among the Secessionists, who are fully aware that Gen. Scott is in favor of extensive military preparations.

The truth is, Postmaster General Holt is in

temporary charge of the Department, and tonight was attending to the duties there, in company with the chief clerk. Gen. Scot has not been at the Department or the Presi-

dent's house to-day.

Both Secretaries Thompson and Thomas were at the Cabinet meeting to-day, though Many reports prevail, with no truth for their foundation, and which serve only to add to the already interest are the serve only to add

to the already intense excitement.

Mr. Bingham's bill further to provide for

force the revenue laws.

Washington, Dec. 31.—No decisive action was taken by the Cabinet to-day relative to

the Charleston forts.

The President's special message will pro bably be transmitted to Congress on Wednesday. It is understood that he will submit

day. It is understood that he will such facts as have come to his knowledge, such legislative action as may be considered such legislative action as may be considered. Senator Hunter intends introducing a res