the change was so apparent and urgent, that | vania, old, delipidated and dangerous wooden roofs of such portions of building as required ronewal, replaced with some substantial fire proof material. This has accordingly been done, and I respectfully recommend that a small appropriation be granted to defray the ex-

pense incurred.
...I commend to your consideration the report of the State Librarian, whose attention to the interests of the Library under his care, dethe Union, and with foreign governments, commenced and prosecuted under his auspices, has resulted in great advantages to the Library, and deserves the continued countenance if the Legislature. The increase of the Library, at a comparatively small expense to the State, has been such, that it now needs onlarged accommodations for the safe-keeping of the volumes, and, if the increase continues, will soon require a separate building for its

exclusive use. The reports of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General, the Surveyor General, the Adjutant General, and the Attorney General, will inform you, in detail, of the operations of the government, as presented by those several departments, for the last fiscal year. They are entitled to the attentive consideration of

commendation of my predecessor in office, a dwelling house was purchased in this city for the residence of the Governor of the Commonwealth. The purchase included several articles of heavy furniture, then in the building, and a small appropriation would complete the necessary furnishing of the house, so as to make it a fit and convenient residence for the incoming Executive. I cheerfully recommend the immediate passage of a bill making a suitable appropriation for this purpose.

The extraordinary and alarming condition

our national affairs demands your immediate attention. On the twentieth of December last, the convention of South Carolina, organized under the authority of the Legislature of that State, by a unanimous vote, declared "that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under ken in several other southern States, indicates,

On behalf of the advocates of secession, it pact between the several States composing it, and that any one of the States, which may feel aggrieved, may, at its pleasure, declare that it will no longer be a party to the compact. This doctrine is clearly erroneous. The constitution of the United States is something more than a mere compact, or agreement, be-tween the several States. As applied to nations, a compact is but a treaty, which may be abrogated at the will of either party; responsible to the other party for its bad faith in refusing to keep its engagements, but entirely irresponsible to any superior tribunal. A government, on the other hand, whether creted by consent, or by conquest, when clothed with legislative, judicial and executive pow ers, is necessarily in its nature sovereign and, in an emergency, by its military and naval power. The government owes protection to the people, and they, in turn, owe it their allegiance. Its laws cannot be violated by its citizens, without accountability to the tribunals created to enforce its decrees and to executed as traitors. The government of the support armies, to create and maintain a navy,

of these important governmental powers. tion, was the act of the people of the United within the territorial limits of each State. The form of their action is of no consequence in view of the fact that they created a Federal Government, to which they surrendered certain powers of sovereignty, and declared those powers, thus surrendered, to be supreme, with out reserving to the States, or to the people, the right of secession, nullification or other resistance. It is, therefore, clear that there is no constitutional right of secession. Secession is only another form of nullification. Either when attempted to be carried out by force, is rebellion, and should be treated as such, by those whose sworn duty it is to maintain the supre macy of the Constitution and laws of the Uni-

It is certainly true, that in cases of great extremity, when the oppression of government has become so intolerable that civil war is where the authority of the government is limited by a written Constitution, and each department is held in check by the other dewithout resorting to the sacred and inaliena-

termination to destroy the Onion or these Anti-jerican States, and if it shall appear that any bunal of the State of Pennsylvania, where it stitution power is given to Congress "to dis-of the causes of complaint are well founded, was held to have no application whatever to pose of and make all needful rules and reguthey should be unhesitatingly removed and, the removal of a slave by the master or his lations respecting the territory and other propagation made for the past, and security given for the future; for it the undoubted law of the State under the stat
Whether under this, or any other power con-

After asserting her right to withdraw from er nullifying the Constitution, or rendering aseless the acts of Congress relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves—that they have permitted the open establishment of societies, to disturb the peace of other States; that the people of the non-slaveholding States have aided in the escape of slaves from their masters, and have incited to servite insurrection those that remain—and have announced their determination to exclude the South from the common he had not transgressed its commands. territory of the Union. As the Representa-tives of the people of Pennsylvania, it becomes

ered with shingles, and needed renewal, should be duc." So far from admitting the truth of decision, it was authoritatively proclaimed so wedded to them as to reject, unceremoni be replaced with slate or motal. On visiting the institution, my attention was called to the subject by the inspectors. The necessity for the legislative and judicial action of Pennsylown officers to aid in arresting and delivering Indvised them not to hesitate in having the old confederation, or under the existing old, delipidated and dangerous wooden roofs Constitution of the United States, has been alciation of her own obligations, and by regard for the rights, the feelings and the in-

rests of her sister States. As early as 1705, the provincial authorities Pennsylvania, after reciting in the preamble, that "the importation of Indian from Carolina, or other places, hath been observed to give the Indians of this province serves the warmost commendation. The system of exchanges, with the different States of tion," passed an act against the importation of Indian slaves from any other province, or colony, in America, but at the same time de-clared, "that no such Indian slave, as deserting his master's service elsewhere, shall fly into this province, shall be understood or construed to be comprehended within this act." And when, in 1780, more than eight years be-fore the Constitution of the United States went for the gradual abolition of slavery, mindful of the rights of her confederates, she declared that "this act, or anything in it contained, shall not give any relief or shelter to any absconding or runaway negro or mulatto slave, or servant, who has absented himself, or shall absent himself, from his or her owner, master ountry, but such owner, muster or mistress, he Legislature.

shall have like right and aid to demand, claim shall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave, or servant, as he made." A provision much more unequivocal in its phraseology, and direct in its commands, longer than six months.

it did not apply to the forcible removal of a the name of the United States of America, is slave, by the owner or his agent, but that its hereby dissolved;" and the action already ta-object was to punish the forcible or fraudulent master of the aid of State judges and magis-only be done by calling a convention of delemost clearly, their intention to follow this ex-the intention of keeping or selling them as nience to him; but the complete and perfect ample. Thus, at that early day, giving judi-remedy now provided by the act of Congress cial sanction to the doctrine, that a master is claimed, that this Union is merely a com had the right to take his slaves wherever he State officers. And the punishment of arrests remedy, let it emanate from the source of all

Governor of Pennsylvania, three persons who to give effect to the provisions of the Consti-ution of the United States relative to fugitives recommend their unconditional repeal. and from this sovereignty flows its right to from labor, for the protection of free people enforce its laws and decrees by civil process, of color, and to prevent kidnapping." This preme Court of the United States, in the Prigg of color, and to prevent kidnapping." This excellent and well considered law met all the existing emergencies. It required the judg-es, justices of the peace and aldermen, of the up fugitives from labor, a minority were then State, upon the oath of the claimant, to issue their warrant for the arrest of any fugitive from labor escaping into this State; directing, punish offenders. Organized resistance to it, however, that such warrants should be made is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged returnable, by whomsoever issued, before a of crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the judge of the proper county. It required sherethe persons engaged in the rebellion, may be lifts and constables to execute such warrants. It authorized the commitment of the fugitive United States, within the limits assigned to it, to the county jail, and otherwise made provis

The history of this case may be briefly stated: Edward Prigg was indicted in the court of over and terminer of York county, for and to provide for calling forth the militia to execute its laws, suppress insurrection and rekidnapding a colored person, named Margaret Morgan. Upon the trial it appeared that she pel invasion. Appropriate statutes have been enacted by Congress, to aid in the execution was held as a slave in the State of Maryland, The creation of the Federal Government, and that she escaped into the State of Pennwith the powers enumerated in the Constitu-sylvania in the year 1832—that in 1837, Edward Prigg was appointed, by the owner of States, and it is perfectly immaterial that the the slave, to seize and arrest her as a fugitive people of the several States acted separately from labor. In pursuance of this authority, and under a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, Prigg caused the negro woman to be no principle—we would simply be falling back arrested, and without having obtained any upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time warrant of removal, he delivered her to her when our people were themselves struggling owner in the State of Maryland These facts for their rights, and never departed from, unwarrant of removal, he delivered her to her were found by a special verdict, and by the til, by a misconception of its meaning, one of agreement of counsel, a judgment was entered our most important statutes was declared unagainst Prigg. From this judgment a writ constitutional. From 1780, to 1847, a period of error was taken to the Supreme Court of of sixty-seven years, Pennsylvania, herself a the State, where a pro forma judgment of af- free State, permitted the citizens of other firmance was again, by agreement, entered, and the case removed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It will be observed that the question, whether Edward Prigg was really guilty of the crime of kidnapping, under the Pennsylvania statute of 1826, was never actually passed upon. either by the court or jury, in the county of has become so intolerable that civil war is York, or by the Supreme Court of the State, preferable to longer submission, there remains the revolutionary right of resistance; but tion of both courts was but a matter of form. In the argument and determination of the ease, in the Supreme Court of the United States, it appears to have been taken for granpartments, it will rarely, if ever, happen that ted, that our act of 1826 made it a criminal the citizen may not be adequately protected, offence for a master to take his slave out of this State, without a warrant of removal; and, ble right to resist and destroy a government upon this construction, the act was declared which has been perverted to a tyranny.

But, while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from the allegiance which unconstitutional and void. This, I submit, they owe to the Federal Government, it is ne- tion of the act of 1820, under which the invertheless highly proper that we should care-fully and candidly examine the reasons which most literally copied from the seventh section are advanced by those who have evinced a de- of the act of 1788, to which a construction had acquired by means of the common expenditure termination to destroy the Union of these Am- already been given by the highest judicial triis not to be tolorated, that a government creatute of 1788, and in re-enacting that statute, in ferred by the Constitution, Congress can prois not to be tolorated, that a government created by the people, and maintained for their benefit, should do injustice to any portion of its citizens.

In re-emeting that statute, in the constitution, congress can prote the act of 1826, with an increased penalty, it is manifest that the intention and object of the Legislature was to protect free persons of coltagislate upon this delicate and important After asserting her right to withdraw from or, and to punish those who, by fraud, force subject were clearly vested in Congress, in my the Union, South Carolina, through her convention, among other reasons, declares that holding or selling free men as slaves. This declare that slavery shall not exist in the Terminal Carolina, through her convention, among other reasons, declares that she is justified in exercising, at this time, that the State had a clear right to do; and nothing ritories, is calculated to exclude from their right, because several of the States have for but a misconstruction of her act, could have occurance the citizens of the could be required. years not only refused to fulfil their constitution of the declaration that it was forbidden slaveholding States; while, to make it a legal tional obligations, but have onacted laws either by the Constitution of the United States. It institution in all the territories of the United

tives of the people of Pennsylvania, it becomes only pronounced the particular section of the when a sufficient number of hardy and advenshares made by the authority of a sovereign of the sufficient number of hardy and advenyour solemn duty to examine these serious charges, made by the authority of a sovereign act of 1820, then before them, unconstitution al, but a majority of the court held that the whole act was void, because the power to protection and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate the United States, which declares "that no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation, therefore, incompetent to pass statutes either in aid of, or to hinder, delay or prevent, the delivery of such fugitives. That this was the extent of the decision, as delivered by Judge Story, not only appears the party to whom such service or labor may to whom such service or labor may inhorated the laws thereof, escaping into another, the party to whom such service or labor may inhorated the particular section of the court held that the whole act was void, because the power to protection and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulation of the United States, which declares "that no pass statutes either on a farming government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate the preliminary steps looking to secestic flat that the taround a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulation of the United States, which declares "that no pass statutes either on domestic institutions in their pown way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

While these views have been long entertained by me, and while I am sincerely of the opinion that their general adoption, and faithful the province of the United States were the preliminary steps looking to feetion and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their pown way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

While these views have been long entertained by me, and while I am sincerely of the opinion

whether as a colony, as a member of up fugitives from labor, had mistaken her a century have made us one people. Forty deconfederation, or under the existing constitutional obligation, and that her act years ago, our fathers settled an angry conwas in violation of, rather than obodience to, most invariably influenced by a proper appre- the Constitution of the United States. Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the State to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutional. This was done by the act of more than a repeal of the law of 1826, and the re-enactment of the law against kidnapping, it could not have been subject to any just complaint. But the third section of the act of 1847, prohibits, under heavy penalties, our indees and magistrates from acting under any act of Congress, or otherwise taking jurisdicof a fugitive slave, by any person or persons, fore the Constitution of the United States went sixth section, denying the use of the county into operation, Pennsylvania passed her law jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, was repealed in 1852, and need only be referred to as showing the general spirit of the act. The seventh section repealed the provisions of the act of 1780, which authorized persons passing through our State to take their slaves with their slaves into the State, and retain them or mistress, residing in any other State or here for any period not exceeding six months. The provisions of the third and fourth sections of the act of 1847, seem to have been predicated upon the language of the Supremo might have had in case this act had not been Court in Prigg's case. It is there admitted that the several States may prohibit their own magistrates, and other officers, from exercising than those found, on the same subject, in the an authority conferred by an act of Congress; Constitution of the Union. The act, by its and that while an owner of a slave, under and terms, was made inapplicable to domestic in virtue of the Constitution of the United slaves attending upon delegates in Congress States, is clothed with power, in every State

from the other American States, and those of the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, for any person, by force, violence or fraud, to Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylva- tion of delegates, elected directly by the pec take out of this Stute, any negro or mulatto, nia, and had kept his law strictly within its with the intention of keeping or selling the said negro or mulatto as a slave, for a term of years. Soon after the passage of this act, the Supremy Court of Population is a supremental of Population in the court; and more fault may justly be found with the court of the similar amendment, suprementally and more fault may justly be found with the constitution, the citizens of Pennsylva-Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that its temper than its want of constitutionality. If fugitive slaves were still claimed under abduction from the State of free negroes, with trates, might be a source of great inconvecould find them. without warrant, by a master in the exercise
The first act of Congress providing for the of his constitutional right of recention, but

rendition of fugitives from justice or labor, made in a violent, tumultous and unreasona-was passed in 1793, and originated from the ble manner, amounting to a breach of the was passed in 1793, and originated from the ble manner, amounting to a breach of the ple away from their allegiance to the govern-refusal of the Governor of Virginia to surren-der and deliver up on the surrent peace, is but recognizing, by statute, what was ment, to induce them to violate any of the der and deliver up, on the requisition of the before the common law. These sections were provisions of the Constitution, or to incite inre-enacted in the revised penal code of Pennhad been indicted in Pennsylvania for kid-sylvania, at the last session of the Legislature, napping a negro, and carrying him into Vir- and are still the law of the State; but they are ginia. And when it was found that this Con-gressional statute did not afford a simple, their retention on our statute book is calculapeedy and efficient remedy for the recovery ted to create the impression that the people of their constituted authorities, should be in uni 

case, held, that a State had no constitutional of the opinion that State laws, consistent with, and in aid of, the constitutional injunc- to the support of the best form of government tion, were valid and proper. And this minor- that has ever been devised by the wisdom of ity opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinois. There is, there-

doubtedly tend greatly to restore that peace more manoned could all future time.

and harmony, which are now so unwisely imunbroken through all future time.

WM. F. PACKER. periled. By it Pennsylvania would concede States to sojourn within her limits, with their slaves, for any period not exceeding six not be truthfully answered in the affirmative; but it may be safely averred, that by changing our policy, in this respect, we have in some degree, at least, alienated from us the feelings of fraternal kindness, which bound together, so closely, the sisterhood of States. Let us, then, renew this pledge of amity and friendship, and once more extend a kindly welcome offence for a master to take his slave out of to the citizens of our common country, whether visiting us on business or pleasure, not with- to hold him for trial.

standing they may be accompanied by those who, under the Constitution and the laws, are held to service and labor. The Territories of the United States belong to the General Government, and in those territories the people of the several States unquestionably have equal rights. They were of blood and treasure. By the Federal Conbut a misconstruction of her act, could have occupancy the citizens of the southern or induced the declaration that it was forbidden slaveholding States; while, to make it a legal is perfectly clear, that Edward Prigg had com- States, by Congressional enactment, and to mitted no crime in removing Margaret Mor- provide for its continuance during their engan from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Maryland, and delivering her up to her owner; and it is equally clear, that no attempt was made, by the statute of Pennsylva-lempt was made, by the statute of Pennsylva-nia, to declare his act a crime. He should slavery in New Mexico and Utah, and reiter-The Supreme Court of the United States not the true rule. It is the duty of Congress,

own officers to aid in arresting and delivering sunder the bonds which for three quarters of troversoy growing out of a similar question, by dividing the Territories purchased from France, and providing that slavery, or invol-untary servitude, should not exist north of a certain line; and the whole country acquiesced 1847; and if that act had contained nothing in that compromise. In 1854, that restriction upon slavery was removed; and the people of all the Territories were left free to deci question for themselves. Now the sectional issue is again presented, by the dominant party in the North, claiming that slavery cannot legally go into the Territories, even if sanc-tioned by Congress, or the Territorial Legistion of the case of a fugitive from labor; and lature; and that it is the right and the dut the fourth section punishes with fine and imprisonment, the tumultuous and riotous arrest the doctrine which obtains with a majority of the people in most of the southern States, under any pretence of authority whatever, so that under the Constitution, the Territories as to create a breach of the public peace. The are all open to slavery; that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can lawfully prohibit its existence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for it all needful protection. May we not wisely follow the example of our futhers, by re-enacting the old com-promise line of 1820, and extending it to the boundary of Unlifornia? Not by the means them, and gave to sojourners the right to bring of legislation of doubtful constitutionality. but by an amendment to the Constitution itself and thus pormanently fix the condition of the Territories, so that those who desire to occupy them, may find a home, at their discretion, either where slavery is tolerated, or where it is prohibited. If the adoption of such an amendment would peacefully settle the difficulties which now surround us, I am satisfied that it would be sanctioned by the people of Pennsylvania. At all events, they have an connortunity to accept or reject it, if made as a peace offering. I would, therefore, recommend the General Assembly to instruct held by persons while passing through this he must, nevertheless, do so without using any and request-our Senators and Representatives State, or sojourning therein for a period not illegal violence, or committing a breach of the in Congress, to support a proposition for such peace. It is evident that the framer of the an amendment of the Constitution, to be sub-In 1788 it was made a high penal offence act of 1847, had closely studied the case of mitted for ratification or rejection, to a conven-

nia should have an opportunity, by the application of some peaceable remedy, to preven gates, to be elected by the people, with a view solely to the consideration of what measures should be taken to meet the present fearful of 1850, renders him entirely independent of exigencies. If Congress should propose no authority, the people themselves. Every attempt, upon the part of individu-

als, or of organized societies, to lead the peosurrections in any of the States of this Union, ought to be prohibited by law, as crimes of a nature. It is of the first impor tance to the perpetuity of this great Union, that the hearts of the people, and the action of will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civil ized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, I shall soon resign fore, nothing to prevent the revival of the act the office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, of 1826, and its restoration to the place in our code to which, by its merits, it is so justly enhim whom they have chosen as my successor. United States, within the limits assigned to it, is as potential in sovereignty, as any other government in the civilized world. The Constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, are expressly declared to be the supreme law of the land. Under the Constitution, the general government has the power to raise and support armies, to create and maintain a navy, I would also recommend that the consent of the State be given, that the master, while sojourning in our State, for a limited period, or | but my hopes and my affections still cling to passing through it, may be accompanied by his slave, without losing his right to his service. While such legislation is due to the comity which should ever exist between the different States of this Union, it would underly tend greatly to restore that peace more hallowed bonds of fraternity, to remain

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Harrisburg, January 2, 1861.

## Excitement at Reading.

The Alleged Murderer of Miss Adaline Bavon Discovered. READIAG, Dec. 28.—It will be remembered that two years ago-or somewhere about October 1858—a most brutal murder was committed in the vicinity of Mohrsville, Pa. The months, and to pass through the State, in tra-victim was a young, handsome woman, of veling from one State to another, free from about eighteen years old—and although the all molestation. Was she injured, or was the authorities of Borks county instituted the cause of human freedom retarted, by the friend-ly grant of this privilege? This question can-failed to fix the crime upon any one—several persons were arrested at the time, but such was the mystery hanging over the murder that no clue could be obtained to point out the perpetrator of the deed. Among other per sons arrested at the time, was a man named Heilner, residing in Schuylkill county, and hough suspicious circumstances pointed to nim as the guilty person, yet the authorities

But it is now ascertained by the dying confession of an accomplice, that Heilner was the murderer of Miss Bavor. He was accordingly arrested yesterday, and confined in the Pottsville prison, to await the authorities of Berks county. We did not learn the name of the person who confessed the crime, but we learn that he died in Schuylkill county yes terday, and shortly before his death revealed the fact that he and Heilner were the perpetrators of the horrid murder of Miss Bayor. The old adage that "murder will out," again verified. This murder was shrouded in mystery-and the discovery of the criminal vill be a relief to persons who were looked upon with suspicion.

SECESSION STATE CONVENTIONS. -- South Carolina, having opened the ball of secession we reproduce, for the information of our rea ders, the cotton States, in the order in which they are expected to follow, if they secede at Conventions will be held-

In Florida, January 3. In Alabama, January 7. In Mississippi, January 7. In Texas, January 8. In Georgia, January 9. In Louisiana, January 23.

A special session of the Legislatures each of Virginia and Tennessee, called in reference to a State Convention, will meet on the 7th inst. The Legislature of North Carolina is now in session, and, according to recent reports, was engaged upon measures for arming the State. Arkansas, it is said, is also taking the preliminary steps looking to seees Arkansas, it is said, is also

### AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON. Editor & Proprietor.

### CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 10, 1861. "Our Union, One and Inseparable!"

COUNTY MEETING. The people of Cumberland county, who, it he present national crisis, favor compromis and conciliation, and are willing to accede to ome plan of adjustment, such as that propos ed by the Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN and his compatriots in Congress, are requested to meet in American citizen censure him for this? He the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING has taxed his powers and exercised all his NEXT, January 14, to give expression to their

It is time the voice of the people should h It is time the voice of the rulers.

Signed by

A. S. SENER, THOMAS CONLYN, WILLIAM SPAHR, J. Armstrong, and 148 others.

ure in the room of the Gymnastic Association (third story of Rheem's Hall,) on Thursday. evening, for the benefit of the Association. The Dr. is an interesting and experienced public speaker, and we hope to see this, his again. He has said that the forts, arsenals last lecture, well attended. TROOPS FOR THE SOUTH .- On Monday morn-

LECTURE .- Dr. J. HAYNES will deliver a lec-

under command of Lieutenant R. Jones, of this the President is certainly right. The ar- time to time used as collateral security in borthe Mounted Rifles, left the Carlisle Garrison, my and navy have been notified to be in real rowing money. Such memoranda or certifiand took the cars for the South, but the particular place was not made known. All the wise precaution. available force at our Garrison, (some 250 men,) has been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. GMYNASTIC ASSOCIATION .- The following

Humrich.

SALUTES OF HONOR TO ANDERSON .- On Friday evening last a number of young men of our town fired a salute of thirty-three guns in ists?" This is child's talk, and those who use der of Fort Sumpter.

FAIR OF THE UNION FIRE COMPANY,-The held in Rheem's Hall, during the Holidays, was, we are happy to learn, a complete success. During its continuance, it was visited nightly by hundreds of our citizens, all of fools who demanded the army and navy to be whom expressed the greatest satisfaction with the rich display of fancy goods, confectionary. &c., the greater part of which was disposed o at good prices. The Hall was beautifully decorated, the Carlisle Brass Band was in at tendance, and good order was preserved. From the report of the committee, it ap

cars that the Company has realized the very andsome sum of \$506 94, over and above all expenses. This liberality on the part of our citizens, evinces a just appreciation of the services of the "Union," and will doubtless stimulate its members to renewed exert ons in the cause of philantrophy.

A PARADE.—The Summer Rifles, Capt.

Church in Lewistown, has resigned his charge and accepted a call from the Lutheran Church, t Newville.

Snow .- At the time of going to press (Wedesday noon,) snow was falling fast. Our readers may remember a good di-

rlogue published by us some time since, which referred incidentally to that good, staunch, old journal for the Farm, Garden and Household. The publisher's card now appears in our advertising columns, and we recommend all our readers, whether residing in country or village, to respond to his invitation to try the Agriculturist for a year. We feel quite sure that the dollar it costs will be a good investment. When you write for it, please say that it was upon our recommendation, and we will guarantee you good satisfaction. We have received the first number of the twentieth volume of the Agriculturist, which indicates a valuable treat to all who subscribe for this volume.

BE CAREFUL.—The "good times" promised on the event of Lincoln's election having taken place, hundreds and thousands have been thrown out of employment in the cities and larger towns, without money and without food, and as a natural consequence many of them have been taken to the country to keep from starving the best way they can. and we already notice that the country papers are filling up with notices of robberies, house breaking and miscellaneous thieving operations. Judging from the numbers visiting our town, the county must be full of them, and we would advise our citizens to be very careful, and see that their stables and dwellings are well secured. Hard times and want fill a country with crime.

Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER. This gentleman received the votes of the Democratic members of Assembly, for U. States Senator. A deserved compliment.

### Resolution of Thanks.

At a meeting of the Union Fire Company Fair Committee, on the evening of the 3d of January, it was unanimously

Resolved. That the thanks of the Committee be returned, on behalf of the Company, to the ladies and gentlemen of Carlisle, for their nunificent contributions to our late Fair; to the merchants, who furnished us a variety of goods on commission; to the Carlisle Brass Band, and Harris' and Taylor's Troupe, for their excellent music; to the sales ladies, who so generously devoted their time for our benefit; to Mrs. John Humer, Mrs. John Turner, efit; to Mrs. John Humer, Mrs. John Turner, Mrs. L. F. Lyne, Miss E. Martin, Miss A. Sanderson, Mrs. M. Masonheimer, Miss J. Weibly, Miss A. Spottswood, and Miss A. Vetzel, for their laborious and very successful and the s ful exertions as managers, and to the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity for their patronage; assuring them that their efforts on our behalf will be the cause of rendering us still more ccessful in "our aim to be useful."

STATEMENT OF CASHIER OF FAIR. \$801 46 294 52 Receipts, Expenses,

Nett proceeds, \$500 042 JOHN MARTIN, Chairman. \$506 94

#### THE PRESIDENT AND HIS REVILERS.

The political opponents of President Bu-CHANAN appear to vie with each other in the abuse they heap upon his venerable head.-These chicken-hearted wretches have a great deal of wise advice to offer to the President; and because he choses to pursue his own course on the subject of our domestic difficulties, he is subjected to the coarse abuse of irresponsible scribblers. What has Mr. Buchanan done that these functical cravens should thus abuse him? He has used his utmost efforts to prevent the effusion of blood. Will any decent influence to bring about a peaceable and honorable settlement of our domestic difficulties. Can any man with a heart in his hosom blame him? He sustained the gallant Anderson, when that officer "took the responsibility" and moved from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter. In this the President was right. He refused to recognize the Commissioners of South Carolina, and sent them home with a fica in their ears. Here again the President was right. He has appointed a new Collector for the port at Charleston, who is to collect the Russell, Majors & Co.'s contract has two revenues on board a man-of-war. Right years to run yet. The alledged acceptances

We ask our readers to scan the President's motives and to note his wise and conservative but yet firm course, and we think they will of the Government had any complicity or the agree with us that he has discharged his whole | slightest knowledge of the fact of his having duty, and that those who abuse him are both abstracted the bonds, and that it was confined gentlemen were elected officers of the Associ- dishonest and mischevious. But, say some of to the persons directly implicated and herebation at its last meeting-President, John the President's revilers, "why don't he send fore named. Hays, Esq.; Vice President, S. V. Ruby, Esq.; down the army and navy to Charleston, and Treasurer, A. Zug; Secretary, John D. Adair; put down the Secessionists?" Oh, dear! I and he is now in jail. As to the ball Executive Committee, L. M. Myers, John Bold talk, that, for men to use who are seve-required of Russell, it having been agreed to ral thousand miles from the place where the tuke \$200,000 outside of the jurisdiction of fighting would take place. How many Re- the Court, Senator Green and Representatives publican leaders will volunteer to go to the South just now to "put down the Secessionhonor of Maj. Anderson, the gallant commanity are about as discreet as they are brave. If Mr. Buchanan can prevent a collision-if he can prevent the shedding of blood-every good Fair of the Union Fire Company, which was man and every patriot will thank him from the bottom of his heart. What a beautiful condition our country would be in to-day, had the President heeded the advice of the poor sent into South Carolina. The President has acted wisely and well-he has not committed of government in a free negro State, and will a single error in this business-and, be the end what it may, all good men will applaud and sustain the President for his wisdom and prudence.

We can't imagine why it is that the Republicans are so very auxious for Mr. Buchanan to send the army to the South. If it becomes necessary, our word for it the President will send the army to the very spot it is needed: but, in God's name let us put off war if we can. Let all efforts at conciliation fail before we commence cutting each others throats .-Our Republican friends don't appear to appreciate the horrors of a civil war. Do they be civil war, we will have fighting in every State struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. Since of the Union. Mark that! And, as our nathen a number of married men have invited the Republican party, we think it will be for- ces on their premises. tunate for that party in particular, if war can be prevented. We hope it may be prevented -we hope Lincoln may be inaugurated without disturbance—but this will not be the case should the President's wise counsels be set at

### GOV. PACKER'S MESSAGE.

We publish to-day Gov. PACKER's last annual message, and call attention to it with pride and pleasure. It is an admirable State paper, and the suggestions contained in it deserve the serious attention of the people, and the members of the State Legislature in particular. We deem it unnecessary to speak of the message at length, for we feel satisfied it will be carefully perused by all who take an interest in the welfare of the Commonwealth. the members of the State Legislature in par-Gov. PACKER has made a faithful public offier, and he retires from office with the confidence and respect of all.

U. S. Senator .- On Tuesday, the Legislature of this State elected Edgar A. Cowan, Hull, where they received an escort of dre of Westmoreland county, U. States Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Cowan succeeds Mr. Bigler, is a man of very ordinary abilities, and a decided Black Republican in politics. His only competitor was Wilmor, whose highest vote in the Republican diams. They fought for two days when find. WILMOT, whose highest vote in the Republican dians. They fought for two days, when, find caucas was 38. Cowan had 58. We are glad the traitor WILMOT is again laid upon the shelf; he is one of the very worst men in our shelf; he is one of the very worst men in our styles. They moved on for several miles to the world he we heave a stigma word. State, and it would have been a stigma upon on foot, the mothers, many of them, carrying our whole people had he been elected to a seat their infants at their breasts, until they came

### The President Sustained by the House.

In the House of Representatives, (at Washington,) on the 7th, Mr. Adrian offered the following resolution, which, after it had been discussed for some time, was adopted-year 124, navs 56, viz:

drawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, and the determination of the President to have reduced this band of emigrants to this drawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, maintain that fearless officer in his present condition. condition—and we will support the President in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union.

But the most norms sight was yet of witnessed. They were without food or closured by thing, and had made shelters for themselves This is a good omen.

INTYRE, Esq. of York, Pa., has been appoint- | died of starvation, and afterwards dug up hel ed, by the President, Collector of Customs at the Port of Charleston, in place of Mr. Colcock (Secessionist) resigned. The new Collector (Secessionist) resigned. The new Collector drove them to it that they could allow them will be supported in the discharge of his dues selves to be thus reduced to live upon human selves to be the live ties by a vessel of war.

Journal learns that a day or two since, as the hands on the railroad were unloading a car, a barrel, marked old clothes, tumbled to pieces, and instead of vests, pants, &c., out rolled cartridges, very much to the astonishment of all. The barrel was sent out by the Emigrant warning from this, and initiate such steps Aid Society.

#### Gov. Curtin's Appointments,

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday, says it is informed that Gov. Curtin has made the following appointments:

Secretary of State-Eli Slipen, of Union county.

Deputy Secretary-Ground W. HAMERSLY. of Philadelphia. Attorney General-Samues A. Purviance:

of Butler county. Whiskey Inspector-WILLIAM BUTLER, of Mifflin' county.

Physician of the Port of Philadelphia Dr.

CLARK, of Philadelphia. Messenger to the Governor-San'L MILES of Centre county.

Adjutant General-JAMES S. NEGLEY, O Pittsburgh.

Western Flour Inspector-Thomas Colling

of Pittsburgh. Sealer of Weights and Measures J. n Owens, of Pittsburgh.

THE GREAT GOVERNMENT FRAUD. Further revelations of facts connected with the recent fraud on the Government, shows that Messre, of the Secretary of War are said to consist of and other property that have been captured mere memoranda, stating that so much money by the secessionists must be restored to the would be due on the execution of certain ser-Government, and that he will take them by vice under the contract for the transportation ng last, a company of sixty-four U. S. Troops, force if they are not given up peaceably. In of army supplies, which Mr. Russell had from diness to move at a moment's warning. A cates have heretofore been given by other departments under like circumstances.

Mr. Bailey, in his letter of confession to the Secretary of the Interior, says that no officer

The bondsmen for Bailey surrendered him Woodson and Barrett, all of Missouri, have gone his security for this amount. The remaining \$300,000 is being made up by citizens of Washington.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL. The people of Washington may do well to recollect that the "Republicans" have always threatened to remove the capital to some Northern State We see the idea suggested again in the Cincinnati Gazette. We have no doubt that the Lincolnites would be very glad to get the seat do it just as soon as they are able to accom plish the task.

STATE THEASURER .-- HON. HENRY D. MOORE Republican, of Philadelphia, has been elected State Treasurer, for the unexpired term of Hon. Eli Slifer, resigned.

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE LECTURES.-John B. Gough, the sensation temperance lecturer, states that he is not a rich man, as many suppose. His taxes, all told, only amount to \$52. He also stated that when he commend ed lecturing, an agreement was made between himself and wife that one tenth of all his exnings should be given to charitable purpose.

It is said that a girl in England was

Col. John C. Fremont may be consid ered the richest man living. With the recent improvements, the monthly products of his mines are near \$100,000. Mr. Fremont is expected in New York this week.

# From Washington Territory.

Indian Massacre of Oregon Emigrants—Moth-ers Eating the Dead Bodies of their Husbands and Children.

FORT WALLA WALLA, Washington Ter., Nov. 8, 1860. The command of Capt. Dent, United States that has ever occurred on the emigrant route

These wretched creatures were found almost naked, and enting the dead bodies of those that had been buried ten days. They numbered forty-four souls, out of which twenty-nine were massacred and fifteen saved. They had moved from Wisconsin up to Fort in the United States Senate. Even the Republican members of Assembly could not be forced into the support of this demagogue.

The President States Assembly the Herrise to a small creek lined with berries, where they had remained five weeks, until they came to a small creek lined with berries, where they found them. Two men had made their estate and gave the information upon which Colonel Wright ordered out troops to their meaning the state of the state of

The troops moved rapidly, and when they came up with the emigrants it is said that the heart of every soldier was moved at the saidest spectacle that humanity ever witnessed. The poor people, men, women and children, bowed themselves on the sand desert where they were found, and offered up a solemn and Resolved, That we fully approve of the bold and patriotic act of Major Anderson, in withlous escape, and with one feeling the soldiers

But the most horrid sight was yet to be out of willows and grass, and the infants that had been left after their mothers had been COLLECTOR AT CHARLESTON.—WILLIAM Mc- massacred, were eaten most ravenously, and one lady ate two of her own children that had flesh, and that, too, in a putrid state. The OLD CLOTHES FOR KANSAS.—The St. Joseph ages, and their naked dead bodies bore all the

only trust that the Government may take warning from this to prevent its recurrence.