

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRITTON, Editor & Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania, at a meeting held in the city of Harrisburg, on the 20th ultimo, unanimously resolved to elicit the views of the Democracy of the "old Keystone" in reference to the present terrible crisis of our national affairs.

The failure of the Republican party to meet in a proper spirit of concession and compromise, the overtures made for the adjustment of our National difficulties, renders it necessary that the United Democracy of this Commonwealth should take prompt, decided, and energetic action in the premises.

We are in the midst of a revolution brought about by the teachings of an Anti-Confidential party, a party sectional in its aims and sectional in its principles. Six of our sister States have already withdrawn from the Federal Union, and others threaten speedily to follow.

The Democratic party, ever faithful to the Constitution and the laws, seriously deprecates this deplorable condition of our common and beloved country. The peril now impending is the natural result of a departure from the true Constitutional doctrines steadily maintained by the Democratic organization for the past thirty years, and can only be removed by the re-establishment of those ancient and time-honored principles.

It is not necessary to recall the glories of the past—it is only necessary to be reminded of the dangers of the present. Whatever the future may be, we are in store for the American people—whether peace shall continue within our borders, or our land be rent with fraternal strife—it now becomes the solemn and imperative duty of the Democratic party, the only true conservator of the Union, the Constitution, and the equality of the States, to give a full expression of opinion upon the dangers which threaten constitutional liberty and menace the rights of all the States of this Confederacy.

Therefore, in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Democratic State Executive Committee, the Democracy of Pennsylvania are earnestly invited to send three delegates for each Representative, to be chosen in due manner, and at such time as may be deemed proper, to meet in general State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1851, to take into consideration the present distracted and divided state of the country, to restrain threatened sectional violence, and to aid in re-constructing the federal system on a basis of perpetuity.

By order of the Committee, WILLIAM H. WELLS, Chairman. Harrisburg, Feb. 1, 1851.

Standing Committee Meeting.

Two members of the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet at the public house of David Martin, in Carlisle, on Monday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A full attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be presented for the action of the Committee. By order of the Chairman, CARLISLE, Feb. 7, 1851.

INSULTING FEMALES.—We hear so many complaints recently concerning the conduct of a set of young reproaches of our town, that we deem it proper to call the attention of the authorities to their doings. No lady is safe in leaving her own door to walk even a square after dark. "It was not formerly thus in our town, and we suppose the reason it is now is because of the free license that is given to blackguards to amuse themselves in any manner they please. Very frequently a collection of these impudent and worthless vagabonds—many of them young men, can be seen occupying the corners of the public squares. They are there for the express purpose of insulting every female who may pass them, and they never fail to carry out their object. Loyal wives and obedient daughters are sure to get the ears of every lady they get their eyes on. Now we appeal to the police to abate this intolerable nuisance. It cannot at all be tolerated longer, and if our authorities have not the ability or the disposition to interfere, and these street loungers in leaflets are permitted to go on in their career of injury, our people themselves will take the matter in hand and kick the arrangers to the tower. There is more than one father and husband now on the lookout for these ill-raised scamps, and some of these nights they will get their doors or windows smashed. If we are not relieved, we are mistaken. For one we could look on and enjoy the fun, and even take a part ourselves, in seeing a fellow brained who will dare insult a female on the public square or any other place. None but cowards and scoundrels will be guilty of such conduct, and when they are guilty of it, they should be dealt with in a manner they will remember.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Mr. NICHOLAS MEYER, of this place, a conductor on Henderson & Reo's cars, met with a distressing accident at Mechanicsburg, on Monday. We did not learn the full particulars of the accident, but believe it occurred at the time the cars were being shifted from the main track to a siding. Mr. M. was in attending to some duty, and before he could extricate himself, the wheels passed over both his feet, crushing them in a dreadful manner. He was lifted from the ground as quickly as possible, and taken to the depot a few rods off, where his injuries were attended to. In the afternoon he was brought home to his distressed wife and children in our town, and medical aid immediately summoned. It is supposed both legs will have to be amputated.

THE PRINCE RICHARD BILL, PASSED.—The Senate, on Wednesday, passed the Pacific Railroad bill by a vote of fifty-four to fourteen. It goes back to the House for concurrence in the Senate's amendments.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONERS.

A few days since, in our State Legislature, the joint resolution to appoint Commissioners to meet in Washington on the 20th ultimo, passed. Southern States, was finally adopted. The object of these Commissioners of the various States, in thus meeting together, is to compare opinions, and, if possible, recommend some mode of adjustment to Congress, that may tend to settle our domestic difficulties and re-write the Union. This plan was first suggested by the Legislature of Virginia, and has been generally adopted by the Northern and Southern States. These Commissioners met at Washington on Monday last, February 4, and are now in session.

But, we desire to speak of the Commissioners sent from Pennsylvania to this year's Convention. By the resolution of the Legislature, Gov. CURTIS was authorized to select the Commissioners to represent this State. Here are the men he selected:

W. M. MERRITT, Rep. of Philadelphia. JAMES PULLOCK, Rep. of Northumberland. DAVID WILCOX, Rep. of Bradford. A. W. LOOMIS, Rep. of Allegheny. W. M. KENNAN, Rep. of Washington. THOMAS WHITE, Rep. of Indiana. THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Rep. of Lancaster.

Was there ever a greater outrage perpetrated? We are astonished that Gov. CURTIS—a man we always respected—could be guilty of an act like this—an act that could mean contemptible and heartless. Just look at the men he has appointed to represent Pennsylvania in this compromise Convention. Seven of the bitterest Black Republicans in the State, all of whom have time and again insulted the South by their tirades of abuse, and three or four of them are the rankest Abolitionists in the State. The appointment of WILCOX alone is a premeditated insult, not only to the South, but also to Pennsylvania; and yet we believe the other six are just as bigoted as WILCOX. The appointment of these Commissioners immediately concerned the whole people of our State, without distinction of party. Every honest and fair man, therefore, expected Gov. CURTIS to select good, conservative men from both parties for this important mission. It was supposed that politics could be forgotten for a short time in an effort to save the country. But, no; little-souled Black Republicanism could not yield an inch, and the whole seven Commissioners had to be selected from that infamous faction. The two hundred and twenty-six thousand freemen who voted for HENRY D. FOSTER in October, have not even a voice out of the seven who are to speak for Pennsylvania in the Commissioners' Convention at Washington! No! This State, therefore considered conservative in character, must be represented, or rather misrepresented, by seven red-mouthed nigger-worshippers.

Pennsylvania never was and never will be Republican in politics. Notwithstanding that hatred faction are now in power, they did not care call themselves Republicans in this State until after the election. By styling themselves the "People's Party," they induced honest souls to believe (last fall) that they were a distinct organization, and entirely independent of the Republican party. It was only after the election that those who had been duped, discovered that the "People's Party" and Black Republicanism was one and the same.

Gov. CURTIS, by this one act, has destroyed himself in Pennsylvania. It is an evidence that his late professions on the subject of our National difficulties were not sincere. It is an evidence of a want of fairness, magnanimity, and independence. Had he been actuated by one single honorable impulse, he would have selected three of the seven Commissioners from the Democratic party, and Ex-Gov. PACKER and HENRY D. FOSTER should have been two of them. If a majority of the men sent to Washington as Commissioners are like those sent by Pennsylvania, of course nothing will be done. Well, if the Republicans are determined to "let the Union slide," it is useless for Democrats to remonstrate. Our opponents are in power in the Northern States, and will soon be in the Nation; and, as they are doing all they can to bring about a civil war, let them commence it and fight it out.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—In our last we published a short article taken from the Baltimore Clipper, which expressed fears for the continued existence of Dickinson College, on account of S. M. J. JAMESON, the President of the College (Prof. JAMESON), but the rumor the Clipper started has no foundation in truth—that the institution is unusually prosperous, and that the S. M. J. students have no intention of leaving. We cheerfully make the correction.

AN ENOUBLING SIGHT.—The most hopeful indication we have yet seen that the Republicans really intend to make an effort to save the Union, is contained in the following complaining paragraph from the New York Tribune of Thursday. Philosopher Greeley is evidently alarmed, and in view of the apprehended repression, by a portion of the Northern Republicans, of the abolition general according to Horace, he hails out lustily to his "wing to stand firm" and on no account to back down one inch:

"We have positive information from Washington that a compromise, on the basis of Mr. Crittenden's, is sure to be carried through Congress either this week or the next, probably a very few more Republicans can be got to enlist in the enterprise. We say a very few more, for we have reason to believe that the confidence of the Republican party are actively engaged in the endeavor to convert their colleagues to their new faith. In this compromise the most offensive features of Mr. Crittenden's proposition will be somewhat modified."

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.—At Montgomery, Ala., on Monday, Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was elected President of the Commissioners, and in his speech declared the Union irreversibly dissolved.

VIRGINIA FOR THE UNION.—The Old Dominion remains firm. At the election of Delegates to the State Convention, on Monday, the Unionists elected a large majority of their men.

CONVICTION OF ARMSTRONG FOR MURDER.—The jury in the case of Armstrong, tried in Philadelphia for the murder of Crawford, have returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

This Union, to all human appearances, is upon the eve of dissolution. We believe this state of things has been working covertly or openly for many years. We believe the attack made by one section of the country, upon the institutions of another section, is the cause, and the only cause, of our present fearful distractions.

We believe the attack made by the North upon the institutions of the South, in their effort to exclude Missouri from the Union on account of slavery, was a fearful beginning. We believe that from that time forward, a well organized system, at the North, was entered into, its object being the "Abolition of American Slavery."

We believe this is evinced by the regular and periodical attacks made upon slavery by members of Congress; by their successful efforts in producing an insurrection at Northampton and Harper's Ferry, in Virginia. By the constant dissemination of Northern incendiary papers, pamphlets, and other documents all over the South. By the constant operation of the underground railroad, through which means slave property could be securely stolen and run off to Canada. By the constant agitation of the question by anti-slavery organs before anti-slavery audiences without counter argument. By a continual stream of vituperation and abuse heaped upon the devoted head of the *honest and absent* slave owner. By this unscrupulous and constant abuse and detraction poured forth from the rostrum, the press and the pulpit. By the representations of the ability and wants of our Southern brethren. By the publication of false tables of statistics to impress upon the unwary the idea that our Southern brethren were a poor, feeble, vile, and detestable people.

By industriously publishing, *false or exaggerated* reports of abuse towards slaves by their masters. By a systematized effort to keep before a Northern public a *false* idea that slave-holding is a "sin," and the "sum of all villainies." By teaching, as a duty, the "getting rid" of this sum of all villainies, in the rostrum, in the streets, in the press, in the churches, in the schools, in the pulpit, and in the homes of most Northern districts. By holding the life of the slave-owner as of but little value, while that of the negro slave is held in great esteem. By constantly teaching love to the slave and hatred to the master. By constantly teaching that there is a "higher law," which in civil government should override all Constitutions. By forming a "great Northern political party," whose sole plea, and whose only basis is "opposition to slavery," and the "triumph of negro liberty." And finally, by declaring that "an irrepressible conflict exists" which will terminate only "when all the States become either slave or free."

We believe this state of things has been permitted to exist until the Northern zeal has been enlisted in this false direction, and until the Constitution of our country, the palladium of our liberties, has been subverted to an evil use. This is evinced by repeated efforts to keep the States of the South from just participation in the public domain—by efforts to enact the "Wilmot Proviso"—by an effort to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—by an effort to prevent the removal of slaves from one slave State to another—by efforts to prevent slavery from going to the common Territories—by the effort to prevent the admission of any more slave States into the Union—by the embarrassment or abolition of the Constitution and laws made under *false* pretenses, as in the case of Gov. DENNIS of Ohio—by giving the negro rights of citizenship—by efforts successfully and unsuccessfully made to rescue fugitives from their masters—by State authorities making personal liberty laws, whose object is to nullify the law of Congress made in pursuance of the Constitution and in pursuance of it—by forced instructions given by many of our Northern courts favorable to the slave and prejudicial to the master—and, finally, declaring that the Constitution itself, by not mentioning the word slavery, must be construed into an Abolition document.

We believe all this has been done by the North to "harness or put down the South," until that South recoils.

We believe this system of espionage and aggression has been carried on without sufficient rebuke from us, the conservatives of the North.

We believe that the Garrisonians have been used by the so-called Republicans as "scape goats." Whatever was obnoxious to their acts was charged to Abolitionism. Whatever was commendable they appropriated.

We believe that without a Garrison there could never have been a PRESIDENT LINCOLN, and without Abolitionists there could never be a Republican party.

We believe that these constant and increasing wrongs of the North towards the South have produced their natural result, to wit, an alienation—an enmity resulting in disunion.

We believe, therefore, that the responsibility of a dissolution of the Union is justly chargeable to Northern fanaticism, terminating in the formation of a great Northern Republic-Abolition party, and the election of a President, whose feelings is that of "hatred to slavery."

We, the conservatives, do most sincerely regret this state of things, and wash our hands from all participation in the causes that have led to such a disastrous result.

We regret that any State has seen proper to obtain redress out of the Union, instead of seeking it in the Union.

We regret that the fatal step has been taken, for we love our Constitution, our Union, our country.

We do not believe that a State can secede constitutionally. But we do believe that "when any form of government becomes destructive of life, liberty or happiness, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

MR. JUNKIN'S LETTER.

Our opinion, in regard to the impudent letter written by Mr. JUNKIN, member of Congress from this District, is so well expressed by the York Press, that we are saved the trouble of writing an article on the subject thereof. The Press says:

The Hon. Benjamin F. Junkin, representative in Congress from the 10th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed a letter to the Hon. Lincoln, dated the 18th of January, 1851, and sent it to the people of the district in which, contrary to the expressed will of that people in favor of the Crittenden compromise, in numerous counties, he opposes that compromise, and gravely informs them that they did not know what they were doing, and that they were "hastily considered" the matter. This course he pursued in the last session, stamped his character so indelibly that the people administered a stinging rebuke last fall and declared they could no longer trust him. It may be in vain to expect that Junkin will retract, but it is a pity that he should have written and caused to be published, a letter dated the 20th of January, 1851, to the people of the district in which, contrary to the expressed will of that people in favor of the Crittenden compromise, in numerous counties, he opposes that compromise, and gravely informs them that they did not know what they were doing, and that they were "hastily considered" the matter.

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Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30.—The Democratic State Executive Committee met in the Senate Chamber this afternoon, at the usual hour called to order by the Hon. WILLIAM H. WELLS, chairman.

The roll being called by the Secretary, Mr. FRANK LUTHELMAN, forty-four gentlemen answered to their names.

Mr. Vincent L. Bradford made some preliminary remarks, and introduced a preamble and resolutions representing the present distracted condition of the country, and the causes which have produced it, and calling for a Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, at 1 o'clock, on the 23rd of February next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the political condition and perils of the Union of deliberating thereon, and of adopting such measures of political action in reference thereto as may seem to them proper, just and expedient.

Mr. Barham, of Carbon, offered a preamble and resolutions as an amendment to those introduced by Mr. Bradford. They were a similar to the latter in spirit, but restricted the number of delegates to be chosen, to the number that usually constitutes the State Conventions—one hundred and thirty-three. Mr. Bradford's provided for a quadruple representation.

Mr. Fulton, of Armstrong, offered a preamble and resolutions in the form of an amendment to the amendment. They did not differ materially from the two sets previously offered. They provided for a triple representation of delegates.

Mr. Sanson moved to refer the three series of resolutions to a Committee of seven. After some discussion, the question was taken and the motion carried.

The Chairman appointed said Committee Messrs. Bradford, Barham, Fulton, Getz and Sanson.

The Committee then took a recess for half an hour, and upon re-assembling, Mr. Bradford, on behalf of the sub-committee, made a report, embracing Mr. Bradford's preamble and the resolutions of Mr. Fulton, which, after amendments as to the place and day of meeting, were unanimously adopted.

The sub-committee recommended the city of Reading as the place for holding the Convention, and upon the subject of the Convention, Mr. Bradford's motion after some discussion between Messrs. Getz, Rumsford, Mc Dowell, Carrigan (who proposed Pittsburgh) Kreiter, and others, Harrisburg was substituted.

The resolutions, as finally adopted, are in the following form:

Resolved, That the dismemberment of the Union, by the withdrawal of the slave-holding States, now in rapid progress, has been occasioned by a Democratic policy of non-resistance to the Constitution of the United States, which holds "the equality of the States of the Confederacy," in respect to persons and property, to be a fundamental principle of such Constitution, and by a contemplated abandonment of the conservative Democratic policy which, for six years past, sacrosanctly guarded "the rights of the States," and developed the resources and capacities of the people by Democratic legislation; thus guiding the whole country to an existence of prosperity and renown:

And Whereas, A speedy recognition of the patriotic counsels and conservative policy of the Democratic party in the Abolition of the Federal Government, by the people of Pennsylvania, and of the other non-slaveholding States, is the only and sure means of effecting a permanent re-constitution of a disintegrating Confederacy;

And Whereas, The organization of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, hitherto "the Keystone of the Federal Arch," now harmonious, potent and animated by a love for the Constitution, and by a contemplation of the rights of the States, and of the true principles of the Constitution, is ready and competent, if called upon to take immediate action, to restrain, threatened sectional violence and to materially aid in reconstructing the federative system on a basis of perpetuity; therefore, the people of Pennsylvania, do hereby resolve:

Resolved, That a Democratic State Convention, to consist of three delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, three hundred and ninety-nine in all, be held in the city of Harrisburg, on the 23rd day of February, at 1 o'clock, afternoon.

Resolved, That the several districts are hereby earnestly invited to take, in the manner most convenient and agreeable to them, prompt and efficient measures to insure a full and able representation.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee issue, immediately, a copy of these resolutions to the Chairman of each county committee, and such absent members of this County committee, and promptly request, each and that to aid and facilitate this matter, each member of this Committee furnish the Chairman with the names and addresses of Democrats in his district.

The Committee then adjourned.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.—I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 19th inst., having in view a peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union.

They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th instant, by ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render service to his country in its hour of peril. These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slave-holding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit of peace and compromise, and in conformity with the principles of the Constitution, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the Slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners, to meet, on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar Commissioners, appointed by Virginia, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment. I confess I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this section, and from the past history of the non-slaveholding States, I am convinced that we have the confidence of the country. The General Assembly of Virginia have also resolved that ex-President Tyler be invited to accompany the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly, a Commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed, by a like vote, a Commissioner to the President of the United States, and the other States that have secured, or shall secure, with instructions respectfully to request the President of the United States and the authorities of each State to agree to abstain, pending the proposed adjustment, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States. However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, and how anxious that I am not to see the power of Congress and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States, I am unable to do so, unless I can be assured that the States so agreeing will be held to their agreement, and that they will not be permitted to resort to force, or to any other course, which would be a usurpation of the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control. If, however, they should be held to their agreement, and should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement.

Under existing circumstances, my present actual power is confined within narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend the Constitution and the public property within the meaning of the States, so far as this may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States, and to preserve the public peace, and the honor of the Federal Government. If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be deprecated will no longer exist. Defense, and not aggression, has been the policy of the Administration from the beginning. But whilst I can enter into no engagement such as that proposed, I cordially commend to Congress, with much solicitude, a course of abstention from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia. I am one of those who will never compromise on this subject, and I believe that the American people will perpetuate the Union of the States on some terms just and honorable for all sections of the country. I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means of effecting a compromise, which will be a permanent benefit. Glorious are the memories of her past history, such as she achieved, both in relation to her own fate and the welfare of the whole country, would seem to require, in her behalf, that she should be a fitting instrument to effect the restoration of the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, CHIEF, JAN. 28, 1851.

"THE MAN FOR THE HOUR"

The Republican prints are busily engaged in a strenuous effort to prove that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a statesman of remarkable ability, and just the man for the present crisis; hence their columns are filled with accounts of interviews with him, and of his sage remarks on such occasions. The St. Louis Democrat (a LINCOLN paper) has an account of an interview had with him by the writer, from which we make the following extract:

"He had inquired of whether he intended to recommend the repeal of the anti-slavery laws of the States. He replied that he had never read one of them, but that if they were of the character ascribed to them by Southern men, they certainly ought to be repealed. Whether, as the President of the United States, he would interfere with the State legislation by Presidential recommendation, required more thought than he had yet given the subject. He had also been asked if he intended to interfere or recommend an interference with slave property, on the right of the United States. He replied, 'Indeed, no, the subject has not entered my mind.' He was inquired of whether he intended to recommend the abolition of slavery, in the District of Columbia, which he replied: 'Upon my word I have not given the subject a thought.' A gentleman present said he said: 'Well, Mr. Lincoln, suppose these difficulties should not be settled, would you not have a smile?' 'Well, I suppose I will have to smile on the machine as I find it.'"

Here is a statesmanship for you. Although every other man in the land is alive to the perils of the crisis, and has contemplated the slavery question in all its aspects, Mr. LINCOLN has not thought anything about the anti-slavery laws, nor whether he would recommend the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, nor whether he would have a smile on the machine as he finds it. If there is not statesmanship thought for you—if there is not statesmanship, his followers are mistaken. Surely he is the Man for the Hour.

The markets have been well supplied, notwithstanding the inclement weather on several of the last market days.

HORATIO KING, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, has been promoted to the head of the Department.

MR. LINCOLN, it is said, will leave his home at Springfield, Illinois, on the 11th inst., for Washington, taking Indianapolis, Columbus, Albany and Harrisburg in his route.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE says that Senator Cameron will not be one of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

It is now denied that Mr. Chase is to be called into Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

The drawing of premiums of the Commonwealth Art Association has been postponed until the 18th of April next.

DEATH OF MARTIN WOLF.—An insane man named Martin Wolf, who has been an inmate of our prison for a long time, died very suddenly on Saturday morning. Mr. Wolf gave the prison physicians an account of a distasteful and uncomfortable condition, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who lived in the immediate vicinity, and those who were arrested and committed to jail, where he has been ever since. Why he was not sent back to the Asylum, or at least removed to the county in which he resides, is a question we do not know.—Harrisburg Union.

Markets.

CALLISE MARKET.—February 5. Corrected Weekly by Woodward & Schmidt.

Flour, Superior, per 49.00
do, Extra, do, 47.50
do, Family, do, 45.50
do, Rye, do, 43.50
Wheat, per bushel, 140 to 145
Barley, do, 62
Corn, do, 53
Rye, do, 43
Clover, do, 40
Timothy, do, 2.00

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1851.

Flour and Meal.—The Flour market is remarkably quiet, but the supplies are light, with some little export demand for the better grades. Small sales to retail dealers at \$3 1/2 to \$2 per barrel for common superfine and good extra; \$5 1/2 to \$6 for extra family, and \$8 1/2 to \$9 for fancy flour. Nothing doing in Rye Flour. The latter is held at \$3 for Pennsylvania, and \$3 1/2 for Maryland. Small sales of fair and prime Pennsylvania and Western rye at \$1 30 to \$1 32 per bushel. White rye and rye from \$1 40 to \$1 50. Rye is steady at \$1 50 for Pennsylvania, and 70 cents for Southern. Corn held firmly and is in steady demand. Small sales of new yellow at 64 cents. White rye is steady at 74 cents. Barley steady at \$1 40 per bushel. Clover is dull. Further sales at \$4 1/2 to \$5 1/2 per 64 lbs. Timothy is held at \$2 25 to \$2 30. Flaxseed is steady at \$1 45.

Wheat is steady at \$1 50 per bushel, at 19 cents; Pennsylvania, at 18 cents; Ohio, at 18 cents; and Drudge at 17 cents.

Married.

On the 22d ult., by Rev. Jacob Fry, Mr. John P. Wagoner of Carlisle, to Miss Jane E. Williams of Frankford Twp.