

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLEISLE, PA., FEB. 21, 1861.

APPOINTMENT OF AUCTIONEER.—Gov. CURTIN has commissioned ROBT. McCARTNEY, Esq. (at present the High Sheriff of Cumberland county) Public Auctioneer for Carlisle, in place of Mr. Wm. Gould. removed. We were not aware before that a man could hold a State office and a County office at the same time.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.—The present season is said, by those whose interest it is to keep blacked up in such matters, to be an exceedingly favorable one for the growth of the wheat crop. So far as we have heard, the wheat fields throughout Cumberland county, and indeed throughout the State, present a very flourishing appearance. Providence still smiles upon our land, notwithstanding the political troubles with which we are afflicted.

BIRD SINGERS.—The blue birds, those sweet and welcome harbingers of spring, have already made their appearance, and in the morning the air is vocal with their delightful music. This certainly looks like the approach of spring, and the weather, just now, favors the delusion! We hope we may not be disappointed by having rough weather when we should have spring.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.—Another detachment of forty-five troops left the Carlisle Garrison on Friday, destined for Washington. They took their horses with them, and were fully equipped.

THE HON. HORATIO KING, Post Master-General, will deliver a poem before the Literary Societies of Dickinson colleges, at their anniversary, on the day before the next commencement. Mr. King is a gentleman of the literary attainments, and we doubt not, his poem will be worthy the man and the occasion.

DARING OUTRAGE.—A most daring and diabolical outrage, by a fiend in human form, was attempted on a respectable widow lady of our town, on Monday night last. The particulars, as we learned them, are about as follows: About 2 o'clock on the night we have mentioned, a man rapped at the door of the lady in question, (who resides in Irvine's Row.) Finally, the lady being waked up, hoisted the window of her chamber and asked "who's there?" The man informed her that she was wanted at her sisters, (a widow, residing in Pitt street, who "was at the point of death.") The lady attended dressed herself, came down stairs, and proceeded with the man up town, to witness, as she supposed, her sister's death. After walking up town as far as Hanover street, they proceeded south to Pomfret street, where they turned, at the Post-office corner, westward. After proceeding a few steps, the man or devil seized the lady by his arm, and informed her that he intended to commit an outrage upon her person, and advised her to keep quiet or he would kill her. She resisted, and screamed "murder!" At this the villain choked the lady, but yet she continued to scream as loud as she possibly could. Finally, he knocked her down, and then ran, leaving the lady in a fainting condition. She finally recovered sufficiently to walk to her sisters, who she found well. The lady is much injured about the neck and face from the blows of the scoundrel. He had concocted this plan to take advantage of a defenceless lady, at an hour when he supposed he could accomplish his base purpose. He was a stranger to the lady, but we hope he may yet be discovered and severely punished.

"ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN!"—We perceive, by the advertisement of Messrs. Horace L. Heggman & Co., of New York, that the renowned "Stimulating Ointment" invented by Dr. Bellingham for a healthy stimulation in the growth of beard or whiskers, has now had its American market confined to their agency. The high reputation of this article in London, Paris and other cities of Europe, seems to have been fully justified by experience in this country. We find that its merits are re-echoed among all classes. A few weeks are said to prove its almost magical influences upon the beard or whiskers. The British volunteers have made such free use of it as to attract the attention of The London Punch. See advertisement of Messrs. Heggman & Co. in another column.

THIEVES AT MECHANICSBURG.—Our neighbors in Mechanicburg are much annoyed by thieves. Mrs. Meloy, of the Union Hotel, has recently had quite a number of chickens stolen, besides a number of articles from her cellar. Even the clergy do not appear to be exempt from the forays of the scamps, as the Rev. C. Rightmyer had a lot of corn, and several coats stolen from his stable a few nights since. There are several persons suspected, and a suitable opportunity is only waiting to have them nabbed.

THE INAUGURATION.—The "idea of March" is fast approaching, and the President-elect is wending his way to the National Capitol. Washington City is now a garrisoned town; its streets and avenues bristle with bayonets; cannon are planted at every corner, and warlike preparations may be seen on every hand. And all this military display—this marching and counter-marching, this patting after the despotic governments of Europe—is done, the peace at the inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN! Never, since the formation of our government, has such a humiliating spectacle been seen. In a free country, where the voice of the people is potent, brother is armed against brother, in order that a sectional President may assume the reins of government without bloodshed! This parading of United States troops on Pennsylvania avenues every morning, causes deep indignation in the minds of Southern delegates to the Peace Convention, and will do more to alienate the people of the South from their loyalty to the Union, than could all the ravings and howlings of Greeley and his traitorous accomplices. Truly, we have fallen upon evil days, and "our country's future" who may forestall it?

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT PITTSBURG.

The President-elect is now wending his way to the capital of the nation, where, in a few days, he will assume the responsible duties entrusted to his care. On his route from Springfield, he has made numerous short speeches, but his principal speech was delivered at Pittsburg. We publish this speech in full, that our readers may form some idea, if they can, of the course that is likely to be pursued by the new President after he has been invested with power.

It will be seen that Mr. LINCOLN speaks of our national difficulties in a tone of indifference and levity. Notwithstanding the deep distress our country has been plunged into by Mr. LINCOLN's adherents, he tells us "there is really no crisis except an artificial one!" "Keep cool," says Mr. LINCOLN, "and these troubles will come to an end." Is it not wonderful to see the President-elect thus indifferent? He talks about our national calamity as if it were a sport, he is said, he was formerly very fond of. We can tell Mr. LINCOLN that it will require more than coolness on the part of his Abolition supporters and himself to bring our difficulties "to an end." Any boy can say "keep cool," but we want the words of a statesman now; we want something tangible. Keeping cool will not satisfy, nor should it satisfy, the States that have left and are leaving the Union; nor will it alleviate the distress and suffering which now oppresses thousands and tens of thousands of our people. No, no, this kind of ill-favored talk served its purpose in the last political campaign, but it will not do now when our citizens, North and South are armed for a deadly conflict. Mr. LINCOLN had better abandon balderdash, look our difficulties in the face, and attempt their solution. "He don't appear to appreciate the calamity that has overtaken us, and seems to have no conception of the misery of the industrial classes of society. "Keep cool" is the only advice he gives! What a lack of heart, and head, and statesmanship, is here exhibited. "Old Am" is no Solomon, it is quite evident.

On the subject of the tariff, the "rail-splitter" also indulges in empty talk. In the iron city of Pittsburg, with the seat of hundreds of forges and furnaces falling around and about him, he appeared to consider it a good opportunity to refer to the subject of the tariff—a subject the people of the "smoking city" are so deeply interested in. Yet his remarks amounted to nothing.

Indeed, he confesses that he does "not understand the subject in all its bearings," and this is certainly true, as his speech indicates. He says, too, that the tariff plank of the Chicago platform is liable to two constructions, and this is true also, and in the last campaign the Republicans of the New England States contended that the 12th plank of the Chicago platform advocated free trade, or at most very low rates of tariff duties. Here in Pennsylvania, however, the LINCOLNITES took the other position, and insisted that it was in favor of high duties. Mr. LINCOLN is therefore right when he says this miserable, deceptive, rotten plank in the Chicago platform is liable to different constructions. From his speech we quote:

"I have long thought that if there be any article of necessity which can be produced at home with as little or nearly the same labor as abroad, it would be better to protect that article of labor at its true standard value."

There, iron men of Pennsylvania—there, protectionists, is not "Old Am" a great tariff man? Why, if we could manufacture iron at as little cost as they manufacture it in England, we would want no protection whatever. But England manufactures iron one-half cheaper than we do in America, and can therefore afford to pay cost of carriage, and compete with our iron men. It is because we can't manufacture it here at the same rates the English people can that we want a tariff. But, Mr. LINCOLN advances the sage conclusion that if the article of iron, here can be produced as cheap as in England, then he is in favor of a tariff! Nonsense. We repeat, that as soon as we can make iron as cheap as they make it in other countries, we will require no tariff for protection. Mr. LINCOLN's idea is novel and certainly original on this subject, and it is well that he told his hearers that he was not familiar with the question. Again he says:

"If I have any recommendation to make (to the next Congress) it will be that every man who is called upon to serve the people in a representative capacity, should study the subject of the tariff thoroughly, as if intended to do myself, looking to all the varied interests of the common country, so that when the time of action arrives to advocate that protection may be extended to the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the corn of Illinois, and the reapers of Chicago."

Well, as iron needs protection, and "the corn of Illinois and the reapers of Chicago" will thrive better without protection on iron, we would like to know how he can benefit all these interests by a tariff on iron. The Members of Congress from Illinois have almost invariably advocated "free trade," and their constituents have sustained them. They want no protection—corn and reapers require no tariff, because they have no foreign competition. They want cheap iron, and are opposed to high duties on this article. But, "old Am" says protect iron, and corn, and windmills—now, reapers, we believe he designates. How will you do it, uncle ABE? That is the question. One interest (iron) is best served by protection; the other is best served by having little or no protection for iron. This is one of the difficulties of adjusting a tariff—a difficult duty the men never explained on the stump, for the very reason that they were afraid to present the subject in all its bearings to the people. The tariff, like the slavery question, has been used as a gleeioner-hobby in this State. Out of Pennsylvania few advocates of a protective tariff can be found, and it was because the Republicans knew this fact, that they adopted that humbug resolution at Chicago, (the 12th plank). No one pretended to understand that resolution, and the high-tariff men of Pennsylvania contended that it favored protection, and the New England and Western Republicans swore it meant free trade. We think it is evident that the President-elect sympathizes with his own State on this subject—the "is for the corn and reapers of Illinois first, and the iron and coal of Pennsylvania second. We shall see what we shall see.

"We are indebted to Hon. Wm. Montgomery, M. C., for Congressional documents.

DO THE PEOPLE DESIRE WAR?

Ninety-nine of every hundred of our people will answer the above question in the negative. And yet, to read the Republican papers, we would be led to believe that the "great North" is anxious for a conflict. What folly! Have these Republican editors ever considered the cost of an intestine war?—We mean a cost of lives as well as of treasure. Can they estimate the amount of misery it would entail upon us? Can they have an idea, should war once be declared, when it will terminate? We know not. They have not made the estimate; they have not counted the cost. They "go it blind," assail the South, and speak of war as if it were a picnic. They would speak of an every-day subject.

We are opposed to civil war—opposed to it, because it is barbarous, and will entail misery, not only upon the country, but upon all the people. It is horrible to contemplate. One-half of the families of the North are related in some way to one-half of the families of the South. Thousands of our sons and daughters are married South, and thousands of Southern sons and daughters are married North. How can a people thus related go to war? The very thought sickens the heart. But yet some of the Republicans—not all of them, thank God—talk about forcing the South to obedience.

They say the Chicago platform must be adhered to, and the extreme doctrines enunciated in it carried out to the letter. They appear to think that a platform that was patched up in a back room of a hotel in Chicago, by HORACE GREELEY, CARL SCHURZ, LOVELL WILSON, & Co., of greater importance than the Union! The people, however, will say "away with all platforms, if it be necessary to save the country." The Chicago platform is a swindle and a cheat—the joint production of a great set of demagogues as ever disgraced our country. We never knew a platform of any political party that was strictly adhered to. Generally speaking, platforms are humbugs, and this Chicago platform is the greatest humbug of them all. Let us then, for the time being, discard all political platforms, and save the platform of the Union. Let every man use to bring about conciliation and harmony between the different sections of the country, but in no case resort to civil war and fratricidal strife.

The Carlisle American of last week contains a long article in defence of Wilcox. Our neighbor attempts to think that the appointment of this arch agitator and demagogue as one of the Peace Commissioners to Washington, is evidence of Gov. CURTIN'S patriotism! Indeed! How comes it, then, that a large number of Republican journalists denounced the appointment as "one not fit to be made?" There are a few free men yet in the Republican ranks—who are not chained to the abolition car—and they speak their sentiments, without fear and trembling, and they censured the Governor for selecting the whole crew of Commissioners from the Republican ranks, and particularly did they object to the selection of WILCOX. The assertion of the American that the "only act he (WILCOX) ever did in his life" regard to slavery, was the offering of the Wilcox Pledge in Congress, is simply untrue. The offering of the Pledge (of which he was not the author), is the least of his offences. He is a ranting, violent, red-hot Abolitionist, of the GREELEY and GARRETT school, and every man knows this, and every fair man will admit it. He is GREELEY'S right-hand man in this State, and when GREELEY notified WILCOX'S appointment as one of the Commissioners to the Peace Convention, he expressed the hope (in his Living Abolition Tribune), that "all the Commissioners from Pennsylvania may coincide with the Hon. David WILCOX in opinion." And, the Tribune might have added these words to conclude its sentence and express its meaning, "for then we will be sure that no compromise will be agreed upon."

It is fashionable for certain editors (particularly those who have an axe to grind), to deny that Republicanism and Abolitionism is one and the same thing. WILCOX says he is a Republican, not an Abolitionist; GREELEY says the same thing; and we have no doubt, that if the negro, FRED DOUGLASS, was asked his politics, he would, like GREELEY, WILCOX and BUCKNER, answer, "I am a Republican." Now, there may have been, in the last campaign, a few men who supported "old Am," who refused to subscribe to the doctrines promulgated by GREELEY, but they were like lion's teeth, hard to be found. Certain it is, all Abolitionists are Republicans; and they all voted for the "rail-splitter." The Abolitionists organized the party, christened it, and kicked Know-Nothing editors and Know-Nothing principles into its support. "Sax" was captured by "Saxton," and so-called "American principles" made to yield a willing support to rank Abolitionism. This was rather "unmanly" renegeery on the part of Know-Nothing editors, but yet they submitted, like whipped spavens, and now some of them put on airs and talk more nobly in defence of "Republican principles" than the old Captains who always held to the dogmas of that faction. A traitor to his cause is always more zealous and unreasonable than those who never changed. The American of this place is a case in point. The Herald, the recognized organ of the opposition for half a century, is anxious for a settlement of our difficulties, and advocates a compromise. But the American, a forced convert from Know-Nothingism, is as belligerent as a game-cock, and rank as a polecat. It is in favor of breaking things—opposed to peace—opposed to compromise—thinks the Chicago Platform must be sustained, even at the expense of the Union—and to cap the climax of its servility, defends WILCOX, and represents him a conservative, law-abiding man! Comment is unnecessary.

"GONE TO GRASS."—A number of weak-kneed Insurance Companies and Savings Funds have recently gone under in Philadelphia. Among the number are: The Neptune Insurance Company. The Eastern Insurance Company. The Quaker City Insurance Company. The Seaman's Saving Fund. The Spring Garden Savings Fund. The Pennsylvania Safety Fund. The State Savings Fund.

These are said to be all bad failures.

THE GIRARD HOUSE, in Philadelphia, will be closed on the 1st of March, and will probably remain shut up for a year. The lessee of the building are about to open a new house at Nashville, Tenn.

THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY.

On our first page will be found a very full abstract of the Report of the Special Committee of the House on the fraudulent abstraction of the Bonds of the Indian Trust Fund. The disclosures are startling, and place JOHN B. FLOYD, late Secretary of War, in a most unfavorable position. Was it to be wondered at that this old cat in the pantry considered that his honor required him to resign the position of Secretary of War?—a position he had used for the purpose of robbing the Government of millions of dollars. It appears that the Government is involved in a loss of over six millions of dollars by the malfeasance in office of John B. Floyd, and other persons connected with him. Mr. William H. Russell is fearfully involved, and Godard Bailey appears to have been a tool in the hands of more distinguished and responsible rascals. The report fully exposes the whole plan of the robbery from its inception to its consummation. The Philadelphia Press, which publishes the report entire, remarks that Mr. Morris, its author, traces this unexampled robbery from its inception to its close, and the picture he presents of official carelessness, profligacy, falsehood and crime, will not only be read by our own people with sorrowing hearts, but will go before the nations of the earth as the proof positive that our rulers have proved themselves to be unequal to the task of honestly administering the Government. There is no estimating the exact amount which has been obtained on certain false pretences from banks and private citizens. The Government itself has been directly robbed of a little less than a million of dollars, but how much private individuals, and various Eastern, Western, and Southwestern banks have lost by discounting the drafts of Russell and Company, accepted by Governor Floyd, as Secretary of War, cannot be exactly ascertained. When it is ascertained, the question will remain whether the Government can be held for these acceptances, which were issued to an amount nearly equal to \$7,000,000, some portion of which Mr. Russell claims, on his testimony, to have redeemed. The other damning fact appears that, while Russell & Company were realizing upon these acceptances, they were receiving pay for their services from the paymasters of the United States stationed at Washington and Leavenworth. It will be recalled that the acceptances were issued in advance of the performance of the service by the contractors, on the express understanding, according to Gov. Floyd's testimony, that when the contractors received their pay from the Government, they were to lift this discounted paper as it matured. But it is manifest that an amount ranging from five to six millions has remained, and still remains, in the hands of those who had advanced on these acceptances, many of whom will be ruined unless the Government shall indemnify them. The extent of this nefarious transaction may be conceived by anticipating alike the distresses of those who discounted these acceptances in good faith, and the immense amount of private claims, fabricated and otherwise, which their appeal to Congress and the Court of Claims will inaugurate.

PROUD TO BE A DEMOCRAT.—The question was asked lately if there was a Democrat in all this proud "who was not proud of being a Democrat." We can answer for this County, that we have no other kind here. They feel a pride and a satisfaction that their votes have not been the means of bringing on the hard times; it was not Democratic votes that destroyed the business of the country; not their votes that have set the North and South to wrangling; not their votes that have, year by year, destroyed the fraternal feeling of a people; not their votes that have snatched the morals of the nation; not their votes that have made a revolution in our midst, and imperiled the greatness and power of our country. The Democracy are not chargeable with any of these calamities—present or prospective that affect the people.

FREE NEGROES.—Sixty free negroes, from North Carolina, bound North, passed through Maryland the other day. Cause: the Southern secession movement. We may expect hundreds and thousands of these unfortunates before long.—Exchange.

This is but one of the evils which will be inflicted upon the border free States, by the wild fanaticism of the Northern abolitionists. In a short time, thousands of free negroes will be driven north of Mason and Dixon's line, where they will remain and settle. Unlike the fugitive slaves, they need not seek refuge in the frozen regions of Canada, and they will not emigrate to the bleak shores of New England. Pennsylvania, whose climate is more congenial to the colored man, will be overrun with them, where they will remain and swell the already large number of our worthless black population. In summer, if they work at all, they will compete ruinously with our own industrious white laborers, and in winter our jails and poor-houses will be crowded by them. This is a gratifying consideration for the tax-payer to ponder upon! Verily, the so-called "Republican" party, and its allies, will have much to answer for.

THE DEFENCE OF THE CAPITOL.—The Washington States gives a list of the troops now concentrated at the Federal Capitol. There are eight companies of artillery and dragoons, numbering five hundred and ninety-nine men, besides a corps of sappers and miners from West Point, numbering sixty-four men, under Lieutenant Duane. Companies A of the second, I of the first and the detachment of dragoons from West Point, are accompanied by light batteries. The remainder are all acting as infantry, with the exception of the dragoons from Carlisle. All the troops, with the exception of the sappers and miners, who are subject to the orders of General Scott and the War Department, have been placed under the command of Major Harvey Brown. These, together with the marines, who number about three hundred, make the total number about one thousand men.

A LETTER FROM BERLIN states that the severe cold which prevailed during the funeral of the late King caused illness among many of the persons who were present. More than 200 of the soldiers who lined the streets were obliged to go into hospital, and some of them have since died. A number of horses have also perished from the same cause.

Troops from all quarters are daily arriving at Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

Passage of the bill through the House for the Relief of the Monongahela. On Saturday last, the bill to release by law the Pennsylvania Rail-Road Company from the payment of what is known as the "Monongahela Tax," passed a final reading in the House, and was sent to the Senate. The following is the vote on the final passage of the bill: Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Aschom, Austin, Blair, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Butler, (Carson), Butler, (Crawford), Byrne, Caldwell, Collins, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill, Gibbons, Goehring, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hofus, Hahn, Koch, Lawrence, Loisenring, Lovthor, McDouough, McGonigal, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Pierce, Preston, Pugh, Randall, Riley, Ridgway, Walker, Rolter, Seltzer, Shaffer, Sheppard, Smith, (Philadelphia), Taylor, Toller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wilder and Davis, Speaker—40.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Barney, Bissel, Bixler, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Broadhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Diamond, Donley, Elliot, Frazer, Happer, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irvin, Kline, Lichtenwaller, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Shrock, Smith, (Berks), Stehman, Stoneback, Strang, Tracy, Williams and Wilson—38.

Final passage of the Bill for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie Rail-Road. On the same day, in the House, the bill to authorize the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to borrow five millions of dollars on a mortgage which shall come in first and take precedence of the lien now held by the State, was passed by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Anderson, Armstrong, Aschom, Austin, Blair, Barney, Bissel, Broadhead, Burns, Clark, Cope, Diamond, Donley, Elliot, Frazer, Happer, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irvin, Kline, Lichtenwaller, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Shrock, Smith, (Berks), Stehman, Stoneback, Strang, Tracy, Williams and Wilson—Speaker—72.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Bixler, Blanchard, Bliss, Broadhead, Burns, Clark, Cope, Diamond, Donley, Elliot, Frazer, Gibbons, Goehring, Heck, Hill, Irvin, Lichtenwaller, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Stoneback, Taylor, Tracy, Williams and Wilson—26.

AN EXTENSIVE GOLD FIELD.—Thomas Stark King, in a letter about the California gold region to the Boston Transcript, says: "It is an area equal to the whole of New England, and its riches are scarcely touched as yet. There is no more danger that the wheat produce will give out than the gold harvest will. The hydraulic pipes, fed by 6,000 miles of aqueduct, may pour out their waste without stint; the 300 quartz mills, that cost \$3,500,000, may roar day and night without fear of draining the yellow rock. It is said by some geologists here that there are single quartz veins in the State which contain more gold than is at present in circulation in all the world."

IMPORTANCE OF HAVING A FAMILY.—It is really encouraging to see how many men have all at once discovered that they could not be spared by their families to go soldiering! The value of home life has advanced, and to bear them speak for themselves, (not that they will speak for themselves, not to go to war, they will not, and if they were to be taken away at this juncture, there is going to tell how much their wives and innocent children would have to suffer! In this connection we may add that many young men who have been counting for the Lord only know how long have all at once made up their minds to marry, (who would ask a young married man to go to war?) having come to the conclusion that it is not right to trifle any longer with the affections of their Dulcianas. Here's a go! Ladies, this is a hopeful time, surely, and all you will be asked to do, will be to go in for Union! Hurrah, for the Star Spangled Banner.

ABUNDANCE OF GRAIN.—The Montreal Advertiser learns from Upper Canada that the receipts of Wheat from the farmers are greater than ever known before. The storehouses upon the railway lines are filled to repletion, and the amount accumulated at the various ports on navigation already, will furnish many weeks' employment for all the lake and river craft. Farmers show much anxiety to sell at present prices, and large quantities have been disposed of on four to six months' credit.

RESIGNATION OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.—Since the secession movement commenced, resignations in the army and navy have been plentiful. In the army, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, eight captains, ten lieutenants, and four cadets have resigned. In the navy three captains, three commanders, three pursers, two surgeons and two assistants, six lieutenants, three masters, four midshipmen and twenty acting midshipmen, have retired from the service, believing that their first allegiance is due to the soil upon which they were born, and that they cannot under any circumstances draw the sword against the South.

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY has been appointed for the colored folks to fast and pray. A good many of them fast every day in this portion.—Exchange.

A large portion of the "colored folks," in and about Carlisle, prey a great deal more than they fast!

Major Anderson is considered one of the best artillerymen in the army. He is the author of the standard book on that arm of the service, used at West Point and in the South.

An exchange thinks that the seizure of Fort Moultrie by the Carolinians looks a little billious. Precisely; and the seizure of the forts at Mobile, looks a little billious.

Sheriff Miller returned last week from Christiana, Chester county, with Wm. Weaver in custody. Weaver was arrested while attempting to vendue. The verdict of the coroner's jury is that Mrs. Weaver's death was caused by poison furnished by her husband. The stomach had not been analyzed yet, on account of the chemists in Philadelphia refusing to do it for less than \$300, or \$500 and all expenses paid if they are required to testify in court. The commissioners agreed to give \$100, but the chemists refusing to do it for that sum, the consent of the commissioners will have to be obtained for the larger sum. Perry County Advocate.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Harrisburg, Feb. 15.—The weather this morning opened inauspiciously, a heavy rain falling up to eight o'clock, when it subsided. During the morning Mr. Lincoln was waited upon by the Pittsburg Councils in a body, and many visitors called to pay their respects.

In accordance with Mr. Lincoln's invitation to the people of Allegheny county last night, a large crowd gathered this morning in the vicinity of the Monongahela House, to hear his speech on the peculiar interests of the country. Who was introduced, and advanced to the railing of the balcony, he was greeted with vociferous cheering.

Mr. Lincoln then addressed the assemblage as follows: Messrs. Wilson and Citizens of Pennsylvania: I most cordially thank his Honor Mayor Wilson, and the citizens of Pittsburg generally, for this flattering reception. It is the more grateful because I know that while it is not given me alone, but to the cause I represent, yet it is given under circumstances that clearly prove to me that there is good will and sincere feeling at the bottom of it. [Enthusiastic applause.] And here I may remark that in every shout and in every cheer, I see the people, in every crowd through which I have passed of late, some allusion has been made to the present distracted state of the country. It is naturally expected that I should say something upon this subject; but if I touch upon it at all, it would involve an elaborate discussion. The great number of questions and circumstances would require more time than I can at present command, and I would perhaps unnecessarily concern you with matters that have not yet fully developed themselves. [Immense cheering and cries of "good," "that's right,"]

The condition of the country is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety and solicitude. My intention is to give this subject all the consideration that I possibly can, before I speak fully and definitely in regard to it. [Cheers.] So that when I do speak, I may be as nearly right as possible. When I do speak, I hope I will say nothing in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, or contrary to the integrity of the Union, or which will prove inimical to the liberties of the people, or to the peace of the whole country. [Vociferous applause.] And furthermore, when the time arrives for me to speak on this great subject, I hope I will say nothing to disappoint the people generally throughout the country, especially where their expectations have been based upon anything which I may have heretofore said. [Applause.] Notwithstanding the troubles across the river, (the speaker pointing southwardly to the Monongahela and smiling), these really are no crises, except an artificial one. [Laughter and applause.] What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends over the river? Take even their own view of the questions involved, there is nothing to warrant the course of action they are pursuing. [A voice—"That's so,"]

I repeat, then, that there is no crisis, excepting such a one as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians. My advice, then, under the circumstances, is to keep cool. If the great American people only keep their temper on both sides of the line, these troubles will pass off, and the question that now distracts the country will be settled just as surely as all other difficulties of a like character, which have originated in the Government, have been adjusted. Let the people on both sides keep their tempers, and their own peace of mind, and have cleared away in due time, so will this, and this great nation continue to prosper as heretofore. [Loud applause.] But, following the course of the Pennsylvania Convention, as I intended in the outset. [Cries of "Go on, go on,"] I shall say no more at present.

Fellow-citizens, as this is the first opportunity I have had to address Pennsylvania, and so long as direct taxation for the support of the Government is not resorted to, a tariff is necessary. A tariff is to the Government what meat is to a family. But while this is admitted, it still becomes necessary to modify or change its operations, according as new interests or new circumstances arise. So far, there is little difference of opinion among politicians, but the question as to how far imports should be adjusted, and the protection of some industries, given rise to numerous views and objections. I must confess that I do not understand the subject in all its multifarious bearings; but I promise you that I will give it my closest attention, and endeavor to comprehend it more fully than I have done. So long as direct taxation for the support of the Government is not resorted to, a tariff is necessary. A tariff is to the Government what meat is to a family. 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