

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Thursday, January 3, 1861.

\$1 per annum in advance--\$1.50 at end of six months--\$2 at end of year.

Papers sent out of the County must be paid for in advance.

The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paper is sent, has expired, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

We have also set a limit in Millin county, beyond which we intend no more to be sent, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

Arming the State.

The Harrisburg Telegraph calls on the Legislature to arm this State, to meet the threats of Southern disunionists. So long as Maryland remains true to the Union, we do not think such a proceeding absolutely necessary; but whenever the tory sentiment obtains sufficient prominence in that State to indicate disunion success, we shall advocate the placing of arms in the hands of every enrolled citizen in the State--the formation of companies in every district, with drills at least once a week--together with such other measures as will place Pennsylvania in an attitude of defence worthy of her name.

Messrs. Barnwell, Adams and Orr have been deputed as Commissioners to proceed to Washington to treat with the government of the United States for the acknowledgment of the independence of South Carolina, and for an equitable division of the common property of the United States, of which that State claims a share!

The appearance of those gentlemen in the Capitol on such a mission, if Jackson were at the head of the government, would be apt to be the most uncomfortable act of their lives.

The propositions submitted to the revolutionary convention bore unmistakable evidence of the fact that the authors of secession had got the tiger by the ears--had plunged into a sea of difficulties that threatens to engulf them.

Not one proposition was submitted that could lead them out of their perplexities. They are in the wilderness, and they have no cloud by day nor pillar of fire by night to lead them forward.

All is darkness, confusion, ruin. Every thing done, was in the way of pulling down. That's an easy work, at all times. They rescinded the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, on the part of the State officers, and substituted one for the State only.

Secret sessions were resolved on and held. They are afraid of the public eye and public ear. How different the course of the body that declared our independence of the Colonies!

Since then discussions have been going on as to the proper course to be pursued relative to the collection of revenue and postage, and the convention finally resolved to continue the present officers as State officers, but as no government will recognize clearances, the commerce of Charleston will, unless an adjustment is made, dwindle down to nothing.

The news from Charleston, first received by a dispatch from the Baltimore American's correspondent at that point, on last Thursday, created an intense excitement throughout the United States.

The announcement of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie and the occupation of Fort Sumter was received with various expressions of opinion, but the predominant one was a feeling of admiration for the determined conduct and military skill of Col. Anderson in abandoning an indefensible position, and, by a strategic coup de main, which has reversed the whole position of affairs, transferring his force to Fort Sumter, the strongest of the Charleston fortifications, and the key of its defences.

Col. Anderson is believed to have acted in this matter without special orders, but as he has charge of all the forts, the disposition of the force under his command is a matter in regard to which he may be supposed to have full authority.

The event caused the utmost excitement in Charleston; the military assembled, and a disposition was evinced to immediately attack Fort Sumter. But as the transfer of the force from one fort to another though radically changing the aspect of affairs, is not a reinforcement of these forts, and as Governor Pickens has declared that, except in the case of an attempted reinforcement, South Carolina would not attempt to take possession of the forts, we scarcely think that the immediate commencement of hostilities is probable.

In one aspect we cannot but regard the news as favorable. The continued possession of the forts by the Federal Government is a necessity, if the efforts for a peaceable settlement of the difficulties are to be continued.

If the United States forces were once driven out, war would be an almost unavoidable consequence.

On the following day the authorities of South Carolina took possession of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie. The act of capture appears in both instances to have been accomplished without violence, the works being practically abandoned by the United States, and though legally an act of war against the Federal Government, the probability is that in the present disposition of the Administration no stringent rule of judgment will be adopted, and that the Star-Spangled Banner and the Palmetto Flag will for some time at least have only a diplomatic defiance from Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

Whilst the Government retains possession of Fort Sumter the occupancy of Fort Moultrie by the Secessionists is practically of little consequence. The impression is strengthening that Col. Anderson's coup de main will prove to be really a movement in behalf of maintaining peace.

The Secretary of the Treasury on the 29th received a despatch from Charleston, stating that the revenue cutter in the port of Charleston had been seized by the authorities, and that the captain, who is a native of Charleston, has resigned. This intelligence was immediately communicated to the Cabinet.

The Navy Department also received a despatch from Lieut. James P. Foster, commanding the sloop USS Thetis, which was carried into Charleston, stating that his prisoner, the captain of the sloop, had been taken before a State judge by writ of habeas corpus, that the judge remanded the prisoner to his custody on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, and that on his way to the Bonita with his prisoner he had been taken by force from his custody by a mob.

There are rumors of all kinds in addition, such as starvation in the south, &c., but we give only reliable news.

Ayer's American Almanac has now arrived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by Chas. Ritz and dealers throughout the county, to all who call for it.

Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favorite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations as well to almost the entire population of our own vast domain.

Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require when sickness overtakes them, and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

The Republicans have made a proposition to admit New Mexico as a State with slavery, which would settle the slavery question south of the old Missouri Compromise line at once.

Married.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 20, in Millers-town, by the Rev. Mr. Mackin, SILAS LIPP to Miss LIBBIE BECK, both of Perry county.

On the 27th ult., at the National House, in this place, by G. Hoover, Esq., JOHN T. HUNTER to Miss MAGGIE M. SCOTT, both of Huntington county.

On Christmas, at Reedsville, by the Rev. Geo. Elliott, LUTHER C. CARSON to Miss MARY CUPPLES.

On the 27th ult., at the Lutheran parsonage, by the Rev. H. Baker, JAMES McCORMICK to Miss REBECCA H. RAMBLER, both of Millin county.

On the same day, at the same place and by the same, HARRISON AURAND to Miss RACHEL MARKLY, both of Millin county.

On the same, at the house of John Brought, by the same, SAMUEL JENKINS to Miss FANNY SELLERS, both of Granville township.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, January 3, 1861.

CORRECTED BY GEORGE BLYMYER.

Butter, good, lb. 16

Lard, 11

Tallow, 00 to 10

Progress of the Rebellion.

On Thursday, the 20th of December, 1860, the South Carolina Convention met at Institute Hall, in Charleston, having been driven from Columbia by the small pox, and signed the Ordinance of Secession, the first formal act of rebellion ever begun against the government of these States. It had been engrossed beautifully on parchment, says the telegram conveying us this information. The time is not far distant, when that parchment and its contents and its signatures, will have anything but beauty in the eyes of its signers, and of the people whom they have deluded into revolution against the most just and glorious government the sun ever shone upon.

On the next day the Convention sat again, and perpetrated the completion of the folly of the previous day in the form of a Declaration of Independence! It is unworthy of the name of a State paper--the only thing worthy of attention in it, being two or three eloquent passages, stolen from the declaration of the Thirteen Colonies, and desecrated by a forced application to this treasonable act of theirs.

Messrs. Barnwell, Adams and Orr have been deputed as Commissioners to proceed to Washington to treat with the government of the United States for the acknowledgment of the independence of South Carolina, and for an equitable division of the common property of the United States, of which that State claims a share! The appearance of those gentlemen in the Capitol on such a mission, if Jackson were at the head of the government, would be apt to be the most uncomfortable act of their lives. We can imagine, says the Baltimore Patriot, the hero of New Orleans, bringing his staff down to the floor with an increased energy, and saluting the emissaries of a State in rebellion against the United States with an oath that would overwhelm them with confusion. And we can imagine the next act which the public safety would demand. Mr. Buchanan, however, has since received these Commissioners into his house, and no doubt discussed disunion with them as calmly as if they were not guilty of treason!

The propositions submitted to the revolutionary convention bore unmistakable evidence of the fact that the authors of secession had got the tiger by the ears--had plunged into a sea of difficulties that threatens to engulf them. Not one proposition was submitted that could lead them out of their perplexities. They are in the wilderness, and they have no cloud by day nor pillar of fire by night to lead them forward. All is darkness, confusion, ruin. Every thing done, was in the way of pulling down. That's an easy work, at all times. They rescinded the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, on the part of the State officers, and substituted one for the State only. Secret sessions were resolved on and held. They are afraid of the public eye and public ear. How different the course of the body that declared our independence of the Colonies!

Since then discussions have been going on as to the proper course to be pursued relative to the collection of revenue and postage, and the convention finally resolved to continue the present officers as State officers, but as no government will recognize clearances, the commerce of Charleston will, unless an adjustment is made, dwindle down to nothing.

The news from Charleston, first received by a dispatch from the Baltimore American's correspondent at that point, on last Thursday, created an intense excitement throughout the United States. The announcement of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie and the occupation of Fort Sumter was received with various expressions of opinion, but the predominant one was a feeling of admiration for the determined conduct and military skill of Col. Anderson in abandoning an indefensible position, and, by a strategic coup de main, which has reversed the whole position of affairs, transferring his force to Fort Sumter, the strongest of the Charleston fortifications, and the key of its defences.

Col. Anderson is believed to have acted in this matter without special orders, but as he has charge of all the forts, the disposition of the force under his command is a matter in regard to which he may be supposed to have full authority. The event caused the utmost excitement in Charleston; the military assembled, and a disposition was evinced to immediately attack Fort Sumter. But as the transfer of the force from one fort to another though radically changing the aspect of affairs, is not a reinforcement of these forts, and as Governor Pickens has declared that, except in the case of an attempted reinforcement, South Carolina would not attempt to take possession of the forts, we scarcely think that the immediate commencement of hostilities is probable. In one aspect we cannot but regard the news as favorable. The continued possession of the forts by the Federal Government is a necessity, if the efforts for a peaceable settlement of the difficulties are to be continued.

If the United States forces were once driven out, war would be an almost unavoidable consequence.

On the following day the authorities of South Carolina took possession of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie. The act of capture appears in both instances to have been accomplished without violence, the works being practically abandoned by the United States, and though legally an act of war against the Federal Government, the probability is that in the present disposition of the Administration no stringent rule of judgment will be adopted, and that the Star-Spangled Banner and the Palmetto Flag will for some time at least have only a diplomatic defiance from Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

Whilst the Government retains possession of Fort Sumter the occupancy of Fort Moultrie by the Secessionists is practically of little consequence. The impression is strengthening that Col. Anderson's coup de main will prove to be really a movement in behalf of maintaining peace.

The Secretary of the Treasury on the 29th received a despatch from Charleston, stating that the revenue cutter in the port of Charleston had been seized by the authorities, and that the captain, who is a native of Charleston, has resigned. This intelligence was immediately communicated to the Cabinet.

The Navy Department also received a despatch from Lieut. James P. Foster, commanding the sloop USS Thetis, which was carried into Charleston, stating that his prisoner, the captain of the sloop, had been taken before a State judge by writ of habeas corpus, that the judge remanded the prisoner to his custody on the ground that he had no jurisdiction, and that on his way to the Bonita with his prisoner he had been taken by force from his custody by a mob.

There are rumors of all kinds in addition, such as starvation in the south, &c., but we give only reliable news.

Ayer's American Almanac has now arrived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by Chas. Ritz and dealers throughout the county, to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favorite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages and scattered through many nations as well to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require when sickness overtakes them, and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

We are requested to announce that some of the stores will be closed on Friday next--the day recommended by the President as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

Divine Service will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Service will also be held in the Episcopal and Methodist churches on that day.

UNION MEETING.--A large number of the citizens of Millin county assembled at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon last, to take into consideration the state of the country. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: President, W. P. Elliott--Vice Presidents, Holmes Maclay, Davis Bates, Col. Cummings, Col. Josiah Kerr, H. P. Taylor, Joseph Haffey, George Wilson, D. McK. Conter, John Miller, (Declarator), Henry Bridge, John A. Wright, Samuel Aurand, Wm. Caldwell, James Turner, Gen. John Ross, George Calbraith, Thos. Fritz, John Purcell, Dr. C. Bower, Abner Thompson, Hon. C. Ritz, Samuel Comfort, Gen. James Burns, and John McKee--Secretaries, George Frysinger, T. F. McCoy, James Mann, Samuel Earlhart, Col. John McDowell, Jr., and Robert A. McKee.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we solemnly and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves, we recognize as binding equally with other provisions, together with all the laws passed for a complete and efficient enforcement thereof.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

We are requested to announce that some of the stores will be closed on Friday next--the day recommended by the President as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

Divine Service will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Service will also be held in the Episcopal and Methodist churches on that day.

UNION MEETING.--A large number of the citizens of Millin county assembled at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon last, to take into consideration the state of the country. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: President, W. P. Elliott--Vice Presidents, Holmes Maclay, Davis Bates, Col. Cummings, Col. Josiah Kerr, H. P. Taylor, Joseph Haffey, George Wilson, D. McK. Conter, John Miller, (Declarator), Henry Bridge, John A. Wright, Samuel Aurand, Wm. Caldwell, James Turner, Gen. John Ross, George Calbraith, Thos. Fritz, John Purcell, Dr. C. Bower, Abner Thompson, Hon. C. Ritz, Samuel Comfort, Gen. James Burns, and John McKee--Secretaries, George Frysinger, T. F. McCoy, James Mann, Samuel Earlhart, Col. John McDowell, Jr., and Robert A. McKee.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we solemnly and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves, we recognize as binding equally with other provisions, together with all the laws passed for a complete and efficient enforcement thereof.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to our State Legislature, soon to assemble, a careful revision of our Statute Book, and if there be any law therein hostile to the great principles of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor or servitude, that the same be repealed.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore all enactments by State Legislatures to evade or defeat the provisions of the Constitution which its framers wisely inserted for the protection of valuable rights of the citizens of other States--that we pronounce all such legislation to be in violation of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and demand its repeal wherever existing.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The candle factory of Frank Heisler was entered on Wednesday night, 19th ult., and about 70 lbs. of candles and a coat carried off. A memorandum book in the coat pocket was next day generously returned, the thief having probably no use for it, while he thought Mr. H might have.

On Saturday night, 22d ult., a large turkey, weighing about 16 lbs. cleaned, which Joseph S. Waream had hung out from a second story back window, at his dwelling in West Third street--an object probably of Epicurean anticipation for Christmas--mysteriously disappeared, together with four chickens from the coop. Joseph we understand for some time thought it a joke of his brethren.

The house of H. A. Zollinger, in McNeal's row, was entered on Saturday night, and the contents of the pantry completely gutted, even to removing nearly a barrel of flour, which was dipped up and probably taken away in a bag. Such thieving is not the result of poverty, as those who steal to appease hunger, would at least leave something for a family to eat. The meat was fortunately in the cellar.

NARROW ESCAPE.--As Mr. E. Jones was about starting from Sample's Hotel on the 20th ult., with a horse and buggy, the animal took fright from a buffalo robe which Mr. J. was pacing in the vehicle, and ran off. Miss Bell had already got in and held on to the lines, while Mr. Jones seized hold of the bridle, but all efforts to stop the affrighted animal proved fruitless. In front of Mr. Francis's hardware store the buggy struck a wagon, and threw Miss Bell out, falling with considerable force. She was taken into Mr. F's house in an insensible condition, but was subsequently removed to her boarding house; although somewhat bruised she was not seriously injured. Jones held on to the horse, being fairly dragged along until he turned up Brown street, near the old carriage manufactory, where he was stopped. The animal is owned by Dr. Belford.

A number of our citizens, principally Germans, some time since formed a band, and within the past few weeks appeared on the streets, serenading various parts of town. They are steadily improving, and will no doubt afford our town some agreeable music during the coming spring and summer.

Rev. Henry Baker Pastor of the Lutheran Congregation at Lewistown, preached his last sermon on Sabbath, December 30th, 1860, to large audiences. He held a communion season in the evening. An excellent feeling pervaded the congregation, and the closing address of the retiring pastor was very impressive, and produced a profound feeling through out the vast assembly.

The Church Council subsequently met and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regret that the Rev. H. Baker has determined to sever the ties which have bound us together as pastor and people for three years and three months, during which time we have enjoyed many pleasant seasons, and have gained much religious knowledge and Christian experience together.

Resolved, That we have ever found him to be a true Christian, and gentleman, ever kind and courteous to all around him. In preaching the word he was faithful and sincere, giving to saint and sinner each their portion in due season, throwing into his sermons that life and spirit which has made him eminently successful in winning souls to Christ, and has established for him a reputation as one of the best revivalists of the day.

Resolved, That our best wishes go with him to his new field of labor, and hope he may be as successful in gaining the friendship and esteem of his people as he has been amongst us. And we pray the great head of the church that he may have a long life of usefulness, and that his family may long continue to enjoy health, happiness, and prosperity.

HARRISON DUFUR.

Lewistown, Jan. 3, 1861.

\$50 Reward.

The house of the undersigned was entered on Tuesday evening last, between seven and eight o'clock, during a short absence of my family, and a trunk taken therefrom containing \$300 in gold and silver, viz: six \$20 gold pieces, \$150 in American quarters, mostly new, and the balance in \$2.50s, \$5s, and one \$10 gold piece. The money was in three small muslin bags, one of which was emptied and the other two taken away. The trunk was subsequently found at the sinder pile, with the other contents undisturbed. The above reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery and the conviction of the thief.

HARRISON DUFUR.

Lewistown, Jan. 3, 1861.

HAY.

A QUANTITY of good Hay for sale by Jan 3 F. J. HOFFMAN.

CORN in ears, for sale by Jan 3 F. J. HOFFMAN.

BURNING Fluid at 12 cents per quart, by Jan 3 F. J. HOFFMAN.

VINEGAR--Best Cider Vinegar at 20 cts per quart, by F. J. HOFFMAN.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.--A fine stock of the best Segars and Tobacco for sale low to dealers, by F. J. HOFFMAN.

As I am now selling Nails for Duncannon Iron Works, I am prepared to sell to dealers at prices so low as to make it their interest to buy here. Jan 3 F. J. HOFFMAN.

CARPET CHAIN, low for cash, by Jan 3 F. J. HOFFMAN.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

On the 24th, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the secretary of the interior, stating that on Saturday last he was informed by the voluntary confession of an officer of the Department, that State bonds held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Indians, amounting to \$870,000, have been abstracted from his custody and converted to private uses. The secretary says the enormity of the fraud demands full investigation by Congress, in order to vindicate his own honor and expose the guilty and delinquent. He therefore appeals to the House for the appointment of a committee with full power to send for persons and papers, and asks an investigation, with a view that full justice may be done in the premises.

VALENTINE Horse Shoe Iron, by Jan 3 F. J. HOFFMAN.