HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, January 7, 1861.

PRESSES FOR SALE.

AVING purchased new presses we will sell two second hand anams Presses at a very price. Aprly immediately.

TYPE FOR SALE.

LARGE FONT of Brevier type is of-A ferrod for sale at 15 cents per pound, cask. The tyle will answer for any country newspaper, but not being of the same cast as those used by us now, we will sell the same in order to make room for others. Apply mondiately to

Cameron and Bates.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser srongly endorses the selection, by President LINCOLN, of Hon. SIMON CAMERON and Hon. EDWARD BATES, as members of the authorities here. We have also reason to believe that it was not occasioned by any threat dication of the general character of Mr. attitude in relation to the Federal troops. Under these circumstances, we must express our regret that Major Anderson should have tarity and respectability, but such a one as will allay the storm of sectionalism, and form, of itself, a guaranty of fidelity to the Constitution. Mr. LINCOLN can speak to the country as well in the formation of a Cabinet as in his inaugural."

The Republican papers generally of Pennsylvania, and other Northern States, speak out in equally strong terms of com mendation of the appointment of Messrs. CAMERON and BATES, and compliment the President elect for his exercise of sound judgment in calling around him such competent, reliable and popular advisers. The appointment of Gen. CAM-ERON, as the Pennsylvania member of the Cabinet, is the most judicious and satisfactory that could be made.

The Williamsport Press says: "The appointment of Mr. CAMERON to a position in the Cabinet of the incoming Na tional Administration, is universally approved of by all parties in the Old Kevstone. Mr. CAMERON's great moral worth, personal popularity, and financial abilities, will do much to harmonize the partizan conflicts of disunion, as well as bring order out of the chaos into which the monetary affairs of the government have been precipitated. Old Abe, in this selection, gives us assurance that he will gather around him the right material with which to carry on an eminently successful administration."

The Sunbury American, a Democratic paper, says: "The appointment of Gen. CAMERON to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, is one of the greatest importance to Pennsylvania. In financial ability the General is acknowledged to be one of life and vigor into our coal and iron interests, will be the result."

The Uniontown American Standard says of Gen. CAMERON'S appointment: "No man in the Union-certainly no man in Pennsylvania-is better qualified to preside over the financial department of the Government, than Gen. CAMERON. With the Government bankrupt, the Treasury robbed, and its resources crippled, it will require no ordinary financier to resuscitate the dead carcass of what was once a live and powerful machine. It is due to Pennsylvania, whose interests are so directly ington on the fourth of March next, are friend of that measure should occupy the a reliable source that the arrangements position assigned to Gen. Cameron. We for the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln have repeat, therefore, our high gratification at been given into the hands of Gen. Scott, the judicious selection made by the in- who will, if necessary, order a large force coming President."

tion of Gen. Cameron as a member of less proceeding on the 4th of March next the Cabinet, is a most admirable one.-No man in Pennsylvania is more popular a second sober thought. We have also with the masses. Conservative in his been informed that Mr. Buchanan purviews, and identified as he is with the material interests and prosperity of the whole country, he will bring to the support of the incoming national administration a moral force and power which will be able to sustain it in any possible contingency.

The Gettysburg Star and Banner says: "Hon EDWARD BATES and Gen. CAME-RON will both positively be in the Cabinet. The selection of Gen. CAMERON reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Lincoln, and is a deserved compliment to Pennsylvania with whose interests he is so signally identified."

The Pottsville Miner's Journal says "The appointment of Gen. CAMERON as Secretary of the Treasury, is a compliment to Pennsylvania, and important to her interests, for he is a warm friend of cier he has no superior."

The Philadelphia Sunday Atlas says: salutes have been fired in his honor.

"It is now very generally believed that Pennsylvania generally. Gen. CAMERON fit him for the position of financial officer of the Government."

Major Anderson at Fort Sumter.

The Washington Constitution, which, in spite of its disclaimers, we must regard as expressing substantially the sentiments of the President, has the following paragraph concerning the military movement of Major Anderson :—

We believe that we are perfectly correct in tating that this action on the part of Major Anderson was taken solely on his own respon SIBILITY, and NOT in consequence of orders from his Cabinet, and says that, "if we are to of attack or hostile action on the part of the take these representative names as an inernment not only distinguished for integ. KEN SUCH A STEP WITHOUT ORDERS OR APPARENT

It would have been the one bright spot in Buchanan's Administration, had it been proven that he approved or ordered the evacuation of Fort Moultrie. But so far from that, we have reliable intelligence that the President recently rejected a plan proposed by General Scott to garrison all the Southern forts, and thus strengthen the power of the government.

Why Don't Mr. Lincoln Speak? The Hon. Henry W. Hillard, of Alabgma, who served in Congress with Mr. Lincoln, and knows how groundless are all the Southern misrepresentations of his character and views, in his letter to Belmont and others, thus silences the clamor for a soothing declaration from Mr. Lincoln:--

It is supposed very generally that we appre hend some immediate mischief from Mr. Lin-coln's Administration; some direct and plain interference with our rights; and we are appealed to by our Northern friends to wait for some hostile demonstration on his part. We are reminded that his character is conservative —that he will see the law providing for the re turn of fugitive slaves faithfully executed; that he does not propose to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists; that his Cabinet will be unexceptionable, and that a majority of both houses of Congress will oppose his measures. Now all this may be conceded, and yet if the whole Southern mind could be brought to yield implicit faith in these assurances, still the attitude of the Southern States would remain unchanged. It is not any apprehension of aggressive action on the part of the incoming Administration which rouses the Southern people to resistance, but it is the demonstration which Mr. Lincoln's election by such over-whelming majorities affords, of the supremacy of a sentiment hostile to slavery in the non laveholding States of the Union.

The Working Classes at the North. The Boston Transcript, noticing the belief that prevails at the South, that the working classes at the North are on the the ablest men in the State. His appoint- brink of starvation, after stating that ment is also a concession in favor of the they have in the savings institutions of lor, Manifold, Bliss, Blanchard, Gaskill, Disgreat manufacturing interests of Pennsyl
Massachusetts forty-two or forty-three

Massachusetts forty-two or forty-three

Roads, Bridges and Canals, Messrs. M'Gonigal,

Roads, Bridges and Canals, Other Outerhout, Gibboney. manufacturing business:-

"Our cotton mills are now working nearly to their full capacity, with the prospect of a de-mand from the west for their productions which will amply compensate for loss of southern trade.

Take the whole of New England, and there are fewer mechanics and operatives unemployed than in the hard times of 1857, and there is less destitution—none, in fact, which cannot be readily relieved by the usual charitable and be-There is nothing more absard in the ideas of the secessionists than their insane notion that the north is entirely dependent upon their staple for its commercial and business prosperity.

The Presidential Inauguration.

The anticipations of trouble at Washidentified with a protective tariff, that a not likely to be realized. We learn from of the regular army to the Capital, so The Reading Jurnal says: "The selecthat if there is in contemplation any lawat Washington, such persons should take poses tendering his carriage to Mr. Lincoln, and that he will accompany and be associated with him during the inauguration ceremonies.

GEN. WOOL ON THE CRISIS .- Major General Wool, of the U.S. Army, next in command to Gen. Scott, has written vor of the Union and in favor of sustain-Sumter, and earnestly urging that a firm ground be adopted to put down rebellion. He declares that if Fort Sumter be surrendered to the secessionists, in twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.

Honoring the Brave. The conduct the Protective policy. Mr. CAMERON of Major Anderson in regard to the will make a good Scoretary, for as a finan- | Charleston Forts is meeting with universal approbation. In a number of places full variety of all kinds of STATIONERY; which for price salutes have been fired in his honor.

BERGNER'S CHEAP HOOKSTORE.

IT is regarded as a good joke in Ro. FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL. General CAMERON has been tendered the chester, New York, that one W. H. position of Secretary of the Treasury in Thompson, a noted Hardshell Democrat | Correspondence of the Telegraph.] Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and that he has of that place, has been driven by a proaccepted it. This intelligence will be re- slavery mob out of one of the Southern ceived with pleasure by the people of towns, where he had gone on business.-"Served him right"-what business had possesses qualifications which eminently he to be a Northern man? He is the second "National Democrat" already Judge Lynch.

The Standing Committees. This afternoon the Speakers of the re-Committees for the session ,as follows:

SENATE.

Finance - Messrs. Finney, Gregg, Welsh, Smith, Benson.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Penny, Yardly, Hall, Ketcham, Smith. Accounts.—Messrs. Connell, Imbrie, Bound,

Estates and Escheats.-Messrs. Hall, Irish, Benon, Boughter, Clymer.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Yardley, Ketcham, Meredith, Serril, Blood.

Library.-Messrs. Benson, Pennev. Bound Corporations.—Messrs. Smith, Hall, Conn. Rebinson, Hamilton. Banks.—Messrs. Lawrence, Parker, Heistand, Wharton, Welsh.

Canals and Inland Navigation.—Messre. Parker, Whatton, Bound, Mott. Crawford. Railroads.-Messrs. M'Clure, Gregg, Parker, andon, Blood. Election Districts.—Messrs. Imbrie, Fuller, Crawford, Nichols, Robinson. Retrenchment and Reform.—Messrs. Nichols, Penney, Yardley, Serrill, Schindel. Education.—Messrs. Ketcham, Hiestand, Nich-ols, Fuller, Schindel.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures. Meredith, Landon, Serrill, Lawrence, Thomp-

Militia. Messrs. Gregg, M'Clure, Irish, Wharton, Nichols. Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Hamilton, Thompon, Lawrence, Blood, Mott.
Compare Bilts.—Messrs. Robinson, Fuller, Boughter, Bound, Clymer.

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Landon, Thomp-ion. Fuller, Schindel, Blood. Private Claims and Damages .- Messrs. Irish. Connell, Hamilton, Schindel, Mott.

Public Printing.—Messre. Heistand, Welsh, Public Printing.—Messre. M'Clure, Imbrie, Robinson. Public Buildings .- Messrs. Boughter, Meredith, Crawford.

New Counties and County Seats.—Messrs. Thompson, Wharton, Serrill, Clymer, Mott.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Sheppard, Ball, Abbot, Peirce, Broadhead, Craig, Ridgway, Marshall, Lawrence, Eilenberger, Moore, Bartho-Judiciary (General).—Messrs. Gordon, Williams, Armstrong, Hill, Strang, Byrne, Bartholomew,

Bliss. Duffield. Judiciary, (Local).—Messrs. Wilson, Teller, Butler, (Carbon) Robinson, Elliott, Randall, Collins, Hood, Boyer.

Pensions and Gratuities .- Messrs. Austin, Pughe, Iyers, Koch, Reily, Rhoades, Schroch. Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Armstrong, Blanchard, Boyer, Wilson, Ober, Byrne, Reiff. Agriculture and Manufacture.—Messrs. Graham, Anderson, Colwell, Stehman, Bixler, Burns, Cong. Royall

Cope, Randall.

Banks.—Messrs. Patterson, Acker, Butler Crawford,) Seltzer, Smith, (Berks,) Abbott, Iofius, Preston, Goehring, Huhn, Louther, Blair, Heck.

country.

Accounts.—Messrs. Barnsley, Blair, Pughe, Stoneback, Bressler, Douglas, McDonough.

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Keller, White,
Osterhout, Bixler, Robinson, Donley, Kline.

Election Districts.—Messrs. Tracy, Roller, Morison, Harvey, Lichtenwallner, Louther, Rhoads. *Education*.—Messrs. Shaffer, Frazier, Gordon Thomas, Hill, Butler, (Crawford,) Walker, Elliott, Hood, Gibbony, Burns, Duffield, Hap-

per, Ashcom, Devins,

Heck, Alexander, Donley.

Corporations.—Messrs. Ridgeway, Bisel, Pierce,
Wildey, McDonough, Huhn, Lawrence, Shaffer,

Pracy, Smith, (Berks), Hillman, Duncan, Roller, Harvey, Smith, (Philadelphia.) New Counties and County Seats.—Messrs, Brew-ster, McGonigal, Colwell, Roller, Reiff, Ashoum,

Kline, Duncan, Mullen, Gaskill, Cope.

Compare Bills.—Messrs. Walker, Strang, Leisenring, Hays, Lichtenwallner.

Library.—Messrs. Frazier, Gordon, Dismant.

Militia System.—Messrs. Butler, (Crawford,)

Austin, Sheppard, Hill, Wilson, Louther, Dunlan.

lap.
Railroads.—Messrs. Collins, Barnsley, Acker Preston, Dunlap, Austin, Seltzer, Hofius, Graham, Brewster, Cowan, Alexander, Morrison.

City Passenger Railroads.—Messrs. Wildey,
Goehring, Moore, Marshall, Thomas, Smith,
(Philadelphia,) Hofius, Patterson, McDonough,

Irvin, Butler, (Carbon.)

Mines and Minerals.—Messrs. Bisel, Happer, Taylor, Koch, White, Stoneback, Robinson, Schroch, Reily, Mainfold, Craig, Douglas and Devins.

Printing.—Messrs. Cowan, Bressler, Brodhead. Patterson and Myers. Public Buildings.-Messrs. Clark, Byrne and

NOTICE

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people whatever the misnamed and misanthrope phi may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let head erect and fangs protruding, if would be inits merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as several letters taking strong ground in fa- may be seen by the immense quantities of this medicine which are actually sold in every section of the land. It every accessible part of the House, its galleries, is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remeing Anderson, in his position at Fort dies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shore of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be

Sold by all druggists in the world. THE ATTENTION OF

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND STRANGERS visiting the City is called to the largest and finest as

Isling working the continuous of the continuous of Letter, Note and Cap Papers,
Envelopes, Pen- and Holders,
Ink, Inkstands, Pencils,
Writing Sand, Sand Boxes,
Blotting Board,

Washington, Jan. 5, 1861.

The Republican Pennsylvanians here in Washington, are patiently waiting for the result of the election of United States Senator by the Leentertained by my fellow-citizens for that reheard from, who has been dealt with by sult, and for the honor of the old Keystone State, as well as for the success of Republican principles. I hope that none but the purest, the ablest and most faithful of all those mentioned may be selected to fill the place about to become vacant in the Senate of the United States. The spective Houses announced the Standing Administration of Abraham Lincoln cannot afford the opportunity of securing the very ablest defenders and most sagacious advocates-vet it does not become any of the future counsellers of Mr. Lincoln to interfere in any way with a contest in which will necessarily be involved so much personal feeling and sectional interest by those pushing on the claims of favorites and of friends. I do not apprehend that such will be the case, and I am joined in this conviction by many of those in this city whose only interest in the Keystone State consists in a high regard for the integrity of its citizens, a desire to see them prosperous, and an earnest hope that their representatives will do nothing either to imperil the prospects of the Commonwealth or impair the usefulness and stability of the Republican organization, its measures and its men. Nor do I here intend, either by inuendo or insinuation, to refer to Gen. Cameron, as I consider his position now to be far above any interference in the choice of his successor. He can afford to be neutral because he has signally triumphed over his enemies, and he can also afford to leave those who now seek his aid and influence. to the bitter assaults of that acrimony and anger which they had created to overwhelm him. While the friends of Gen. Cameron have nothing to forgive, they should impress it upon those in Pennsylvania who now crawl at their feet, that they have nothing to forget. Nothing to forget of that great struggle they have been maintaining for the last thirty years, both for the prosperity of Pennsylvania and the justification and recognition of the superior claims of their leaders. They hould not forget that they belong to that great class in Pennsylvania who contribute largest to its wealth and prosperity by practical productions in the field and workshops, and whenever they yield to the ancient enemy they lose a dozen steadfast friends, whose devotion consisted of loyal confidence, and not constant anticipation of reward. Pennsylvania has the men qualified to fill any position in her gift, or the gift of the nation, but they are not those who are constantly floating on the surface of politics, nor yet those who esteem themselves too highly to mingle with the masses. They are the patient, working, thinking, active and producing men of the Commonwealth, liberally imbued with the spirit of the age in which they live; and not made meritorious by the dusty knowledge of a past age and generation. Such men we want in the Senate of the United States to represent Pennsylvania. Any other would be useless to themselves and dangerous to the

> The spectacle of a nation on its knees, invoking Divine interference in its behalf, was never before equalled save when the wise men of the East sought the infant Jesus at Bethlehem, to prostrate themselves at His feet, and proclaim Him their Saviour and their King. The spectacle, yesterday, was perhaps the grandest ever displayed by any nation, and in the history of this Republic, I trust that it may prove an incident out of which shall spring a national Sabbath for the blending of our hones and for the most sincere invocations to that Providence and dangerous as the wanderings of a blind man on the brink of a precipice. One prayer ascending from one people, beseeching their God, the Almighty Ruler of the universe, to have mercy on them ! To have mercy on them for their crimes, and darken and obliterate the memory of all their excesses. Such a day was never before observed by the American people—and here in the Capital it was marked with great respect and general observance. In the House of Representatives, the honorable chaplain, Rev. Thomas Stockton, preached a masterly sermon, full of hope for those who believe in God and trust to the Union, and full of grand and noble vindications of our laws and the Constitution. He referred to secession as an act of treason deserving of the severest punishment, declaring that, when persuasion and reason had failed, God would justify any extreme or vigor ous act to preserve the power and influence of this government. He would do so, because God was a God of Liberty—teaching freedom by His love, independence by His majesty, and brotherly affection by His condescention towards man. He did not believe in allowing a small band of traitors in an insignificant State, to destroy a States." glorious Union of Sovereign States-nor was he willing to change his adoration and respect for the stars and stripes, for either fear or awe for the banner of Palmetto, and until the traitors of South Carolina had placed among the emblems on their flag, that of a rattle snake with complete and unfinished. The sermon was one of the strongest and most eloquent efforts in favor of the Union I ever heard. During its for defence in any emergency, which expressions delivery, the immense throng that crowded were loudly cheered. Resolutions recomending entries, doors and windows, were alternately which you can make extracts.

MOTHERS, READ THIS.—The following is an

MOTHERS, READ THIS.—The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist church to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicane—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething:

"We see an advertisement in your column of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to our readers, that this is no humbug—we have tried it, and know it to be all & claums. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the ay, because it is one of the best. And those of your laders, who have bables can't do belter that to lay supply.

OR a Superior and Cheap Table o \$100,000 to \$150,000 for FOR a Super

by Telegraph.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE

DAILY TELEGRAPH

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Jan. 7. House.-Mr. Cobb, (Ala.,) rose to a personal explanation. He said he was not present at the conference of the Alabama and Mississippi delegations on Saturday, as reported in the newspa-pers; he was responsible for his own acts and judgment; but in making this remark he did not wish to reflect upon others. He repsesented a people who were competent to speak for them

Mr. Housron (Ala.) said he understood the conference was on the part of Senators alone from several of the Southern States, and that no members of the House attended it

Mr. Cons replied that he happened not to be there, and sent no telegraphic dispatch to his State advising secession. God knows that his prayers were for harmony in the land, and that in the event of a war the stars and stripes should be carried into the midst of our enemies. He wanted the flag to float on as long as all the States can remain in the Union as equals. He knew that a majority of his people believe they cannot have that equality, but he was for making another effect for adjustment.

Gentlemen with whom he had conversed said that the Committee of Thirty-three would lo something. He wished that he could feel this in his bones. He would call on Senators, as well as the Representatives, to come forward and relieve our country from its embarrassed condition. Standing on the brink of dissolution, should be not raise his humble voice, not only to the North but to the South, to do something to save us from our present trou-bles? If blood should be shed, a reconstruction of the Union cannot take place. He again beseched gentlemen to do something. For himself, he intended to do what was right. He had told his people that the slavery question was not the only one submitted by the Republicans to the people.

Mr. Anderson, (Ark.) rose to a question of order, saying that Mr. Cobb was not confining himself to a personal explanation. Mr. Cobs said that he asked for no favors

but what the House had granted him. He steod on his own rights.

Mr. Hindman again objected to Mr. Cobb's re-

merks as not being confined to a personal explanation. [Cries from the Republican side ofgo Mr. Cobb. I was endeavoring to show the re publicans that they can do something.

Mr. Barksdale, (Miss.,) inquired whether Mr.
Cobb had obtained permission to make a speech

on general politics or only a personal explana The Speaker replied on a personal explana-

Mr. BARKSDALE, (Miss.) Then the gentleman

is abusing the privilege.

Mr. Housron appealed to Mr. Cobb to let his explanation be of a personal character. Mr. Cobe was very much obliged to his col-league, but he must be governed by his own

The SPEAKER requested Mr. Cobb to restrict himself to what is necessary in the way of a personal explanation. SENATE.—The galleries were crowded.
Hon. C. C. CLAY, (Ala.) appeared in his seat.
Mr. Hamin's resignation was received and

Mr. Tan Evon, (N. J.) presented the petition of numerous citizens of New Jersey, requesting

Congress to pass an act to authoriz to elect delegates on the 22nd of February, a convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 4th of March next, to consider the welfare of the Union. Referred to the committee on the Indiciary.

Mr. BIGLER, (Pa.) presented thirty-four me-morials asking that the Crittenden resolutions be submitted to the people of the country. The Pacific Railroad Bill was made the special

rder for Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Mr. CRITTENDEN, (Ky.,) moved to take up the resolutions offered by him a few days since.

The bill for the admission of Kansas made the special order for Monday next.

Message from the Governor of Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA. Jan. 7. dessage from Gov. Letcher, sent to the most sincere invocations to that Providence Virginia Legislature to-day, alluding to the con-without whose aid and counsel the progress of dition of the country, says that "all see, know nations as well as individuals, were as uncertain and feel the danger to be imminent, and all true patriots are exerting themselves to save us

from the impending perils." He renews the propositions in the last message for a Convention of all the States, and says, "it is monstrous to see a government like ours de stroyed merely because men cannot agree about a domestic institution. It becomes our State to be mindful of her own interests. If disruption is inevitable, and if confederations are to be formed, we must have the best guarantees becondemns as hasty the action of South Carolina, which has taken all her southern sisters by surprise. He would make no special reference to her course, had he not been invited to do so by her late Executive, in his uncalled for reference to Virginia. The non-slaveholding States are pargeable for the present condition of affairs, and if the Union is disrupted, upon them must rest the solemn responsibility. He alludes at length to their aggressions, and says they have the power to end the strife and restore confidence. Will they do it? He awaits their response, not without apprehension.

He says, "our action should be based on the wrongs done to our own people."

He opposes a State Convention at this time, and suggests that "Commissioners, composed of two of our most discreet statesmen, should visit the Legislatures that passed Personal Liberty Bills, and insist upon their unconstitutional repeal, excepting the New England

Second, "that we have proper effective guarantees of the protection of slavery in the District of Columbia."

Thirdly, "Our equality in the States and Territories must be fully recognized."

Protective Demonstration in Virginia. NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 7.

A large meeting was held here on Saturday night. Strong speeches were made urging the citizens to arm and place themselves in a state

the Legislature to organize thoroughly the military of the State, to prepare for civil war, should it occur; scorning coercion; denouncing moved to tears and applause. When this ser- invasion, and expressing a determination to remon is printed I shall send you a copy from sist such an attempt, were unanimously adopted with applause.

Conference of Alabama and Mississippi. Washington, Jan. 6.

The Alabama and Mississippi delegations held a conference last night, and afterward telegraphed to the Conventions of their respective States, advising them to secede immediately, saying that there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. They resolved to remain here awaiting the action of their States.

Destruction of a Starch Factory.

FULTON, N. Y. Jan. 7.

The Fulton starch factory was destroyed by au22 fire last night. The loss is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000, on which these is an The loss is estimated at from

Important from Washington.

Recommendations of the Border-State Con gressmen-Repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills and Amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law-Extension of the Missouri Compromise Line.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. The committee on the part of the border States, Senator Crittenden chairman, held a meeting last night, and at twelve o'clock adopt-

ed the following propositions.

Recommending the repeal of all persons liberty bills. An efficient amendment to the fugitive slave

law, preventing kidnapping, equalizing the commissioners' fees, &c.

That the Constitution be so amended as to

robibit any interference with slavery in any of the States. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the dockyards, etc., or in the Dietrict of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland, and the con-

sent of the inhabitants of the District, nor with out compensation. That Congress thall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade.

That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of

the African slave trade That the line 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States, and in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and south of that line neither Congress nor the territorial Legisla-ture shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any way interfering with Af-rican slavery; and when any territory contain-ing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its consti-

tution may determine. The committee represented at its meeting the States of Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas, Kentucky, Delaware, Arkansas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and

Union Meeting at West Chester, Pa -- Enrolment of Volunteers.

West CHESTER, January 6. An immense Union meeting was held here last night, in the Court House. A banner was carried around the town, bearing the inscription, "Rally for the Union" and a large crowd followed it, cheering. Speeches were made amid enthusiastic applause, by Wm. Darlington, Esq., Judge Bell, Captain James Given, Wm. Haines, Esq., and others, cloquently advocating the enforcement of the laws at all hazards. Captain Given was appointed Chairman of a large Committee, to enlist a regiment of Chester county volunteers. About we hund

Position of Governor Wise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. The Richmond Enquirer publishes a long letter from Gov. Wisc. His leading positions are to immediately call a State Convention for the prompt resumption, by the Convention, of all such powers hitherto delegated to the Genral Government as may be necessary for the State protection, especially the pessession of the Forts, etc. That having done so, the State shall not declare herself out of the Union, but suspend all relations with the offending States until they shall accede to such an ultimatum as the State may submit.

Great Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.
Maul's board yard, near the U. S. Arsensi, on the Schuylkill, was burned this morning. Loss forty thousand dollars. The Arsenal, though half a mile off, was at one time considered in danger and alarm guns were fired.

Mayor Wood on Secession. NEW YORK, Jan. 7. It is rumored that Mayor Wood's Message, to be presented to the City Councils to-night, will

embody a proposition for the seces York city from the State and the Union. Arrival of Troops in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Jan. 7. A company of the light infantry have just arrived here from the Carlisle barracks, Penn-

Married. On Tuesday, December 25th, 1860, by Rev. B. H. Hunt. Prof. John T. Ross, of "Lilinois State University," Springfield, (formerly of Middletown, Fa.) to Miss Lavi-NIA A. BUNN, at her home in Schellsburg, Bedford county,

New Advertisements

GRAND INAUGURATION MILITARY AND CITIZENS DRESS BALL.

AT BRANT'S HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1861. TICKETS \$2.00. To be had at the principal Hotels,

House and premises, situate in State street, opposite Brady's Hotel and now in the occupancy of William C. Kirby. Rent \$175.00. Possession given April 1, 1861.

Apply to Attorney at Liw,

1t* Third street near Market street, Harrisburg.

DR. C. WEICHEL, SURGEON AND OCULIST,

RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET. E is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of his profession in all its

A long and very successful medical experience justifies him in promisi. g full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease (bronic or of any other mature.

jan7-0&*)y

FOR RENT.

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a A TWO STORT DRIVE HOUSE, WITH a Two Story Back-Building, being a very desirable private re-idence, situated in Secura street below Mulberry, is offered for rent. The property has been refitted, and is now in good repair, being Parkin and Replayment. For further information apply to THEU. F. BOY-R, jan5-dif Cor. Third and Chestnut Streets.

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AS many persons take their time from the steam whiste of the EAGLE WORKS, they are informed that the works will be closed several pays for property

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THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased of wm. Moyer his stook of StUNE WARE, intends to commence the MANUFACIORE F ALL KINDS OF STONE WARE at his NEW POTTERY on the cana opposite the Car factory. With a superior kiln and experienced toe Car factory. With a superior kiln and experienced workmen, he expects to be able to m. ke such ware as shall commend uself to public layor.

jub-1md JUHN W. COWD'N. shall commend us j. 15-1md

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