The Compiler.

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1861.

An Important Day.—This day, the 4th of February, is likely to become a memorable one in the history of the country. It is the time designated for the assembling of delegates at Montgomery, Ala., to form a Southern Confederacy, also for the meeting of delegates at Washington, in response to the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, to adopt such measures of compromise and conciliation as may again unite the North and South, and thus restore peace to the country. To-day also the people of Virginia will be called upon to choose delegates to a State convention, and at the same time vote on "referring" or "against referring" the action of said convention to the popular vote.

☞ In the House, on Monday, Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, presented a petition signed by 16,000 citizens, voters of Boston, asking for some peaceable adjustment of the present existing difficulties. The petition was wrapped in the American flag, and was received with applause from the galleries. The commissioners who were entrusted with the mission of bearing the petition to the seat of government, with the Hon. Edward Everett at their head, entered and took their seats in the diplomatic gallery.

☞ In the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Bigler presented the proceedings of the workingmen's meeting of Philadelphia, praying Congress to adopt the Crittenden proposition as a basis of adjustment. He spoke of the great importance of the meeting, and the respectability of its character.

Mr. Cameron presented the proceedings of another workingmen's meeting. He wished to explain his remarks made the other day, approving of his colleague's propositions. While he approved of their tone and substance, he was not in favor of all their details. He was, however, willing to make any reasonable concession as soon as he knew what would satisfy the South, and provided she was willing to accept such concession as satisfactory.

☞ In the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Seward presented a memorial praying for compromise, from 38,000 citizens of the State of New York, and said that although the Senate chamber was the largest legislative chamber ever erected since the beginning of the world, except the House of Representatives, this memorial would cover a space thirty times as large as this chamber. He had already presented a similar memorial with 25,000 names, all urging conciliation. The committee who brought this memorial were the representatives of the largest commerce in the world—a commerce which in any other country would be paramount to all other interests. Happily here it was not so.

☞ Congress did nothing towards reconciliation last week. It is not within the power of any human being to predict what the result will be. The signs are gloomy enough.

☞ The CRITTENDEN Compromise is intended to quiet the slavery agitation forever, by engrafting upon the Constitution a provision that all Territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be free, and all south of that line open to the introduction of slaves; but when the people come to form States, *they* shall say whether they will have slavery or not. This is certainly fair for the North, and no Northern man should object to such a compromise, especially when the country is to be saved from the horrors of civil war thereby. The Abolition journals—the *Tribune*, *Star*, and the rest of the same stripe—madly rave and rant against conciliation and reconciliation, with the hope of preventing the masses from seeing their own best interests. The people, however, must not allow themselves to be deluded by these demagogues, but keep straight on in the path of duty and patriotism.

Why Don't They Vote for it?—Why do not the Republicans favor the restoration of the Missouri Compromise Line, as proposed by that gallant old Whig, Mr. Crittenden?—They whined and groaned for years about its repeal; why do their members of Congress not vote for it now, when it might be incorporated into the Constitution, and thus made a final settlement of the question of slavery?

The Tribune on Cameron.—The New York *Tribune* is positively savage and comes down hard on Senator Cameron, because he announced, in behalf of some Republicans, that they would vote for the Crittenden compromise as amended by Senator Bigler. The *Tribune* says, of all propositions "to humiliate the North," "it is the most detestable, the most cowardly, and the most irregular." This Abolition print will soon have its hands full of work in reading men out of its party.

Sensible.—More sensible words we have not recently met with than these from the Lowell *Patriot*:—"When negro slavery is abolished, it will probably be done, not by Congress, not by the Legislatures of the free States, but by the slave States themselves. It is *their* business, not ours, and the less we have to say and do about it, the better. We have no use for 'three millions of a degraded and inferior race,' and if we had them here, *their* condition would not be improved, either intellectually, socially, or politically."

One of the "Blessings."—The Montour Iron Works, the largest in the State, with one single exception, have stopped, and at least a thousand men have been thrown out of employment in the dead of winter. Another of the blessings that were to follow the election of Lincoln.

☞ The proceedings of a meeting of Democrats at Maj. H. Wolf's, in Hamilton township, will appear in our next.

☞ The N. Y. Tribune says that Senator Collamer will not be one of Lincoln's cabinet.

Let the People Speak.

The Crittenden Compromise is fair; it proposes to divide the Territory of the nation between the free and the slave States, and even gives the North three times as much as the South. This the South are willing to accept; they have offered it as the olive branch of peace; its rejection can only come from the dominant party of the North. By placing it on the very face of the Constitution it becomes a part of the organic law of the land; cannot be changed at the whim of one section or the other, but must remain permanent and enduring, until repealed as the Constitution itself may prescribe. It is feasible; let Congress at once call a convention of the States, and the amendment can be adopted and ratified in far less time than has already been occupied in useless discussion. And in addition to its being fair, constitutional, enduring and feasible, the strongest argument that can be urged in its favor, before a patriotic people, is the fact that it is the only possible measure, except, perhaps, the similar propositions of Bigler and Douglas, which can afford a peaceful solution of the difficulties in which we are entangled. We repeat it, to reject such a proposition as this, the last hope of the country, leaves the leaders of the Republican party without excuse.

What then should be done? asks the Chambersburg Times. Are we totally under the power of these men? No, thank God! There is a power behind all this; these men are but the servants of the people.—And if they are unable to effect an adjustment among themselves, let them give the matter into the hands of the people. There have been propositions of this kind already made; let them be adopted. The people would settle this matter very soon. And if their Representatives fail to do this, let them speak in the language of a master who is determined to be obeyed. Let them demand that these questions shall be taken out of the hands of politicians and submitted to them. They have the greatest interest in the questions at issue. It is themselves, their families and their property which are to suffer from national disruption, civil war or anarchy. They are in duty bound to speak; and, more than this, they have the power to speak. Let that power be used for the salvation of this great Government, and for the preservation of their most sacred rights and dearest interests.—They will thus advance the cause of Liberty throughout the world, and faithfully discharge the duties they owe their Creator and their fellow man. Until this last attempt has proved fruitless we should not wholly give over to despair.

Do the Republicans in Congress Represent the Views of their Constituents?

Memorial after memorial has been sent to Congress for weeks past praying for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions, with a view to restore peace to the country.

Meetings have been held in every State and in almost every county, endorsing those resolutions. Petitions hundreds of feet long, and signed by tens of thousands of names, have poured in upon the members, and some of our most distinguished statesmen and citizens have been selected to carry them. Men high in office, both in and out of Congress, have pleaded for the passage of these resolutions. Influential bodies of men, representing the great industrial and commercial interests of the country, have united their voices to secure it. Warnings have continued to come from patriotic men at the South. State after State has seceded, and others are speedily to follow, because there appears no disposition to yield to the demands of right and justice. But what effect have all those demonstrations of popular sentiment upon the *Representatives* of the people? None whatever. They are utterly disregarded, and even treated with contempt. Petitions and entreaties are thrown away upon their obstinacy.—Breath is wasted upon deaf and unwilling ears.

These men are *no Representatives* of the people. On the contrary, they persistently oppose the wishes of their constituents. It is idle to charge that these petitions for peace and compromise come from Democrats only. They are the united expression of men of all parties, many Republicans included.—*Patriot and Union.*

"If civil war follows a refusal to adjust the existing difficulties on such a basis, [the Crittenden Compromise,] *awful will be the responsibility of those who reject all compromise.*"—*Adams Sentinel.*

"Any Northern Senator or Representative who shall vote to send it [the Crittenden Compromise] out to distract and insult our people, will be branded by a retributive mark as indelible as that which disfigured the forehead of Cain."—*Star.*

☞ The editor of the *Sentinel*, in putting in a kind word in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, but echoes the voice of THE PEOPLE for a fair and bloodless adjustment of the difficulties which now so threateningly hang over the country; whilst the *Star* echoes the sentiments of the Abolitionist Greely, and the Abolitionists who follow his lead in this quarter. The *Tribune*, by encouraging strife and heartburnings between the North and South, has done the true interests of the whole country immense damage. The *Star* spares no opportunity to imitate its example. Is this course right?—is it patriotic? No!—THE PEOPLE say, NO! *NO!*

The Bloody Code.

The special advocates of a bloody code to subdue the South relish amazingly the idea of a slave insurrection and a general massacre of the whites at the South. History furnishes a lesson which they seem to have forgotten. England attempted, during the Revolution, to do the same thing that Abolitionists are trying to do now. She tampered with the slaves and with the Indians, yet the thirteen slave colonies, led by slaveholding generals, were not abandoned by "the God of battles" because of that fact.

Never Saw So Many Tories.

A Republican passed through our Borough a few days ago. He had been on a tour of business through Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties, and had liberal intercourse with the people. He was a violent coercionist, and expressed himself to be utterly astonished and surprised to find so many tories in the country. If he classed all those opposed to civil war as tories, he certainly found them largely in the majority in this section.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

☞ Thanks to HENRY J. MYERS, Esq., for continued Legislative favors.

Effects of Civil War Upon the North.

Conceding, says the Baltimore *American*, (Opposition) that the South, as is claimed by Republican journals, and confidently believed by the Republican masses, can be crushed in the iron grasp of the North; conceding that nine millions of Anglo-Saxons, accustomed to the use of arms from their infancy, fighting upon their own soil, defending their wives, children, firesides, property, honor, and all that makes life worth having, shall prove unable to protect themselves; conceding all this, *what then is its effects upon the North?* What the results of universal Southern destruction and negro emancipation upon the manufacturers of Massachusetts, the commerce of New York, the ten thousand Northern interests which are supported by Southern money and encouraged by the present system of Southern labor? What the consequences to Liverpool, Manchester, London, which the London *Times* remarks are as much interested in slavery as New York? All experience proves that negroes will not labor except upon compulsion, and that the cotton and rice fields of the South can be cultivated by none other than negro labor. No white man can endure exposure to the sun in those regions. Do the Republicans expect to cultivate the cotton field themselves? or do they only propose to take the slaves from their present masters and make them work for themselves? We commend this subject to the commercial and manufacturing men of the North. Would not the triumph of a Northern invasion of the South be worse than a defeat? A bombardment of New York, Boston, Lowell, Philadelphia, Liverpool, Manchester and London, would not work half the mischief to those cities that a bloody conquest of the South and successful insurrection of the slaves would accomplish. Let the business men of our Northern cities think of these things, and, if they cannot prevent disunion, let them prevent a war of sections. For it is as important to Northern as to Southern interests that the South should not be successfully invaded, and that the present system of labor, by which all the great staples of American commerce are produced, and by which it is enabled to purchase the productions of Northern industry, should not be overthrown.

THE BLUSTERERS SNUBBED.

Alluding to the valorous threats of the Abolition coercion section of the Black Republican party, the Albany *Evening Journal*, a Republican paper, whose editor may be supposed to know them well, quietly reminds them of their fondness for words rather than blows:

"The cheapest and the thinnest kind of patriotism is that which costs nothing. So, too, with that species of *courage* which, out of danger, vapors and swaggers. Of the army of Abolitionists who have for so many years been teaching war and rapine, (on paper,) not one of them ever faced their enemy. When heroic John Brown, acting upon the principles so many professed, lay in prison awaiting execution, what Abolitionist went to his rescue?"

The braggarts who discourse most eloquently in favor of coercion will keep their precious bodies out of sight should bullets begin to fly.

FORCE.

In the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, Alexander Hamilton said:

"To coerce the States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. A failure of compliance will never be confined to a single State. This being the case, can we suppose it wise to hazard a civil war? It would be a nation at war with itself. Can any reasonable man be well disposed towards a government which makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself—a government that can exist only by the sword? Every such war must involve the innocent with the guilty. *This single consideration should be sufficient to dispose every peaceable citizen against such a government.*"—Elliot's Debates in the Federal Convention, vol. 2, page 233.

Mr. Madison said:

"The more he reflected on the use of force the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficacy of it when applied to people *collectively* and not *individually*. A Union of States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war." [Debates in the Federal Convention, vol. 5, page 140.]

Mr. Randolph and Mr. Patterson in assisting to frame the constitution proposed to give the federal government power to use force against the States; it was refused.

The Iron Duke on Civil War.

The New York *Herald* introduces with effect the declaration of the Duke of Wellington to the British Parliament at the time he introduced the Catholic Emancipation bill. As concession was to be made, the Duke resolved it should be made fully and freely, so as to satisfy all, and leave no rankling vestiges behind. In proposing the bill in the House of Peers, he used these memorable words: "My Lords, I am one of those who have probably passed more of my life in war than most men, and principally, I may say, in civil war, too; and I must say this, that if I could avoid, by any sacrifice whatever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I am attached, I would sacrifice my life in order to do it."—There is wisdom and counsel in these words, and their applicability to the present condition of this country is strikingly evident.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.—Governor Curtin has appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners to the conference of States called by the Legislature of Virginia to assemble in Washington on Monday next:—Wm. M. Meredith, Thomas White, James Pollock, David Wilmot, Thomas E. Franklin, Andrew W. Loomis and William McKennan. The three first-named have accepted: the other four have not yet been heard from. *All Republicans!*

The appointment of Wilmot is generally denounced by conservative men, including many Republicans.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—The Governor of Ohio has appointed the following gentlemen commissioners to Washington to confer with the commissioners from Virginia, and they have been confirmed by the Senate: Ex-Governor Chase, Thos. Ewing, J. C. Wright, Wm. Groesbeck, V. H. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock, F. T. Backus.

☞ The Legislature of Rhode Island has repealed the Personal Liberty Bill of that State. The "sober second thought" is at work.

☞ Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief, but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact, the whole system. Until Dr. Greene discovered the Oxygenated Bitters, medical science had exhausted itself in vain attempts to cure this disease.

Meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The Democratic State Executive Committee met in the Supreme Court Room, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday afternoon.

Hon. William H. Welsh, Chairman, called the Committee to order.

A select committee of five was appointed on credentials, preambles and resolutions.

While a list of rules, the Committee made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:—

WHEREAS, The dismemberment of the Union, by the withdrawal of the slave-holding States, now in rapid progress, has been occasioned by a departure from the Democratic construction of the Constitution of the United States, which holds "the equality of the States of the Confederacy," in respect to persons and property, to be a fundamental principle of such Constitution, and by a contemplated abandonment of the conservative Democratic policy which has, for sixty years past, sacredly guarded "the rights of the States," and developed the resources and capacities of the people by Democratic legislation; thus guiding the whole county to an eminence of prosperity and renown:

And whereas, A speedy recognition of the patriotic counsels and conservative policy of the Democratic party in the Administration of the Federal Government, by the people of Pennsylvania and of the other non-slaveholding States, is the only sure means of effecting a permanent re-construction of a dissolving Confederacy:

And whereas, The organization of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, hitherto "the Keystone of the Federal Arch," now harmonious, potent and animated by a love of country, and of the true principles of the Constitution, is entirely competent, if called into immediate action, to restrain threatened sectional violence and to materially aid in reconstructing the federative system on a basis of perpetuity; therefore,

Resolved, That a Democratic State Convention, to consist of three delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, three hundred and ninety-nine in all, be held in the city of Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 21st day of February next, at 3 o'clock afternoon.

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

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee issue, immediately, a copy of these resolutions to the Chairman of each County Committee, each absent member of this Committee, and such other Democrats as may be thus conveniently and promptly reached: and that to aid in and facilitate this matter, each member of this Committee furnish the Chairman with the names and addresses of Democrats in this district.

The Committee then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION!

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, at a meeting held in the city of Harrisburg, on the 30th ultimo, *unanimously* resolved to elicit the views of the Democracy of the "old Keystone" in reference to the present terrible crisis of our National affairs.

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

We are in the midst of a revolution, brought about by the teachings of an Anti-Constitutional party, a party sectional in its aims and sectional in its principles. Six of our sister sovereign States have already withdrawn from the Federal Union, and others threaten speedily to follow. The Democratic party, ever faithful to the Constitution and the laws, seriously deprecates this deplorable condition of our common and beloved country. The peril now impending is the natural result of a departure from the true Constitutional doctrines steadfastly maintained by the Democratic organization for the past sixty years, and can only be removed by the re-establishment of those ancient and time-honored principles. It is not necessary to recall the glories of the past—it is only necessary to be reminded of the dangers of the present. Whatever the future may have in store for the American people—whether peace shall continue within our borders, or our land be rent with fraternal strife—it now becomes the solemn and imperative duty of the Democratic party, the only true conservator of the Union, the Constitution, and "the equality of the States," to give a free expression of opinion upon the dangers which threaten Constitutional liberty and menace the rights of all the States of this Confederacy. Therefore, in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Democratic State Executive Committee, the Democracy of Pennsylvania are earnestly invited to send three delegates for each Senator, and three delegates for each Representative, to be chosen in such manner and at such time as may be deemed proper, to meet in general State Convention at Harrisburg, at three o'clock, p. m., *on Thursday, the 21st day of February*, A. D. 1861, to take into consideration the present distracted and divided state of the country, "to restrain threatened sectional violence, and to aid in re-constructing the federative system on a basis of perpetuity." By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic Committee of Adams county are requested to meet at WILL'S Hotel, in Gettysburg, ON SATURDAY NEXT, (February 9th,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., in order to secure a representation of the county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 21st of February inst. As the business to be transacted will be of extraordinary importance, every member of the Committee is urged to be present.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Ch'n.

☞ The Committee, as appointed by the last County Convention, is constituted as follows: Gettysburg, Jacob Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stable; Cumberland, Jacob Lott; Straban, Theodore Taughinbaugh; Freedom, M. McFadden; Liberty, F. McIntire; Hamiltonban, D. Snyder; Franklin, B. Deardorff; Butler, M. Thomas; Menallen, Joseph Wolf; Tyrone, John Eckenrode; Huntington, J. B. Miller; Latimore, J. Hecht, Sr.: Reading, Thomas N. Dicks; Hamilton, John Dellone; Berwick bor., Joseph Wolf; Berwick tp., John Miller; Oxford, J. S. Gitt; Conowago, Francis Crichten; Mountpleasant, J. E. Miller; Union, Wm. Sell; Germany, S. S. Bishop; Mountjoy, S. B. Miller.

Another State Seceded.—The telegraph announces the secession of another State—Louisiana. Six States are now out of the Union, viz: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, embracing a territory twice as large as England and Ireland. In a few days, in all probability, we shall have to add Texas to the list.

DETROIT, Jan. 29.—A large meeting of citizens favorable to the plan of the border States committee assembled in the city hall last evening, pursuant to a call of the mayor. The hall was densely packed, hundreds being unable to obtain admittance. The meeting was addressed by prominent Democratic and Republican speakers.—Resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of territories south of 36 degrees 30 minutes as States, with or without slavery; all north of that line free.

UNION MEETING AT MOUNT ROCK.

On Saturday week, a large number of the citizens of Mountpleasant and surrounding townships in this county, assembled at the public house of J. E. Smith, at Mount Rock, and organized as follows:

President.

LEWIS WILL.

Vice Presidents.

Samuel Wolf,	Henry J. Rudy,
Jacob E. Miller,	Wm. Bauslerman,
Joseph J. Smith,	Conrad Benner,
Samuel Shorb,	George Lawver,
Andrew Marshall,	Franz Pohlman,
John Ginter,	Joseph Arntz,
John Fleshman,	Christian Hemler,
John Rickrode,	John Kuhn,
Capt. Thos. Brady,	Peter Stallsmith.

Secretaries.

D. C. Smith,	D. W. Lawrence,
Jacob Gosman,	John Staub,
Jacob J. Little,	Robert S. Lott,
Francis Smith,	Michael Overbaugh.

John Lilly, Esq., then read the following resolutions, accompanying the same with some very appropriate remarks. The resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting cast away all partizan prejudices and practices, and resolve itself into "committee of the whole" for the preservation of the Union, the restoration of peace and prosperity, and the exaction of equal and exact justice, and fraternal intercourse and fellowship to and from all quarters and sections of our blood-bought Union.

2. *Resolved*, That while we abstain from criminating any party or section, in view of the perils that so fearfully beset our beloved country, and the causes that have produced them, we cordially unite in petitioning our Legislature to take prompt and decided steps towards "clearing the skirts" of our Commonwealth, by repealing all laws that may be found upon her statute books in conflict with the "Magna Charta" of our liberties, or that may tend to impede the recovery of fugitives from service, on the part of our brethren of the South.

3. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the measures of compromise of the venerable and the truly honorable JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and respectfully beseech our members in Congress to exert their endeavors to the utmost in their speedy adoption, before the entire South shall have abandoned the Union in *despair*.

4. *Resolved*, That the active and patriotic course of the Hon. WM. BIGLER, in the U. S. Senate, is entitled to the gratitude of all Union-loving men, of whatever shade of party or section—and that the conservative and conciliatory disposition recently evinced by his collegue, Hon. SIMON CAMERON, earns for him the application of the familiar and beautiful proverb that says, "*A friend in need is a friend indeed*"—and the hearty thanks of this meeting.

5. *Resolved*, That in our future course, and intercourse with our fellow citizens, we shall endeavor always to duly estimate and practice the noble sentiments, that we shall "know no North, no South, no East, no West," but "the Union, now and forever."

6. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the coercion of any Southern State or States by the General Government, as it would only render the probability of an adjustment more uncertain, and would be the means of bringing upon us civil war, bloodshed, and the ultimate ruin of both sections of the country.

7. *Resolved*, That we duly appreciate the critical and responsible position of the venerable President of the United States, during these trying times, and that we look upon the denunciations hurled against him on the part of either side of the contending parties, with heartfelt sorrow and regret.

8. *Resolved*, That we respectfully request the publication of these proceedings and resolves in the three papers of this county.

The meeting was then addressed at some length by Dr. D. S. PEFFER and H. J. STABLE.

Dr. Peffer introduced the following, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we cherish the most friendly feelings to the people of the Southern States, and are not insensible of the many great wrongs perpetrated against their local institutions by the people of our section of the Union, and that we pledge our honor to do all in our power, by word and deed, to restore unto them their just rights, that we shall petition our Legislature to remove all laws on our statue books which conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and to pass others permitting them to travel on business through our State with their property.

The meeting then adjourned.

UNION RIFLE COMPANY.

The Union Rifle Company was organized at Mount Rock, on Saturday week, by Brigade Inspector SCOTT. After drill, the Company adjourned to their Armory, at J. E. Smith's, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, we, citizens of Adams county, Pa., have this day formed ourselves into a Military Volunteer Company, to be known as the "Union Rifle Company," we think it due to ourselves and the name we have adopted, to declare the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That we, as Union men, and as a Union Volunteer Company, are at all times willing and ready to stand in bold and noble defence of the same against all foreign mercenary powers.

2. *Resolved*, That we will stand by the Constitution of the United States, to see its requirements and full intents carried out whenever called upon.

4. *Resolved*, That we shall ever be ready to fight for and stand by the rights and interests of our beloved State, (Pennsylvania.)

4. *Resolved*, That discretion and forbearance shall be among us, and that we will never be guided or disturbed by political influence, let it come from where it may.

5. *Resolved*, That while we are willing to sacrifice our lives and our fortunes for the Union of the States, we will be the last to take up arms against any sister States, to coerce them, while they are deprived of any of their constitutional rights and so long as their property is not virtually protected.

Mr. Lincoln Reported to be in Favor of a Compromise—Admission of Kansas.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—I hear from a distinguished source, opposed to the Democratic party, that Mr. Lincoln has signified to his friends here his desire that they shall at once compromise the issues growing out of the slavery agitation, upon a basis which will be satisfactory to the conservative sentiment in the border slave States, and which may be perpetual. He will hold no man as his friend who stands out longer against adjustment, and Republican Senators and Representatives who desire the success of his administration it is hoped will yield to his wishes.

The House accepted to-day the Senate amendment to the bill admitting Kansas into the Union. Thus the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court of the United States will be had upon the question of the right of a Territorial Legislature to abolish slavery.

P. S.—It is denied that Mr. Lincoln has expressed himself in favor of compromise.

Secession of Louisiana—Great Rejoicing at New Orleans.—BATON ROUGE, Jan. 26.—At ten minutes past one o'clock to-day the vote of the convention upon the ordinance for the immediate secession of the State was announced to be as follows: Yeas 113, nays 17.

The Convention has adjourned to meet at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26.—The news of the passage of the secession ordinance was received this afternoon, and produced great excitement. The citizens testified their satisfaction by firing salutes and the Pelican flag was everywhere unfurled.

Local Items.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The train of cars bound from Hanover to Gettysburg, on Thursday evening, met with a frightful accident at McCurdy & Crass's limestone quarries, about two miles this side of the former place. The switch leading into the quarries had been left open, which threw the train off the track, the locomotive—the "Hanover"—going down an embankment of four or five feet, and turning over on its side, thus causing considerable injury to the machine. The passenger and other cars were not damaged, though off the track. The Engineer, Mr. ELLIOTT, and the Fireman, Mr. REILY, made a narrow escape with their lives, when the frightful character of the accident is considered. They stood manfully by their posts—the former escaping with a badly bruised foot and the latter with a severe wrenching. Another locomotive was had as soon as possible from Hanover, but the train did not reach this until midnight. Mr. Elliott may not be able to resume his post for several weeks.

OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.—The Mechanicstown (Md.) *Visitor* gives an account of a bold robbery committed in that place on Sunday evening week. The house of Mr. JOHN ROUZER was entered by an unknown individual, through a back window, and about $14 taken from a bureau drawer in a room occupied by Miss ANN ROUZER, a sister of Mr. JAMES ROUZER, of this place.—Miss R. entered from an adjoining room at the time, when she was grasped by the throat by the scoundrel, and struck on the head. He next tore the apron from her body, and drew it tightly around her neck, and left her in that condition. The thief then made his escape and has not been heard of since. Miss R. has been lying in a critical condition ever since. This is the fourth time the same house has been robbed during the winter.

☞ In the House, at Harrisburg, on the 24th ult., Mr. MYERS presented a petition from citizens of Adams county, for the repeal of all laws conflicting with the Compromise Acts of Congress, passed in 1850, and laws of this State conflicting with the laws of other States. Also, petitions from citizens of this county for the repeal of the act passed on the 14th day of April, 1859, for the protection of game, so far as the same relates to the county of Adams.

GO TO MINNIGH'S!—He has received a large and varied assortment of Valentines, some of them really splendid. Prices low, to suit the times. His stock of Confections is larger than ever, almost daily adding to it by selections of the most choice to be had in the cities. And then his Segars, too, "can't be beat," the variety combining almost all brands. Give EPH. a call. You will find him attentive and accommodating, and his prices as reasonable as possible.

JINGLE, JINGLE, JINGLE.—On Saturday week we had quite a fall of snow, the deepest of the season, making excellent sleighing for several days, and many a merry sleigh ride was had by the young folks,

Over dales and through the dells
With the music of the bells.

Older folks, too, enjoyed themselves sleighing, while transportation of all kinds was transacted on runners, and business generally done on a "sliding scale."

☞ The drawing of premiums of the Cosmopolitan Art Association has been postponed until the 18th of April next. Mr. H. G. GEYER, at the Post Office, will receive subscriptions up to that time.

☞ We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Doct. Ayer's preparations, or more particularly our advertisement of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began, that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception—that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them.—*Courier, Princeton, Ky.*

The Present Congress.

The Republican members have made patriotism give way to partizanship. They see the danger—they can't shut their eyes to it; but as it is a Democratic and not a Republican administration that has to grapple with it, they have set themselves down quietly at their desks and resolved to let the storm blow on. Having brewed disunion and political and financial ruin by electing Lincoln, their wish now is to have civil war break out during Mr. Buchanan's administration, so that they may impose upon the deluded voters who gave them the victory last fall, the false story that the Democrats are responsible for the deplorable condition of public affairs. Let not our people be deceived by them. It is Congress that holds the destinies of the Union in its hands, and the *opponents* of the Democratic party have a majority in Congress.—If, therefore, Congress shall fail hereafter, as it has so far failed, to do anything to save the country from destruction, the fault and the responsibility will rest entirely with our opponents. And they shall be held to it.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

Very Significant.

On one of the iron doors of the prison yard there is an old campaign handbill headed "Wide Awake Rally—Good Times Coming." Well, a great many are waiting for these promised good times which were immediately to follow the flashes of the telegraph announcing the election of Old Abe. Many who are out off from the enjoyment of liberty, but a few feet from this very iron door, have found the promised good times. They are incarcerated as vagrants because they cannot exchange labor for bread, and the alms-house as well as the jail is full. On every side we see a beautiful realization of these promised good times.—A hundred workmen are thrown out of employment, and every night the cells of the lock-up are filled with able-bodied men whom poverty and want of employment drives there to seek shelter. Troops of beggars beslege the doors of our citizens daily, and some of these are the children of respectable mechanics, driven to it by the most shameless want. From such good times may Heaven give us a safe deliverance.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union.*

MESSAGE OF EX-PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th instant, having in view a peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten this Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th instant, by Ex-president Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render some service to his country in this its hour of need.

These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with each other in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy difficulties in the spirit in which the constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners to meet on the fourth day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some sort of adjustment.

I confess I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of that ancient and renowned commonwealth, we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council.—When assembled, they will constitute a body entitled in an eminent degree to the confidence of the country.

The Federal Assembly of Virginia have also resolved, "that Ex-President Tyler is hereby appointed by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly a commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed by a like vote a commissioner to the State of South Carolina and all other seceding States that have seceded, or shall secede, with instructions to respectfully request the President of the United States, and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the government of the United States."

However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power. Congress, and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other government. It would therefore be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control.

If he were thus to act they might pass laws which he would be forced to obey, though in conflict with his agreement.

Under existing circumstances my present actual power is confined within narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the federal property within the seceding States, so far as this may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States, and to preserve the public peace of this the seat of the federal government. If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be deprecated will no longer exist. Defence and not aggression has been the policy of the administration from the beginning.

But whilst I can enter into no engagement such as that proposed, I cordially commend to Congress, with much confidence that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce a collision of arms, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia. I am one of those who will never despair of the Republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the Union of the States on some terms just and honorable to all sections of the country.

I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means, under Providence, of accomplishing this inestimable benefit.

Glorious as are the memories of her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Republican Party Wanting a Guardian.

According to the Republican theory, that party is never to blame for anything bad they do, but other parties are to blame for not *stopping* them!

Thus when they passed the two years amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution against adopted citizens, it was not the Republicans who did it, but the Democratic minority that didn't vote them down.

When they passed the Personal Liberty bills, *they* didn't do it, but it was all the fault of Gen. Cushing and a dozen Democrats in the Legislature.

When they elected Mr. Lincoln to inaugurate the "irrepressible conflict," it was not their fault, but of the Democracy who quarrelled and divided between Breckinridge and Douglas and let them in.

When the South took Mr. Lincoln at his word, that he meant all the States should be free or slave, and began to secede to get out of the sectional rule which denied their equal rights in the Territories, the Republicans insisted that it was all owing to the Democrats and Union men letting the South know what the Black Republicans were saying and doing at the North!

Finally, when the other day the Republicans in the Senate voted down Mr. Crittenden's amendment restoring the Missouri line, which they knew, if adopted, would save the Union, the country is told that the defeat of Mr. Crittenden's compromise by the votes of Republican Senators was actually a scheme of eight Southern Senators, who withdrew and refused to vote, and thus let the poor unfortunate Republicans have a majority, and thereby got Maryland in favor of secession.

That must be the sort of treason which Judge Smalley describes in his *noval charge* at New York, giving aid to the enemy!—Alas for the poor Republicans! They ought to be under guardianship of a stout majority, for, by their own confessions, whenever they have their own way they go wrong!—*Boston Post.*

Pennsylvanians Approving of Conciliation.—Reading, Pa., Jan. 28.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to-day in honor of Rhode Island's repeal of her personal liberty bill. Our citizens are jubilant over this first tender of the "olive branch" of conciliation to the South, as a harbinger of returning peace.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31.—The Governor has appointed the following commissioners to Washington: Chief Justice Ames, Alexander Duncan, Gov. Hoppin, Geo. H. Browne and Samuel S. Arnold.

☞ Rev. Dr. KRAUTH, of Philadelphia, was unavoidably prevented from delivering his Lecture in the German Reformed Church last week. Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, of Mercersburg, will deliver the next Lecture on the 22d of February. A rich literary treat may be looked for.

Notice.

MAGDALENA MONFORT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Magdalena Monfort, late of Straban twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 4, 1861.—3t.