them subject to a domination as intolerable as it could be offensive to us. But this is an extreme statement, responsive to a still more extreme suggestion. The history of political parties in this country for many years past is not creditable to us; and their years pass is not cromined to a find since present posture is such that no one can fore-tell what a single year may bring forth. If the whole north could act in concert permanently, they must have the permanent con-trol of the federal government; and the wide conviction of the north, and the whole policy of the general government has been some years dictated by the slave States, and the whole policy of the slave States dictated by on States, has come very near to casting the majority of every northern State temporarily into the republican ranks. 10 ould be an abuse of the federal power, in less atrocious certainly, to extend than to and the rise and arrange and the rise and arrange and arrange and arrange and arrange and arrange arra -curtail slavery by the systematic use of it and the rise and extension of the republican party is the fruit of this conviction, buse the north of this delusion—do i truly—and the republican party, will shrink at once to the comparatively insignificant faction of radical abolitionists upon whom it was originally based.—On the other hand, the united south never could fail to carry with it in all its just demands, and in all its temperate utterances, a sufficient number of the States of the north, to make the rights and interests of the slave States perfectly secure in the Union. This is all the control any minority can justly claim under a free stitution; and this is never lost under such a constitution, except by gross misman agement. If, therefore, there is a foregone conclusion to break up the confederacy, the tenor of the republican party will answer as a pretext; but Kentucky dreads no partyand will use no such pretext-but will make any party in power respect her rights. If on the other hand, there is a true desire to perpetuate the Union-no one is warranted saying that the republican party cannot be prevented from coming into power, or that even if it should come into power, the nation would not be both competent and resolved to keep it in proper bounds, or arm and suppress it. I grant that hardly a greater evil can fasten on the politics of the country than to treat them by geographical lines or array parties upon questions touching which the interests or convictions of differ ent sections of the country are supposed to be entirely antagonistic. The present posbe entirely antagonistic. The present pos-ture of the country is the fruit of this politi-ent treatment of slavery, and the present condition of the representatives of the people in the lower house of Congress is a most effec-tive symptom of the public health under that

The question of slavery in the 'territories,

number—for the South to withdraw and leave

practically developed as that question was in the case of Kansas, has probably had greater influence than any other, both on the present condition of political parties and in bringing the public mind to its present agi-tated state. The issue to which the question in its abstract form and in the democratic party has been brought is this :--that on one side the people of the south very generally believe and claim that the Supreme Court has decided that every slaveholder has the constitutional right to take slaves into every territory, and neither Congress nor the people of the territory have any power to prevent this; in other words, that every territory is, by the Constitution of the United States, a slave territory. On the other side, the demi cratic party of the north very generally and decidedly repudiate these statements as un-true, and these claims as monstrous, and as -sert for the people of each-territory-constitu tional power to determine and regulate for themselves the question of slavery. In the meantime the republican party, perhaps unanimously, assert that Congress has complete power to exclude slavery from all the erritories, and desire this power to be exercised in every case as it has been in several. Almost the entire north is therefore directly arrayed against both the fact and the right of what the greater part of the south asserts s the law of the land under the decision of the Supreme Court. In the south itself, however, there is a farther and singular development of opinion. It has been attempt ed in Kentucky and other southern States to make it a part of the political creed of the Opposition to demand of Congress, a slave code for the territories while in the same region non intervention by Congress, except in extremity, if at all, has appeared to be the doctrine of the democratic party. The result is that the entire North repudiates, and, under existing circumstances, will continue to repudiate, the idea that the Federal Constitutional territories slave, while almost the entire south believes and claims that all the na tional territories are slave by that Constitu tion. The dispute is enlarged; not settled, not even transferred. This is a most calamitous result of attempting to turn over questions pre-eminently political to tribunals wholly judicial; as if public men were warranted in supposing that great nations in the highest state of political excitement believed any more in the infalibility of judges than they did in the infalibility of Senators, Kings or Popes.—Even if the decision of the Su-preme Court had been so clear that no nan could doubt was decided and so cogent that o man could gainsay its justice as between the parties to the particular cause then heard it would have been a miracle if the decision had settled any political question. Its main effect was obliged to be--let the question be effect was obliged to be-let the question he what it might—to exasperate all parties, and to gender any peaceful adjustment of any aspect of the slave question far more difficult than before. In truth, the constitutional right which the south supposes she has se-cured, can be of no practical value, even if it were universally conceded. For if she remains in the Union, she cannot carry on the foreign slave trade; and unless she can do that she cannot profitably send slaves into any territory we possess—nor masters enough with those she may send to prevent their emancipation as soon as the territory be-comes a State. The experiment in Kausas is surely decisive. If, out the other hand, any portion of the south will deem it a sufficient reason to secede, that more slaves may be imported from Africa, and new slave territories formed, either half the slave States will not secede for that reason—or, if all so-ceed, and a confederacy of all the slave States is formed, that confederacy cannot be expec ted to allow African slave trade to be renew ed. With regard to slavery in the territories and the power of the general government over the subject, there never could be any subject concerning which wise, just, moderate and forebearing conduct was more impera-tively commanded—none with regard to which the opposing interests of the two great divisions of the nation ought to be treated with more scrupulous fairnesss. If ever such a temper and such a spirit shall return to the counsels of the Republic, the tempo-rary and disputed power of Congress over the subject cannot fail to be exerted in some manner satisfactory to opposing claimants. But so long as parties on one side or the other, seek by every means to assert extreme claims, irrespective of equally extreme claims in others, nothing remains but to fight the question out in each territory, or, what is worse, to fight it out over the ruins of the Republic, or, what is worst of all, break up

control by Congress over slavery in the ter-gitories has been made to assume in our na-Itsmust be borne in mind that the present aspect of parties in this country is very far from revealing the real state of public opinfrom revealing the real extete of public opin-ion upon any new and exciting question which may suddenly arise: We have seen two great national parties—the old whig and the American—completely disorganized within a few years. The enormous mass of voters who acted with one or other of these parties who acted with one or other or meso parties—and the greater part of whom are now acting with the republican or the democratic party—are far from being committed so permanently to either that it can be predicted with certainty what course they will take if

the Union and fight it afterwards. As a

southern man I deplore, and still deplore, the repeal of the Missouri compromise as a great

political error, pre-eminently injurious to the south. As an American citizen I deplore

the fearfully undue importance which the

matters come to the worst. Moreover, there are very few States in the Union to which there is such unity of sentiment as to insure even a decided and constant majority upon either side of the most important political questions; and nothing is more common in we become a hundred millions; when I try questions is and nothing is more common in we become a hundred millions; when I try questions in opinion. Even with the perfect certainty that every slave State will resist with arms any interference with its sees such a refuse and inheritance is kept in store topics connected with the time and mann er for man. I thank God continually that the fine and mann er for man. I thank God continually that the fine soit, and topics connected with the soit, and of mall of man in the formal connected with the soit, and of mall that for man in thank God continually that the fine soit, and of man greaters mingles with this soit, and over my perfect of the advancement of the human race; when the advancement of the advancement of the advancement of the advancement of the human race; when the advancement of the advancement o nate very fitally, and topics connected with slavery itself (the slave code for example) on which the most determined difference of opinion has manifested itself. While such opinion has mannested user. While such considerations ought to warm the most up-right and sugacious public men of the great danger they are in of being deceived by party clamor, and ought to terrify such as are undanger they are in of being deceived by party south, taken in its widest sense, God has clauner, and ought to derrify such as are unsurprised by the control of the mation may be sound, and that her; all the more loyal, that I have neither heart of the nation may be sound, and that been blind to her errors, nor independent of its peril, As for Kentucky, if I have left undone any otic enthusiasm; crush every party that has trifled with its convictions, and overwholm by I would redeem that lack of service.

very public man that has betrayed it. ry inder the Federal Constitution, and the right of any court, any President any Congressany State, any combination of State Union, it is perfectly immiterial whether the institution of negro slavery, as it exists in this country, is good or bad i and all Congressional discussion of that point, is as irregressional discussion of that point, is a proper than a prope more than seventy years, been expounding you, and all the hopes they cherish concernit, commenting on it, and applying it constantly to the busines of life. There may be trull state to busines of life. There may be trull and rebuke, that you shall bear that topics, and their unimportant, upon which one generation has differed from another, under the sod. one party from another, one class of states men, judges and lawyers, from another, as to the true sense of the Constitution, and the true weight to which the interpretations of it are entitled, whether these interpretations are made by one or other department of the government. No doubt, of late years, the endency of opinion had been to a tribute far ess sacredness to judicial interpretations than the founders of the republic allowed; and therefore we witness such fierce debates as to the true sense of the Dred Scott decision. With all possible veneration for the Federal Constitution, we are not to Torget that it was made for us, not we for it; and with all loyality both towards the national and our State governments, let us remember that the highest of all loyality is to go-ciety itself, which is above every form it can possibly put on. Under all forms of society the all pervading questions are political questions; questions which can never be permanently settled in free governments, except through representative bodies, and then in accordance with the public conscience The question of slavery as it relates to the nation, falls under these general considerations in a remarkable manner.-Thus, in the first place, slavery was almost universal, and the slave States the immense majority, at the formation of the Federal Constitution; new the slave States are in a minority, their whole opulation is a minority, and that minority oth of States and people is stendily becoming relatively weaker. In the second place ore has occurred a prodigious change in the value of slaves and of the product of

their labor, as well as in the state of public of inion, on the subject of slavery itself. At the formation of the Federal Constitu very in one section above another, and no particular zeal for its extension and perpetu ity in any section. But at present the great in most slave States zealously majority in most staye states zeniously de-sire both the extension and the perpetuity of slavery, and the almost unanimous popu-lation of them all regard it as so completely involved in the very fabric of society that no interference from without can be endured while the great mass of the people of the north consider the institution positively evil and an immense party amongst them is organized on the conviction that the interests of the free States and of the white race are jeoparded by the claims of the States, and the alleged control of the federal government in the interests of slavery—the repression, i south understands them as seeking. Now looking at the matter in this light and rejec ting all pretexts, the solitary condition which onn antisfy the north is that the south should claim nothing under the constitution, fairly interpreted, which it did not always secure to that the constitution shall be so interpreted, and the government so administered, that it all oning the same near accounts quality of rights in the Union, which it would enjoy if it were a free State. What seems to me clear at present is that no such violation of either of these conditions has as yet occurred to justify either party in proceeding to such extremeties as would be justifiable i o such extremetics as would be justifiable if t had occurred. And it is equally clear that the apprehensions of an impending violation of the rights of either party cannot justify any irregular, much less any extreme pro ng, any further than may be necessary and effectual to prevent that impending vio lation. Moreover, the highest and most en during interests of all parties conspire with their sacred obligations, binding them to act with mutual justice, good faith and forbear ance. But suppose the dominant party at the north to have already violated beyond endurance the solitary condition with which the safety of the south allows her to be satis fied; even then, it is the furthest possible from being true that a secession of a portion of the slave States, or the disruption of the Union on the slave line, is a necessary, a wise, or even an allowable alternative. It is States are sovereign States. But it is equally true that the nation is a nationthe American people a people.—Great fin-tions cannot suddenly disappear, like a cloud of insects; nor do powerful nationalities fade in a day, like the flower of the grass. It took the Roman Empire a thousand years to die; and the Hebrew nationality has survived through all the possible fortune of four

To rend a nation in twain is a far more forrible proceedure than for a nation to re cover itself by an internal struggle Nothing can be more certain than that slavery can not be perpetuated on this continent by means of the rending of this nation. With a single nationality like ours, internal struggles, no matter how often they may occur, can never be greatly protracted, and can never fatally arrest the progress of society. But in precisely such a case as ours, the per nament rending of the nation is a catastrophy the progress of which promises nothing as assuredly as the mutual dissolution of both the parts—and the end of which can produce nothing more certainly than the total defeat of the avowed object of its perpetuation. The firm determination of every portion of the Union to maintain its rights within the Union under every extremity, would soon put an end to all necessity for any portion of it to elect between terrible means of doing so. It s the holding in reserve of this idea of rend ing the nation, it is the weakening of the idea of our glorious nationality, that gives vigor if not existence to say many ideas which can escape being traitorous only by denying that we are a people or have any denying that we are a people or have any nationality. In the restoration of that great idea there is a moral force competent to save the country by ordinary means, even in such a crisis as this. Or, if there is not, there is a practical force in it competent to save the country by arms, whenever law is silent and arms are the only remedy. It is horrible to reflect that the children of the Revolution wight he obliged to she dearly other's blood. might be obliged to shed each other's blood. How much inore horrible to shed it in such manner that oceans of it could never retore what we had destroyed, while every drop of it would be an eternal testimony against

our folly! not love their country. When I reflect on took place between man what God has already done for us, and all the latter was shot dead:

matters come to the worst. Moreover, there | ready done by us for his own glory and for dust of my ancestors mingles with this soil; that the hands of my kindred have labored on these gubline monuments; that the valor of my friends was a part of the cost by which my friends was a part of the cost and all has been secured; and that the lot of the inheritance of my posterity appertains to such a land and such a people. As for the south, taken in its widest sense, God has that it may, by one mighty outburst of patri thing I could have done for her honor, her interest, or her glory, she knows how joyfulstill I love my country; still I am an American citizen. And I deny, with uplifted hands Concerning the political relations of slave. Lean clitzen. And I deny, with uplifted hands y under the Federal Constitution, and the the right of any court, any President any

> Ro. J. Breckinridge. Breadalbane, Ky., Jan. 9, 1860

CARLISLE, PA. Wednesday, Feb., 8, 1860.

A press of matter has excluded several rticles prepared for this paper; if there should be any of them that won't spoil, they pear next week.

BRECKENRIDGE'S LETTER. To the exclusion of other matter, we publish this week, the admirable letter of the venerable Robert J. Breckenridge, to his nephew, the Vice President of the United States, author is a distinguished clergyman of the Old-School Presbyterian church, and the letter is in reply to the speech delivered by Vice President Breckenridge before the Legislature of Kentucky, in which he embraced the seninents of the disunionists of the South, and endorsed the principle alleged to be Fromula first time, at the present session, to be assogated by the supreme court, that slavery is national and free institutions sectional.

The patriotic views of this venerable clergyman, are worthy the calm consideration of every one, who can soar above the groveling instincts of demagogues. Let all-read and ponder on the truths contained in it.

STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE.-We havevre-

"I WILL TRY."—The February number of this popular little work, "For Boys and Girls going to School," is now out. It is issued the school of th

her. And the solitary condition which can satisfy the vital necessities of every slave State is
but they pledge the State for the united Opreign in our midst, and our free institution thousand majority.

> MAn Opposition Convention has been called in New Jersey, to meet on the 8th of March, to choose delegates to the Chicago Convention. The call for the Republican National Convention is said to have been perfeetly satisfactory to the Opposition Executive Committee of New Jersey, which comprised several gentlemen who voted for Mr. Fillmore in 1856, and has thus resulted in placing in the less possible position for the first place of the House was elected. The House then, by a majority of 18, adjourned with Lessibles. gallant State in the best possible position for

the great campaign of 1860. THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION BILL .-- The Exemption Bill just brought forward in the to proceed to business. A resolution was a State Legislature provides that, in addition to the property now exempt by law from sale under execution, there shall be exempt by law, him that both Houses were ready to receive from levy and forced sale, under any execution for debts hereafter contracted, the lot and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence about the formulation of the stamphont law also as were ready to receive the formulation of the stamphont law also as were ready to receive the formulation of the stamphont law also as were ready to receive the formulation of the stamphont law also as were ready to receive the formulation of the stamphont law also as were ready to receive the formulation of the stamphont law also as were ready to receive the formulation of the stamphont law also as were ready to receive the formulation of the formulat by the debtor, (being a householder and having a family,) to the value of \$1,000. Such Mr. Sherman, the House proceeded to the exemption shall continue, after the death of election of a Clerk, John W. Forney was electsuch householder, for the benefit of the family some, or one of them continuing to occupy late Clerk, received 77 votes; Mr. Taylor 23. such homestead until the youngest child shall Mr Hoffman, of Maryland, was elected Serbecome 21 years of age, and until the death of the widow; and no release or waiver of Glossbreiner, who received 92 yetes. On moof the widow; and no release or waiver of such exemption shall be valid.

IMPORTANT TO BROKERS .- An act relative to brokers has been reported upon favorably in the Senate, compelling all brokers to pay a tax of four per cent, upon all their profits .-They are to make a sworn statement showing the amount of their annual profits for the year ending with the 30th November, to the city or county treasurer. Binks have now to pay a heavy per centage on their profits, in the shape of a bonus and taxes, but brokers, except a nominal license, escape comparatively free. This bill is intended to remedy such unjust discrimination, and, besides, it will be a source of revenue to the State, and it will most likely become a law. A deduction is to be made of the amount of the license paid .-No license for Philadelphia shall be granted for a less sum than \$100; for Pittsburgh \$50, and in any other county \$30.

ANOTHER BROWN .- A Northern business man was lately in Columbus, Miss. Having left the town for a day or two, a certain man, named Blair, proceeded to his room, broke open his trunk, and read his letters aloud to the company around. Suddenly he came to the ominous words. "It is all right between me and the Brown family." Judge of the excitement. Fortunately some person, more cold-blooded than the polite and irasoible Mr. Blair, read on a few sentences in the letter, and discovered that there was a Miss Brown in the case, none of your Elba Browns, but a genuine Mississippi Brown, and that the young merchant had finally overcome all the opposition of the family to his establishing closer For my part I am not ashamed to confess the depth of my love, for my whole country, and the mingled sorrow and indignation with lady. At this stage of the proceedings, there which I witness every attempt to weaken a entered a Dr. Shepherd, a valiant and honormongst the people the sense of what we owe to the mother of us all. No people ever did anything glorious, who did not believe in God, Consequently, a few days after, a street fight who were not faithful to oaths, and who did | Consequently, a few days after, a street fight When I reflect on took place between Blair and Shepherd, and

THE ELECTION OF A SPEAKER.

We congratulate our readers that the long agony is over, and Congress at last organized by the election of Gov. Pennington of New Jersey as Speaker of the House. Gov. Pennington is a gentleman of broad National views conservative in feeling and action and in the discharge of his ardons and responsible duties, he will give an example of fairness to all sections of the County, from which demagogues may take a lively example.

In the lust Herald, the proceedings of the louse were brought up to Tuesday, Jan., 31. On Tuesday, Mr. Smith withdrew his name, and an attempt was made to rally the demo cratic forces on McClernand of Illinois, and on a ballot being had-Pennington had 116, McClernand 91, and the rest scattering. When

the House adjourned. Wednesday, Feb. 1.—House.—The Clerk, upon the opening, said the question pending was the inotion of Mr. Sherman for the elecwas the motion of Mr. Sherman for the elec-tion of Speaker.—An attempt was made to prevent or delay a vote, by Bocock, Smith, of Virginia, and others, making dilatory mo-tions, etc. After considerable time spent in parloying, Mr. Cochran, democrat, of Now York, said if it was not the general under-standing there was to be no debate to day, it was at least so on the Republican side, for consenting to an adjournment, and curdy to on senting to an adjournment, and ought to be respected. The House then decided to proceed to vote; but Smith; of Virginia, said the meant to go on with his remarks, as all these proceedings were founded on a mistake. After considerable confusion. Smith was disposed of, and the House proceeded to ballot-ing, explaining, interrogating and answering - When, Mr. Pennington had received 116 votes, and lacked but one of an election, Mr. Briggs, of New York, changed his vote from

M'Clenand to Pennington, upon which the fi-nal ballot was announced, as follows: Mr. Penington, - - - 238

Mr. Penington, - - - 117

Mr. McClernand, - - - 85

Mr. Gilmer, - - - 16
Scattering, - - 15
- This result was received with manifegra tions of appliause. The Clerk declared Mr. Pennington elected Speaker. Mr. Hindman, of Arkausas, attempted to call the attention or arkaneas, attempted to call the attention to of the country to certain faces in relation to the election of Speaker, but was interrupted with loud cries of order from the Republican side. Mr. Grow said, a Speaker having been elected, nothing was in order until he had been conducted to the chair. The Clerk sustained Mr. Grs suggestion, and amonined Mr. tained Mr. G's suggestion, and appointed Mr. Bocock and Mr. Sherman to conduct Mr. Pennington to the chair, who at once entered upon the performance of that duty. The Speaker, amid a quiet that strongly and deightfully contrasted with the excited and disorderly proceedings which previously pre-vailed, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :freturn to you my grateful acknowledgements for the distinguished honor you have been pleased to confer upon me in electing me the Speaker of this House.—Coming here for the ciated with you as a member, no event could have been more unlooked for than that I should be called upon to preside over your delibera-tions, and my ffiends will do me the justice to say that I have not sought the position, as I certainly never desired it. I am, nevertheless, as conscious of the dignity and imporance of this high office as any gentleman can be, but should have been far better, pleased had its duties been entrusted to abler and more experienced hands. After witnessing the almost insurmountable obstacles in the STUDERT AND SCHOOLMATE.—We have received a number of this Monthly Magazine, for Boys and Girls, published by Robinson.

Green & Co., Boston, at one dollar a year. It is an admirable little work, profusely illustrated, and filled with choice articles, welfadapted to the tastes and comprehension of the youthful mind. In point of letter press, embelishments, and paper, it is certainly superior to any juvenile Magazine we have seen.

"I WILL TRY."—The February number of going to School," is now out. It is issued monthly, at thirty cents a year, by J. S. Hostotter, Mechanicsburg, and should be placed in the hands of every scholar in the county.

The Opposition in lowa have had their State Convention, and appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention. The majority of them lean towards Cameron of Pennsylvania. position nominee, whoever he may be, by ten the perpetuated to our descendants. I feel thousand uniority. ou for your Undness, I now enter upon the lischarge of the arduous and complicated du

ties of my station. [Applause. The Spenker and members then took prescribed oath, and, after various proceed ngs of no general interest. Mr. Phelps en leavored to introduce a bill to supply the de sciency in the Post Office department until Friday

Friday. Feb. 8 .- Senate not in session .-House.—A message was sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House was ready amendatory of the steamboat law; also river and harbor bill. Upon the motion tion of Mr. Winglow, the Speaker was authorized to appoint the standing committees of the House. Mr. Sherman, in reply to a question, stated that the committees would not be an ounced before Wednesday. Mr. Phelps ob-tined leave to introduce a hill making approtained leave to introduce a bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department, pending which the House adjourned.

FOUND.—About two weeks since, gold pencil, which the owner can have by calling at Miss Egolf's boarding house, proving property, and paying advertisement

LIST OF SALES. WM. DEVINNEY .-- Auctioneer. Feb. 11, John Hosler, Silver Spring,
14, Wm. Waggoner, N. Middleton.
16, John Lecky, Dickinson.
18, Wm.-Trostle, Monroe. 20, Peter Darr, S. Middleton. 21, Patrick McGuire, N. Middleton. 22, John Greason, W. Pennsboro'. 23, Abrm. Trout. N Middleton. 24, Thos. Haycock, Dickinson. 25, John Plank, Monroc. 27, Martin Wonders, York Co 28, Samuel Allen, N. Middleton 29, John Beetem, Dickinson.
1, John Handsbu, "
2, Jacob Gregar, Monroe.

2, Steep dregar, Morroe,
3, Geo. W. Ringwalt. Monroe,
5, Henry Funk, N. Middleton.
6, Jacob Jacoby, W. Pennsboro'.
8, John C. Dunlap, Silver Spring.
9, Henry Yohn, Monroe
10, Geo. Garver, S. Middleton.
14, John Shoemaker, Silver Spring. 14. John Shoemaker, Silver Spring, 15, David Nickey, S. Middleton 16, Henry Sheibly, Silver Spring. 20, James Hueston, New Kingston. J. W. FAIR .-- Anctioneer.

Feb. 15, Jabob Stover, Frankford.

16, Dan'l Burkholder,

18, Samuel P. Bloser,

21, Joseph Myers, 28, Jacob Ensminger, "
28, Lévi James, Plainfield.
1, Samuel Souder, Dickinson. John Oiler, Executor of Wm. Heillefinger, Dickinson. 8, Bear & Walter Frankford. Thompson Kennedy,

10, Henry Shell,

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

the state of the s

Agreeably to the call of the Standing Committee of the People's Party, the Delegates from the several boroughs and townships met in County Convention, on Tuesday, February 7, 1860. The Convention was organized by the election of the following officers:

PRESIDENT. . THOMAS B. BRYSON, of Hampden.

SECRETARIES. WILLIAM C. Koons, of Newton. GEORGE ZINN, of Carlisle.

The following named Delegates appeared and took their seats: Carlisle - East Ward-Robert McCartney,

George Zinn.
West Word-Jacob Rheem, George Hendel. Tree Advantage Render Congress of Hender Upper Alten-Jacob L. Zook, W. B. Irwin. Lower Alten-Amos Shelly; C. Eberly. Mechanicsburg—R. H. Thomas, A. Dale. E. Pennsboro—A. P. Erb., D. G. May. Humpden—T. B. Bryson, M. C. Stayman. Silver Spring—J. C. Sample, M. Mumma, Middlesex—J. Hoerney, T. U. Chambers. North Middleton - D. B. Kieffer. th Middleton-M Griffith, W. B. Mullin

South Middleton—M Griffith, W. B. Mullin, Dickinson—George L. Line, Chas N. Watts W. Peinsboro —B. McKeehan, Joseph McCullough.

Newville—A. Bricker, J. B. Hursh. Newton - Wm. C. Koons, S. M. Sharp Shippensburg Borough-W.D. E. Huys, Peter

S. Artz.

South Spron - Samuel Taylor, W. M. Allen.

Mongoe Sprane Hull, George Morrett. William B. Irwin, of Allen, A. B. Sharp, of Carlisle, and R. P. McClure, of Shippensburg, were nominated as Representative Delegate to the State Convention, and on a ballot being taken, William B. Irwin had a majority of all the votes, and, on motion, his election

was made unanimous. On motion, Wm B. Mullin, George Zinn, W. D. E. Hays, Jacob Rheem, and Chas. N. Watts were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Conven tion. The Convention then took a recess, and on assembling, the following resolutions were reported by the Committee, and adopted by the-Convention : ____

Resolved, That we are unfalteringly devoted to the preservation of the Union, the Constito the preservation of the Onion, the Constitution, and its Compromises—that we view with alarm and horror the sacraligious efforts now being made by Southern demograts and distintionists to disrupt the Confederacy of the States, and destroy the glorious fabric which our fathers erected at the expense of so much suffering toil and blood—and, that we car-nestly invoke all true patriots to unite with us in thwarting their efforts, and punishing for the the traitors engaged in them.

Resolved, That we indiginantly repudiate all

Resolved, That we indignantly repudiate all sympathy and co operation with those men in the North, who, in their fanatical hostility to Slavery, renounce their obligations to the Constitution and Laws—teach insurrection Constitution and Laws—teach insurrection and treason, and appland and sanction illegal invasions into slave States, for the purpose of foreilly freeing the slaves, and, that we brind as an infamous falsehood and slander, the charge of complicity with the raid of John en and his confederates.

Resolved. That the Federal Government has no power to interfere with slavery in the several States—that it is a local, municipal institution, subject alone to the control of the people of the several States wherein it exists, and, that every attempt to interfere with or control such power, or to deprive them of the right to reclaim their fugitive slaves, under the law, would be an infraction of the Constithe law, would be an interior of the constitution, and should be condemned and resisted by all good citizens.

Resolved. That we utterly deny that the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories, and protects it there, in defiance of the

will of the people, or that Congress has any power to pass a slave code for the Territories; that we regard these doctrines as most dangerous heresies, and stigmatize them as infamous schemes to extend a hurtful and odious system in an unconstitutional way, and as subversive of the rights of a free people. Resolved, That we will cheerfully recognis and submit to the election of any public offi-cer, from the President down to the humblest official, when constitutionally made, and, that we regard as treasonable, the declarations duct of all those who threaten to dis-

President, opposed to their own peculiar Resolved. That we deplore and condemn the factious conduct and treasonable combination of the democratic members of Congress in rethe election of a Speaker, and rejoice that in the election of Gov Pennington to that high position, the conservative element of the country has achieved a signal triumph. nd administered a just rebuke to demagogues,

solve the Union in the event of the election of

fire enters and traitors.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the worthy of the support of and who represented a constituency deeply interested in these

Resolved. That we regard a revision of our revenue system as indispensable to the pros-perity of the country, and that in adjusting its details, specific duties should prevail over ad volorem, ones, with such discrimination as would afford ample protection to the great in terests of our own country, and particularly hose of our own State.

Resulted, That the course of the Hon. SI-MON CAMERON, in the United States Senate, meets our most cordina approbation; and that he is entitled to the grafitude of the citizens of Pennsylvania for the fidelity with which he has supported and adhered to the principles of protection, and battled against the corrupt acts, and dangerous policy of the administration now in power.

Resolved. That the Administration of James Buchanan has forfeited all claim to the respect and confidence of the American people; that it has been unfaithful to its pledges, derelict in the discharge of its high functions, and wasteful and corrupt in its expenditures; that to its Kansas policy is attributable the agita-tion and strife which now distract the couptry, and the development of that mad spirit of his followers to invade Virginia, in revenge for the wrongs induced by them in Kansas, under the Buchanan-Border Ruffian despotism; and that it has incited and encouraged the sentiments of disunion and secession, now so boldly and defiantly proclaimed by its followers and supporter

Resolved, That WILLIAM B. IRWIN, Esq. our delegate to the State Convention, be and is hereby instructed to vote for Hon. LEMUEL TODD, of this county, as our nominee for Governor, and to use all honorable exertions to accomplish his nomination.

Resolved. That Robert H. Thomas. Thomas Paxton, and James McCandlish, be appointed Conferees, to meet similar Conferees from the other counties of this Senatorial District, to meet at Newport, on the 15th day of February inst., to select a Senatorial Delegate to represent the District in the State Convention, with instructions to support A. Brady Sharp, Esq.
Resolved, That in the result of the election of A. B. Sharp, Esq., as our Senatorial Delegate, he be instructed to support the nomination of the Hon. Lemure Todd as the candidate for Governor, and use all honorable

means to secure that result. Resolved, That R. H. Thomas, T. Paxton Resolved, 100 M. A. Archaeles, and J. McCandlish are hereby appointed Conferees to meet similar Conferees, from the other counties of this Congressional District, to meet at Bridgeport, on the next, to cloot a District Delegate to the Chicago legates should be directed by the State Convention.

Of the sixty nine Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States since the Revolu-tion, fifteen have been natives of New York, and ten of Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, North Carolina and South Carolina have fur-

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS .- The trial of, A. D. Stevens, implicated with John Brown, in the Harper's Ferry affair, took place last week at Charlestown, Va.

last week at Charlestown, Va.

No new evidence was adduced.

The speeches of the counsel were mostly of a political character, discussing the present position of the question between the North and South.

The Commonwealth made a proposition to submit the case-without argument, but it was declined by the counsel for the defence, who desired to be heard for his client.

desired to be heard for his client. Mr. Harding made the opening argument. He denounced as a falsehood and a libel, the assertion of Brown that he was to receive aid from the laboring classes at Harper's Ferry. He claimed that they were true to the Constitution and State of Virginia, and referred to their action in assisting to quell the invasion, as a proof of their fidelity. He concluded than earnest appeal to the jury to vindicate the law, styling the prisoner as a blood thirs-

ty villain and wretch, and worse even than his master, John Brown. Mr. Sennott, for the defence, made an able and eloquent speech, going into a detailed narrative of the rise and progress of the re publican party, and closing with an earquest appeal to the jury to spare the life of the

Mr. Andrew Hunter closed on the part of the Commonwealth. He replied to the argu-ment of the counsel for the defence with telling effect. He had no confidence in the "Union meetings which have been held in the North. He believed that this invasion of John Brown had been a benefit to the South, as it had shown them the position-in which they were placed. He referred to Mr. Hickman's boast of the eighteen millions of freemen of the North, and declared that the South was pro-

north, and despared that the South was pre-pared for any emergency.

The case-was submitted to the jury at four o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. They re-tired, and after fiteen minutes' absence re-turned with a verdict of guilty on all the indictance. The prisoner received the verdict with the

nost perfect indifference, and committee at the announcement. rfeet indifference, and even appeared THE GAMBLING HELLS OF WASHINGTON .- A

correspondent of the Hartford Post speaks thus of the gambling bells of Washington: .

"The gamblers, it is said have suffered severely by the scarcily of money here, and several well-known establishments are reported as nearly bankrupt. There are about forty of these 'hells,' mostly on Peninylvania Aven-ue, in the vicinity of the National Hotel, al-though Jo Hall, (who succeeded Pendleton.) has fitted up a house near Williard's. Suppo-tables are set nightly at all of them, good far and choice wines attracting many, who after wards are ttempted to play. Of course the bank' has great chances in its favor, or these establishments could not be supported, and this is generally known. But a fascination for the excitement, with a hope of a run of good luck, prompts hundreds to hazard more or less.

Strange stories are told of those afflicted strange stories are fold of those amineted with this sad mania of indulging in one of the worst of vices. A prominent politician, now here, when appointed minister to a foreign court-about ten years since, actually lost his toutfit and first quarter's salary on the very day on which he drew if from the Treasury, and had here were to have a porter to leave and had hard work to borrow enough to leav the country with. A Senator, more lucky, once won over a thousand dollars in a single night; and similar tales of gain and loss are told about men who occupy a high position in political life. It is to be regretted that some egislation cannot be devised by which these oul exprescences on life at the national me tropolis could be cut off."

"LEGS."-Miss Harriet Austin, M. D., one of the "Bloomer" school of Reformers, at a recent meeting of the National Health Association, took occasion to say the following good things about "legs:"

" Besides, who could conceive any idea of the beautiful form of even the fairest woman by the shape of her dress, from the waist Directors—John A. Blair, D. B. Dixon, D. downward. God might have made her, like K. Spangler, John Lobach, P. U. Kuhné, H. downward. God with some means of lotter. B. Werte, downward. God might have made her, have an umbrella, and yet with some means of locomotion, if He chose. But since He has given her legs—real flesh and blood legs, like a man's—why shouldn't she be permitted to dress so that she could use them? (Applause.) The modern dress was the prominent theme for the caricatures of comic papers. The right to locomotion was one of the dearest rights woman had, and emblematic of her power and dignity. The hands were noble members, but the less were nobler. No prouder thing was said of a certain woman than that she had walked three thousand miles over the | pire" to renewed exertious. Western prairies."

There! Who will dare to say anything minut leas now?

It is a curious fact, not generally known, in a becoming manner, the natal day of the that New Jersey has a fugitive slave law of her own, enacted in 1803, and re-enacted with modifications, in 1836 and 1846. The slaveholder or his agent shall apply to a comcourse pursued by our Representative in Con- slaveholder or his agent shall apply to a comgress, the Hon. BENJAMIN F. JUNKIN, and mon Pleas Judge, and the arrest will be made gress; the Hon. BENJAMIN F. JUNKIN, and especially, of the withdrawal of his vote from Mr. Smith, whose equivocal position in relation to the great questions of a Tariff and freedom, in the Territories, rendered him unfreedom, and the Territories eral Constitution which makes the restoration of fugitive slaves the duty of the States. New Jersey has also a law authorizing a slaveholder to take his slaves through the State. and to make a temporary residence with them.

VERY Cool AND DISTINGUISHED VISITORS lity of the city. They said they had come down on a pleasure trip to see the sights of his great place, and as they had-learned that he was very rich, being the chief of the great people of New Orleans, they supposed he would provide quarters for them during a house to sleep in, with sufficient meat and daily bread, and some whiskey, of course.

EXCITEMENT IN "SOCIETY."-The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Englirer, writes that some excitement was occasioned in "society" there, by the appearance in publie of the daughters of the Austrian Consul General, sans crinoline. A matinee was give in their honor by one of the diplomatic corps, and the room was crowded by persons who had forgotten how women looked who were without the great extenders,

William Carter, an errand boy in the em-ploy of a firm in Park Row, New York, com-mitted suicide on Wednesday night, by hang-ing himself in the loft of the builing. He was but fifteen years of age, of unusually good habits, and no reason can be assigned for the act. nct.

Minnesota papers announce the advent of better times, the revival of business, a greater plentifulness of money, in that State. The amount of grain pow in the State, which will be forwarded to market in the spring, is estimated to the state of the stat mated at over 2,500,000 bushel omigration is expected in the spring. It is said that many capitalists are turning their attention to Minnesota as a wool growing State.

GROWTH OF WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES. -The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was raised in the United States, in Great wool was raised in the United States, in Great
Britian, or lightly other country except Spain.
In Hir-Hitter country, the flocks were owned
exclusively by nobility, or by the crown. In
1794, a small flock was sent to the Elector of
Saxony, as a prosent from the King of Spain,
whence the entire product of Saxony wool,
now of so such immense value. In 1809, during the second invasion of Spain by the French
some of the valuable crown flocks were-sold
to raise money. The American Consul at
Lisbon, Mr. Jaryis, purchased fourteen hundred head, and sent them to this country. A
portion of the pure lumixed Mexico blood of
these flocks is to be found in Vermont at his
time. Such was the origin of the immense North Carolina and South Carolina have furnished five each. Virginia eight, Connecticut dred head, and sont them to this country. A four, New Jersey and New Hampshire two portion of the pure unmixed Merino blood of each. Bishop Hopkins, is a native of Ireland these flocks is to be found in Vermont at this Bishop Kemp of Scotland, and Bishops R. Smith, Eastburn, Upfold and Wainwright, were born in England.

Lisbon, Mr. Jurys, purchasely, and we requested to be sold for Reter Weibly, dec'd advertised to be sold of Peter Weibly, dec'd advertised to be sold on the 4th inst., has been postponed until Sattine. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine-wooled sheep in the United will positively take place.

Town and County Matters.

Mefeorological Register for 1860. тиенмометей. 7 o'ck. 2 o'ck. 9,0'ck. Р. М. P. M. 30 41 8 12 4 18 0-3 16 16 18 15 31 33 44

REMARKS .- *Bolow Zero. †Snow. †Snow. 2Rain. PUBLIC SALES.

WM. WAGGONER, 21 miles west of Carlisle. n the state road to Newville, will sell on the 14th of February, horses, cows, wagons, and farming implements.

Joseph Myens, in Frankford township near Frehn's Mill, will sell on Tuesday, Fob. 21st, horses, cows, young cattle, and household and kitchen furniture.

kitchen furniture.

John Greason, at Greasonville, 51 miles west of Carlisle, will sell on Wednesday, the 22d inst., horses, fat cattle, milk-cows, and other stock together with farming implements.

JACOB ENSMINGER, SEN., will sell, at his residence in Franklin township, near Bloserville, on Thursday, the 28d inst., Horses, Cows, Young Cattle and farming implements.

JACOB ABRAHIMS, at his residence, near Bucher's Mill, in Silver Spring township, will sell, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., Horses, Cows, Young Catile, farming implements, &c., &c. Samuel Allen, sen. at his residence, known as Col. Noble's farm, will sell on Tuesday

Feb. 28th, several horses, young cattle, sheep and hogs, and a very large stock of farming inplements. L. G. James, at his residence, in Plainfield, will sell; on Tuesday; the 28th day of Febru-

ruary, a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture. JACOB RHEEM and WM. M. PENROSE, assignees of Joseph Ritner, jr., will sell at Rheem's warehouse, Carlisle, 11 freight-cars and other property pertaining to a warehouse,

with a lease of the premises, on Thursday, . March 1st. John H. Messensmith, two miles east of own, on the Harrisburg Turnpike, will sellon Thursday the 1st of March, all his stock,

farming implements and farniture. John Oilen, Ex'r. of Wm. Hefflefinger, wil sell, on the farm owned by Emanuel Line, in Dickinson township, on Friday; March 2nd, horses, cows, wagons, plows, harrows, carringe, &c., together with household and kitchen furniture.

Gro. Hosler, near Waggoner's Bridge, will sell on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, horses, cows, young cattle, &c. &c.

DAVID' BEAR and Jacob Walter, on Thursday, the 8th day of March, will-sell at the residence of Jacob Walter in Frankford township, ten milk-cows, twenty head of young eattle, and other stock.

EMPIRE HOOK AND LADDER COM-PANY. - At, the annual meeting of this Fire Company, held on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President - William M. Porter. Vice President - George Hendel. Treasurer-John Campbell.

This Company has now an efficient organi-

ration; and should their services be freeded, they will ever be found ready and active in preserving the property of our citizens. We may mention here, that the members are extremely grateful to those gentlemen who contributed so liberally to their funds. Their generous confidence will stimulate the "Em-WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY,-The

22d of February will soon be here, as

yet, we hear of no preparation to celebrate,

Father of his Country. In other towns, we learn, they will have their Military and Firemen's parades, orations, suppers, balls, &c., and Carlisle should certainly do something to commemorate a day, around which center so many glorious associations. In olden times, the 22d of February was quite a gala-day, in our borough. The streets were filled with the colunteer soldiery, and the citizens of both to and country united in doing honor to the memory of him who had done so much to secure the inestimable blessings of Liberty and Union. How is it now? Shall it be said, that the memory of Washington, who was "first The Picayune says a deputation of Kansas In- in war, and first in peace," is to be last "in dians, twelve in number, all chiefs, lately ar- the hearts of his countrymen? This should rived at N. Orlenns, and presented themselves | not be. Although we have forgotten, in past before Mayor Stith, and claimed the hospita- | years, the obligations we owe to the Patriot Sires of the Revolution, now is an auspicious time to brighten the chain of recollections. which unites us with the past. Now, when selfish, cold-hearted demagogues threaten to destroy the pillars which support the temple of our liberties, is the time to show our fidelmonth. Questioned as to what they would lity to the Union, by kindling anew the fires need, they said they would be satisfied with a of patriotism, in honoring the memory of those who framed the glorious structure. Let our citizens, then, for one day, throw aside

the cares of business, and forgetting party

lines and party prejudices, unite together, in

assisting to arrest the clouds of disunion,

which now threaten to overwhelm the Union,

and thus strive to emulate the illustrious ex-

ample of George Washington. ST. VALENTINE'S DAY is rapidly appreaching, and the young folks are reminded of the fact by the elegant displays in the windows of the booksellers. On the 14th of the present month-Tuesday next-the little birds are said to choose their mates: and why may not their good example he followed by the lads and lasses. And what better way to " break the ice" of cold conventionalities, than by a tasteful and appropriate "Valentine ?" This being leap year, too, the ladies are privileged, if not to "pop the question," at least to spur on the backward swains by pretty strong hints in the shape of Valentines.

THE SCARLET FEVER continues to desolate the homes of people in various sections. of the State. In one township of Jefferson county, twenty-five children have died within period of two months, and the disease, instead of abating, appears to be increasing; whole families of children being prostnated .. with it. In the space of two weeks, out of a