CARLISLE, PA. Friday, January 25, 1861.

Gov. Curtin's Appointments. The following Cabinet appointments of Governor Currin, are officially announced; Secretary of State-Eli Slifer, of Union

county. Deputy Secretary Samuel B. Thomas, of

Delaware county.

Attorney General—Samuel A. Purviance,
of Butler county.

Grain Measurer—Christian Myers, of Cla-

rion county, to reside at Philadelphia.

Lazaretto Physician—Dr. D. K. Shoema

ker, of Carbon county.

Quarantine Master-Robert Garstride, of Delaware county.

Whiskey Inspectors—Col. William Butler,

of Mifflin county; Richard Ellis, of Phila.

Harbor Master—George T. Thorn, of Philadelphia. Wm. Reed, of Phila.

Warden-Charles S. Wayne, of Bark Inspector-James McManus, of Phil-

adelphia. Superintendent of Powder Magazine-Mark

HON. B. F. JUNKIN.

We publish this week, a letter from our representative in Congress, to his constituents, and commend it to the attention of our read-

PUBLIC SALES.

Joseph McGuine, of Lower Allen township. will sell at public sale, on the 1st of March, all his farming stock, embracing a very large variety of horses, cattle, and farming implements.

MARTIN LONG. of Penn twp., 3 miles southwest of Centrerille, will sell on the 5th day of March, cows, young cattle, farming implements, and household furniture.

GEN. CAMERON.

The position of Gen. Cameron in the Cabinet of President Lincoln, is yet a disputed point. We have seen statements that he has been positively offered a position in the new Administration; and others again, stating just as positively, that it was declined.

That there is a party in Pennsylvania, or posed to Gen. Cameron, there can be no doubt. Why it is so, we cannot say; nor have we any idea of its extent or influence. But, of one thing we feel certain, that if the people are to be consulted, Gen. Cameron will 'represent Pennsylvania in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. It is a compliment to which the State is justly entitled; and that she claims the appointment of Gen. Cameron, is warranted by the fact, that in the State Convention, convened to appoint delegates to Chicago, one hundred and twenty eight of the delegates, out of one hundred and thirty three, were in favor of his nomination to the Presidency. When the people are ready to do justice to the integrity and ability of the Senator, it is but proper that the few who oppose him on personal grounds, should stand aside.

Gov. Curtin to Gov. Hicks. One of the first official acts of Gov. Cur-TIN, was to send the following letter to Gov-Hicks of Maryland :

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1861. My Dear Sir-I have just returned from My Dear Sr.—I have just returned from the ceremony of my inauguration; and, as the first act of my official career, I wish to-express to you my prefound admiration of the patriotic resolution you have displayed in assisting to maintain the Union of our beloved country in the present perilous crisis. In common with all the citizens of Pennsyl vania, I have regarded with the deepest resistance of the efforts which have been inade to swerve you from the path of duty which you had wisely resolved to follow; and in behalf of those citizens, I tender to you as-surances of all the aid that an earnest sympathy and an active co-operation in whatever measures of just conciliation may be proposed can give you.

In order that I may learn by what means we can best sustain you and your Union-loving coadjutors in the accomplishment of e purpose you have in view, I have informally commissioned the Hon. R. M. Speaker of the State Senate, the Hon. GIDEON J. BALL, a leading and influential member of our House of Representa-tives, and Monton McMichael, Esq., a distinguished citizen of this Commonwealth, to wait upon you for me, and in my stead, to convey to you personally the opinions I en tertain, and to confer with you generally on all such topics as may be necessary to a full, mutual understanding of our respective wishes and objects. These gentlemen are amply ed to speak to you in my name, to spread before you my views, to receive from you any suggestions you may feel inclined to make; and they are, also, amply qualified to explain to you the feelings and opinions of the people of this State on the great questions which now agitate and distract the

With assurances of the most cordial esteem, I am, my dear sir, very truly,
A. G. CURTIN
His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks,
Governor of Maryland.

Gov. HICKS, in his reply, expresses his obligations to Gov. Currin, reciprocating the patriotic sentiments of the letter, and pledging himself for the Union.

The Commissioners, since their return, speak in terms of the highest commendation as a frank, straightfoward, practical man, full of energy and pluck. They concur in the opinion that the people in and around Annapolis are strongly for the Union; indeed, they think the Union men are certain of Gov. Hicks' unflinching determination to preserve the Union; that the Union sentiment is kept quiet, and is not, therefore, nearly so demonstrative as the secessionism. This seems to be their impression, not only derived from their own observation, but confirmed by the opinion of the Governor. They left him highly satisfied with their interview; and deeply impressed with the sincerity and high toned manliness of the chief magistrate of Maryland.

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA. - The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 4th, 1860, shows that there were then in the State 11,577 schools, containing 8171 male and 4832 female teachers; 814,667 male and 264,219 female scholars, the average attendance being 866,961. The number of schools required is 494, and the number of scholars learning German is 6758.

Union Demostration at Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Jan. 22.—The hoisting of the flag from the dome of the capital to-day, was made the occasion of a grand Union demonstration, in which the entire military and fire Appartments of the city participated. There was also a large assemblage of ladies and general many and the city participated. was also a tree assembling of ladies and gen-demen. Union specches were made by a num-bor of the prominent men of Indiana. Miss Caroline Richings sang the "Star Spangled Ember" with much effect, and was enthusiastically applauded. Salls at was fired during the proposed has

PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

It is asserted by those conversant with pubic affairs, that there is a strong and decided reaction at the South, against the revolutionary spirit, which has been running its mad career under the promptings of ambitious demagogues. We confess, we have seen but little. evidence of it as yet, except that in the Border States, the Union men are waking up to the importance of arresting public opinion before it settles down to confirmed secession tendencies. We continue from our last issue, some ecount of the action of each State, so far as hey have carried out the programme of se-

Georgia.-On the 18th inst. the Georgia Convention adopted a resolution declaring the right and duty of Georgia to secede. The vote n this resolution was, yeas 165 nays 103. A esolution offered by Hon, H. V. Johnson, in avor of co-operation, was defeated.

During the debate which took place Hon. A. II. Stevens said that if Georgia determined to eccde, the sooner she did so the better.

On the 19th the Convention adopted the orinance of secession. Judge Linton and Hon. Alex. H. Stephens aid they approved the language of the ordi-

nance, but saw no reason for its adoption, and would not vote for it nor sign it. . A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance bill to the 3d of March was lost by

about thirty majority. . A resolution was adopted to continue th present postal and revenue systems until or-

lered otherwise; also, all civil Federal officers The adoption of the ordinance was celebrated with unusual demonstrations of approbaion by the citizens. LOUISIANA.-In the Louisiana Convention

he programme for accession has been agreed upon. Arrangements are making with the seceding States to hold a general convention at Montgomery, on the 20th of February, to devise a plan for the new confederacy, adopt the Federal Constitution, claim the title of a republic, and ask recognition by the European Powers. The United States forts at the mouth of the Mississippi will be largely reinforced; and it is contemplated to fit out privateers if coercion is attempted by the north.

ARKANSAS. - The Arkansas Legislature has ananimously passed a bill submitting the Convention question tathe people, who are to de-

South Carolina, Charleston papers of the 19th inst. contains the following:

Lieutenant Talbot, one of Major Anderson's ommissioners, arrived here last night. He brings gloomy tidings, looking to the naintenance of Anderson's present status, and.

be defence of the fort. An executive session of the South Carolina Cabinet was held during a great part of the night, engaged in the consideration of this ac-

ion of the United States Government. A boat under a flag of truce came from Fort Sumter this morning. The object is suid to lemand the stoppage of the South Carolina ortifications.

Fort Sumter, is now allowed to btain freely provisions from the Charleston markets.

1000 kegs of powder and 20,000 pounds of shot and shell have been received at Charleston. FLORIDA. - Dispatches from Pensacola to he 18th inst. state that a force of two thouand men has been concentrated in and about the Navy Yard, under the direction of the State authorities, and troops are arriving from

all directions... The U. S. steamer Wyandott is lying at the ntrance of the harbor, and is communicating with Fort Pickens. The families of the U. S. officers stationed at the fort have been placed Alabama, and Davis, of Mississippi, announced on board the steamer, which is out of coal and other supplies, but is not allowed to enter the withdrew from the Senate.

id in taking Fort Pickens. The mayor annumber of secessionists in Congress how-

the renalty of death. ALABAMA .- The Legislature of Alabama have passed a bill to provide against the invasion of the State by sea, by rendering all pilots a fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary, and authorizing the commander at Fort Mor gan to destroy all beacons and landmarks, at his discretion, and contract for the construc- | House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation of a telegraph line to Point Clear, in or- tion, withdrawing from further deliberations der to obtain more speedy communication with of the House, in consequence of the secession Fort Morgan.

the Missouri Legislature, contains the following amendment:

jority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same."

VIRGINIA .- On the 19th the Legislature of Virginia resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. The second resolution was amended by apointing John Tyler, Wm. C. Rives, John T. Brockenborough, James T. Somers and James

A. Sedden, commissioners to Washington to meet commissioners from other States. ... The fifth resolution was amended by modifying Mr. Crittenden's proposition to give additional projection and security to slave prop-

The sixth was amended by appointing Mr. Tyler commissioner to wait on the President, | Legislature, urging the adoption of the border request both parties to abstain from hostile

40 yeas to 5 nays. The House concurred in the Senate amendments as above given.

Mr. Seddon offered resolutions that the interests of Virginia are those of her southern sisters, and no reconstruction of the Union can be permanent and satisfactory which will not secure to each section self-protecting power against invasion by the Federal Union, upon the reserved rights of either. Adopted.

NORTH CAROLINA. - In the Legislature the prospects for calling a State Convention were rendered more doubtful to day, on account of a disagreement among the members as to the time of calling it-one party being for hasty

nd the other for deliberate action. The Senate has agreed to the 21st of February as the day for electing delegates, which date will be likely to kill the bill on the third

The bill was debated in the House fo-day, but no action was taken upon it gi North Carolina will prove conservative, but not submissive. Everybody will be for seceseinn when it may become necessary,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Letters to Washington from distinguished sources in Georgia, state that she considers itto be her duty to secede, but she is willing to reunite with the other States on satisfactory guarantees as to her political and social safety. She takes the secession step at this time, the writers remark, in obedience to what she considers her vital interests.

Active measures are in progress to have he course of Virginia, in sending Commis sioners to Washington on the 4th February, responded to by similar movements in all the States. Dispatches have been sent to Harrisburg, Albany, Columbus, and other State Capitals where the Legislatures are in session, urging the prompt appointment of good and able men to confer with the Virture of the proper of the prompt appointment of the proper of responded to by similar movements in all good and able men to confer with the Vir-

ginia Commissioners. Washington is now more free from excite ment than It has been at any time since the ommencement of the session of Congress.

Apprehensions of difficulties attending the inauguration of President Lincoln exist, but ing its continuance."

This changes the whole character of Slaven a possible disturbance, ample measures have an open and protected by the Constitution, into a limited extent; however, to guard against been taken to preserve the peace.

A company of sappers and miners, from West Point, acting as infantry, have been quartered in the Columbian armory. Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, sent in letter to the President, on Saturday. On the receipt of the communication, the

President called an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, at 4 o'clock, and the session was prolonged unilt a late hour. The communication is to be laid before

Congress. WASHINGTON, January 21 .- The Post Office at Pensacola was abolished to day by the Post Office Department, and the mail service discontinued, Postmasters through country have been directed by the Post the country have been directed by the Lust Office Department to send all letters addres-sed to Pensacola to the Dead Letter Office. This course is in consequence of the inter-ception of the United States mails by the

Phorida authorities.

The Capitol police force has been doubled by direction of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, not because they thought this increase necessary, but in order, it is said, to quiet apprehensions in other quarters, that an attemp any be made to seize the Capital.

A special Cabinet meeting has been nead to consider the object of President Tyler's ing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress properties to appoint the day for the dent and the second States, to abstain from the dent and the second States, to abstain from the dent and the second States, to abstain from the dent and the second States, to abstain from the dent and the second States, to abstain from the dent and the second States, to abstain from the dent and the second States, to abstain from the dominant. On no foot of her terri-A special Cabinet meeting has been held all acts calculated to produce a collision between those States and the General Government, pending the proceedings initiated by the Virginia General Assembly having in

view thendjustment of the present difficulties. Washington, January 22 .- The Navy Department has received the resignation of Commander Farrand, who was attached to the Pensacola navy yard, and among those who, in the name of Florida, demanded its surrender, and also that of Lieut, Renshaw, who gave orders to haul down the flag of the Union. These resignations were accepted before it was known to the department what part they acted in the proceedings. Lieut, Eggleston, who was attached to the U. S. steamer Wynndotte, which is in that vicinity, has also forwarded his resignation,

which has been accepted. CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, January 21 .- In the Schate, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, on his own motion, was excused from serving on the Finance Committee of which he had been chairman for fifteen years. He gave as his reason for the application, that the majority in the Senate would soon be changed, and justice to himself and the Senate required him to be excused. Mr. Latham, of California, was also excused from serving on the Territorial Committee. Senators Yulee and Mallory, of Florida, Clay, of

the secession of their respective States and The Kansas bill was then taken up, when . The commander of the troops telegraphed Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, offered an amendment, to the mayor of New Orleans for 2000 men, to | making Kansas a Judicial District, perpetuattment of Judge Pettit as Judge

The resolutions of Mr. Crittenden were then and unconditionally. ver, have telegraphed to their friends to taken up and carnestly advocated by Senator avoid, if possible, a collision with U.S. troops. Bigler. Senator Cameron, Republican, said of their reaces to teet they purposely broke for disunion per sert that they purposely broke

The pilots of Pensacola have been notified he was ready to do anything to prevent a sepurpthe democratic party at Charleston and to to bring any U. S. vessels into port, under aration of the Union, and would sustain Mr. not to bring any U. S. vessels into port, under aration of the Union, and would sustain Mr. Bigler's amendment of the Crittenden resolutions. Senators Iverson and Mason endeav ored to blunt the effect of this patriotic declaration from the Pennsylvania Senator, but bringing foreign vessels into Mobile liable to succeeded only in drawing from him still stronger avowals of a conservative character. The Senate adjourned, without further action. In the House, the Speaker laid before the

of that State. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, offered Missouri.-The convention bill adopted by a bill discontinuing the postal service in seceding States. It was referred. Mr. English, of Indiana, offered a resolution, instructing "No act, ordinance or resolution shall be the Crisis Committee to adopt measures to valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the government of the Compromise. A motion to suspend the rules to consider it, was lost-ayes 67, noes 92. On

motion of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire as to amending the neutrality laws, to prevent fit ting out military expeditions in one State to aid another which has seceded.

Tuesday, January 22 -In the Senate, The Crittenden resolutions were then taken up. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, took the floor, and spoke at great length. Messrs. Wade, of Ohio, Douglas, of Illinois, and Mason, of Virginia, also participated in the debate. The Senate adjourned without taking any lote upon the subject.

In the House, the memorial of the Delawar

and Judge John Roberts commissioner to State compromise, was read. Memorials were South Carolina and other seceding States, to also read from Maryland favoring the same measure. The bill authorising the Postmasacts during the pendency of these proceedings. | ter General to suspend the mail service in the The resolutions were passed by a vote of seceding States was reported back from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered substitutes for the bill. The subject was postponed, and the

> adjournment. Dickinson College .- Fears are entertained in respect to the continued existence of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. That Institution loses her charter when the number students does not exceed ninety; and should those from the South secede, as they threaten, the number will be reduced below this standard .- Harrisburg Telegraph

debate on the report of the committee of \$3

was resumed and continued until the hour of

We beg leave to correct the above item. from the Telegraph. First there is no such condition in the charter, as a forfeiture is when the number of students does not exceed ninety," and secondly, there are no Southern students in College who "threaten to secede." "Old Dickinson," in common with other Colleges, may suffer from the pressure of the times; but, there is nothing in her condition to excite the fears of any one, in the permanency and usefulness of the Institution.

LETTER FROM HON. B. F. JUNKIN. my successor-I desire that he may be per-To the People of the 16th Congressional

District of Pennsylvania. So numerous are the resolutions, passed at meetings held without regard to party, in my District, asking that I shall give my support to the Crittenden Amendments, that I feel ound, instead of consuming the time of this short session by a speech, to resort to the an-cient but effectual method of addressing my constituents by letter. There is but one important amendment proposed by the gallant and great Senator from Kentucky, and that relates to the territorial question A first sight, it appears fair, reasonable, and just, United States to agree, that in all the territory we now own or may hereafter acquire south of 36' 30"—the Missouri Compromise line— "Slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the D partments of the Territorial Government dur-

stend of a mere local regulation, belonging exclusively to the jurisdiction of the State Legislature. The only territory now owned by the United States south of 36' 30" out of which new States can be formed, is New Mexico and Arizonia. The Legislation of 1850, known as the compromise of 1850, allowed the people thereof to determine the question for the asselves. They have determined it, by enacting a slave-code. There are now in that territors, one male and eleven femile slaves. rilory, one mule, and eleven femule slaves.
The Report of the House Committee of 83.

proposes to admit New Mexico as a State, and as slavery already exists there, I presume it will be admitted as a Slave State. No Southern man'expects or asks, to place slavery north of 36' 364', because he admits, it cannot live there, would be useless and improfitable. Then what is the dispute about? Is it whether the one male and cleven female slaves in New Mexico shall remain there, or be removed? Why we propose to admit New Mexico pre-cisely as it now is, and I will vote for it. But this is not satisfactory to the South—at least to the Cotton States. They answer that New Mexico will become free. Well we can't help

that. We can give them the territory—but we can't supply the negroes. It is their business to provide inhabitants of the requisite color. But the real controversy is the acquaition of the new territory: that is to say, the annexation of Mexico. Hence the Crittenden Amendment provides that in all-the territory. Amendment provides, that in all the territory we now own "or may hereafter acquire south of 30' slavery is hereby recognized as exist-

tory does slavery now exist - and if acquired by conquest or treaty, would be free, by every rule of law applicable to newly acquired territory. But the Crittenden Amendment is designed to make it slave by a Constitutional provision-and which if adopted would produce that result. Now L apprehend that not two men out of every ten, who have been voting for this Crittenden Amendment in the numer-ous public meetings held in York, Cumberland and Perry, whether Democrats, Bell or Lin-coln men, intended or believed that they were voting an amendment to the Constitution, whereby they bound themselves, and their posterily forever, to extend, establish and pro-lect the institution of negro slavery down to the Isthmus-of Panama.

But it may be answered, Mexico can never in the House to-day, in,

be acquired. It will be acquired—no man can close his eyes to the fact that that dis-tracted Republic is rushing headlong into our embrace, and but few years will clause before it will begoine a necessity to seize and govern that gardon of the earth.

The seceding States intend to seize it, but in

the event of separation of the slave and free States into two Republics, it will become the duty of the northern Republic to protect itself

by first seizing and governing Mexico—and it will be done.

The Comm ! 33 propose to amend the Constitution. o preclude Congress from abolishing savery in the states, without the consent of all the States. This I will vote for although it seems like supererogation to bind ourselves not to do, what we not only never proceeds in the event of trouble, are slightly wished to do—but what everybody agrees we have no Constitutional power to do. But the Border States ack this, and I will agree to do

swered that the men could be raised in 48 hours of the District, and it was carried by a vote of gitive slave law of 1850, or have even the apof Florida would equip them. The Governor of Florida replied, "send them immediately."

House for their concurrence.

of the District, and it was carried by a vote of pearance of ovil promptly and manfully blot them from the statute book—not grudgingly and reductionity—but cheerfully, unanimously

As to these seceding states—we know enough of their leaders to feel satisfied that they are be a certainty-in order that they might seize on that result as a pretext for disunion, and which to seize Mexico and Cuba, establish free trade and direct taxation. They have con-spired to seize upon the capitol, have already seized forts and arsenals and munitions of War belonging to the Federal Governmenthave planted cannon on the banks of the Mississippi river-and worst and meanest of all they have fired upon, insulted and dishonored the flag of the nation. They have levied war against the United States—are coercing the Federal Government-have inhumanly surounded the gallant Anderson at his post-

and are endeavoring to starve him out like a rat. And yet their minions in and out of Congress, are shouting vociferously "no coercion, no war upon a sovereign State," while these same sovereign States are belching forth fire and ball upon the sovereign Federal Govern-ment with might and main. Who counsels compromise with such traitors and rebels? Why if compromises were as "plenty as black-berries I would give none upon compulsion." But there are Slave States which have not re-sisted the Federal Government—States that are loval and true to the Union. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Delaware, and possibly Arkansas and Missouri, may even Texas is not wholly los These States are entitled to the kindest and most patient hearing. They are border states many of them our neighbors - have lived peacefully beside us for one hundred years and have our good will. They know us, and we know them. Some of them have been suf-ferers from mobs and lawless acts, and have lost slaves and complain, but do not propose to destroy the Union. With these we musy cultivate the kindest foolings—must be trac-and faithful to them—leaving nothing undone that will testify to them our earnest desire to that will testify to them our earnest desire to be friend and protect them. The masses in these States are not only loyal—but are now resisting with flerculean labor, the insidious and passionate appeal, made by reckless but eloquent men, to induce them to destroy the noble work of their noble sires, and plunge into the wild hant for empire and power. And the wild hant for empire and power. And the wild hant for empire and power and the state of the work of their noble sires, and plunge into the wild hant for empire and power. And

into the wild hunt for empire and power. And they will remain true, if we meet and strengthen their hands with words of good cheer and deeds of fellowship.

I beg my fellow citizens to remember that this is not a question of party—it is one of individual existence—not merely whether Mr.

Lincoln shall be President for four years to four flights of stars, bolding a heavy man in four flights of stars, bolding a heavy man in some whit relative may not also shall ever come -- but whether any one else shall ever succeed him. Refuse to sustain the constitu-ted authorities now, and you set an example for all future time-others; hereafter will do likewise. This Government protects all—not merely the men who voted the particular person into power - but as well the man who voted against him. It is not merely my government—but yours also,—the government of rope with his stomach outside of nine brandy every man woman and child born under the cocktails, a sult of chain armor outside his stom ach, and a stiff northern gale outside of that; adopted and claims its protection. It is no who can take a five shooting revolver in each adopted and claims its protection. It is no contemptable extemporized flag, but the emblem of liberty, power, nationality, equality,

law and order I have personally no more interest in this question than any other citizen of Pennsylva-nia. But we have all an incalculable interest in the perpetuity of this government. We are bound in honor to transmit it to our children unbroken, unstinted, as we received it from our fathers. Lardently desire that it may be penalty is five dollar; for each offence, so that preserved in its integrity. You have elected sportsmen are advised to look out.

my successor—I desire, that he may be permitted to discharge his duties to his constituents on the same floor where I have humbly endeavored to discharge the trust committed to me—that he may enjoy the honors and emoluments of his place. But refuse to sustain this government, and you break up the effire structure—you inaugurate chaos, anarchy—there will be no Capitol—no Congress—no Government. I can stand this as well as any, but it is dishonor, ruin and prostration to all. Stand then by the Government—by the Constitution of your fathers—shoulder to the Constitution of your fathers—shoulder to shoulder—man by fann. It is a common cause—it requires a common defence. Do this manfully, and with God's blessing, never before withheld from those I verily believe to be his chosen people, we will ride out the gale. Calmer and better counsels will soon prevail reason will resume her sway, and this noble

WASHINGTON CITY, January 20, 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Monday Jan. 21 .- In the Senate, the resoutions from the House endorsing the course of Governor Hicks of Maryland, were passed manimously. A number of bills were read in place. At'12 o'clock the Senate joined the House for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. After their return the bill relative to the enrollment tax upon certain acts of assembly was passed and sent to the House, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a number of petitions, bills, etc., were read, after which the hour of twelve having arrived, the members of the Senate were introduced, and the two bodies immediately proceeded to the election of a State Treasurer, with the following result: Henry D. Moore 65; John O. James 20. Henry D. Moore was accordingly declared duly elected; In the evening session of the House the Senate Union resolutions were considered and dehated by Messrs Davis, of Venango, Williams, of Allegheny, and others. No vote was taken,

however. . Tuesday Jan. 22 .- In the Senate a number of petitions and remonstrances were presented and a number of, bills were read in place. Bills were passed changing the time of holding the borough elections in the towns of Tamaqua and Auburn, in Schuylkill county. The borough of Georgetown was made a separate election district, after which the Senate adiourned. House-In the House it was ordered that 3000 copies of the Auditor-General's report of railroads be printed in English, and 999 in German. The resolutions of Mr. Armstrong took the floor, and advocated their aloption'at great length.

The resolutions are similar to the Crittenlen resolutions, except as to territory hereafter equired.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, to the Phila. North American contains the following: Harrisburg, Jan. 22 .- The Republicans of he House of Assembly favorable to the repeal of the obnoxious portions of the penal code relative to the rendition of fugitive slaves, held a caucus to-day. Twenty four members were present.

It is believed, that combined with the democratic vote, they will be able to carry the re-

The speech of Mr. Armstrong (Republican) the House to-day, in which he favored the order State compromise measure, produced powerful effect. It was the finest effort of the season in either House.

OUR MUNITIONS OF WAR.

An opinion seems to prevail that in the event of civil war. Pennsylvania would be in a manner. defenseless for want of arms, and munitions of war, and that the Northern arsenals were stripped for the benefit of the Southern forts. This is a mistake as will be seen from the fol-

People who suppose Philadelphia to be defenceless in the event of trouble, are slightly mistaken. That the Northern arsenals are being stripped for the benefit of Southern fortresses, is also a mistake. Penusylvania has everything in my power to secure and satisfy them

I think also, that our Legislature should revise the Act of 1847 as well as those sections of the new penal code of 1860, and if found in the slightest degree conflicting with the funding the slightest degree should be slightest degree to the slightest degree should be slightest degree to the slightest d and 24 pounders, and twenty-one heavy guns. The powerful guns called Columbiads are all at Pittsburg, and are the particular guns against whose transfer to Texas the Pittsburgers protested with so much vehemence a short time ago. In the Bridesburg arsenal is a stock of small arms that would fit out a formidable array of troops. The stock comprises 19,000 muskets 1500 musketoons and rifles and fine stock of ammunition for field guns. Its ammunition includes 41,000 pounds of musket and 9400 pounds of cannon powder, ready for

mmediate use.
Of saltpeter, for gunpowder manufacture, the argenal contains some two million pounds. The article, being one of the leading sines of war, is purchased by the government in large quantities. The argenal now has 150,000 nusket balls, ready for immediate conversion into ball cartridges, and 460,000 lbs of sulphur also to enter into the composition of gunpow-der. Six millions of gun caps are also in store, the entire United States army being supplied with caps made at this arsenal. The present with caps made at this arsenal. The present commandant at the arsenal, Captain Gorgas, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was trans-ferred to Bridesburg six months ago from the U.S. argenal at Charleston. Before taking command at Charleston, he was chief at the arsenal at Mount Vernon. Ala.

The arsenal at Gray's Ferry is a different affair, being used for the deposit of stores rather than munitions of war. It is commanded by Captain Gibson, and contains military clothing and camp equipage sufficient to stock an army of about ten thousand men.— Of all the arms in the country, the Northern States have about two-thirds, and all of the best and most improved munitions of war. The accounts of the quantity of U.S. arms in South Carolina and elsewhere are said to be largely exaggerated.

WHAT IS A ZOUAVE ?-We have heard it stated that some of our young men entertain the idea of forming a company of Zouaves. In order that they may know the style of uniform and drill, we give them Doesticks' description of a Zouave : -

"A fellow with a red bag having sleeves to it for a coat; with two red bags without sleeves to them for trowsers, with an embroidered and braided bag for a vest, with a cap like a red woolen saucepan; with yellow boots like the fourth robber in a stage play; with a mous-tache like two half pound paint brushes, and

each hand, at arms' length; and who can-climb a greased pole feet first, carrying a bar-rel of pork in his toeth—that is a Zouave.— A fellow who can jump seventeen feet four inches high without a spring board; who can tie his legs in double bow knot round his neck without previously softening his shin bones in a sperm bath; who can walk Blondin's tight the standard outside of size here. with his stomach outside of nine bra who can take a five shooting revolver in each monds at eighty paces, turning summersaults all the time and firing every shot in the air—that is a Zouave—"Doesticks," in the Mercury.

To SPORTSMEN. - According to act of Assembly, after the 5th of this month, it beTown and County Itlatters.

SALE BILLS .- Persons who wish to have sale bills printed, will find at this office every facility, for having them done promptly and in the best style.

Ar a regular meeting of the CUMPER CAND FIRE COMPANY, held January 19th, the ollowing officers were elected for the year

President-T. Thompson, Secretary-P. Quigley, Treasurer,-E. D. Quigley, First Director-Peter Sphar, Second Director - F. Kenner, Third Director - John Davis, Fourth Director Hiram Gipp,
Fifth Director—Alfred Harder,
Finance Committee—Augustus Zug, A. J.
Reighter, James M. Allen

'Committee of Repairs,—W. Mathews, S. S. touffer, J. Bailey.

CHOICE APPLES. - MAJOR LINE SCOME letermined to keep our market so well supplied with the best quality of apples, that we hardly feel the loss of the crop, in this county, last year. He has just received from New York a resh lot, embracing several varieties, samples f which, he had in market on Wednesday .hey are of delightful flavor, perfectly sound, and are offered at reasonable price. Those who wish to lay in a supply, can do so, by calling at his residence in South Hanover

BIRTH-DAY OF ROBERT BURNS -The gossip, cleekit in his look Quo' she, wha lives to see the proof. This waly boy will be nie coof, I think we'll ca' him Robin;

He'll has misfortunes, great and sma', But ay a heart aboon them a', He'll be a credit to us di- ... We'll a' be proud o' Robin.

The random sentiment of the Poet, has been nore than realized: for wherever the English anguage is spoken, and as long as the human neart beats responsive to the joys of love, or he beauties of nature, the 25th of January, will be hailed by every lover of Scottish song. s the birth-day of

"The simple bard, rough at the rustic plough, Learning his tuneful trade at every bough;"
rhose poetic genius scattered gems of riches fancy, overtherougher scenes of Scottish life; and gave immortality to the "banks and brace"

and running streams of his own classic land. Robert Burns was born on the 25th of Janu ary 1759, on the banks of the Doon, near the ruined walls of "Kirk Alloway," the scene of Tam O'Shanter's midnight ride. His tenderness, pathos and droll humor; his faults and nisfortunes; his conscious folly and debasement, culminating in premature death, have surrounded his character with a melancholy interest; yet he stands before us,

'A'mad for a' that," individualized in his writings, for honest man liness and sturdy independence.

Burns was a true poet of nature, and carries the heart with him, whether in a wail of sorrow for his "Highland Mary," the glowing ervor of the "Lass of Ballochmyle," the grablic picture of peasant life in the "Cottar's Satrday Night," or the inimitable humor of Death and Doctor Hornbook." We follow him in hopes and fears, in joys and sorrows, until borne down by suffering and neglect, he

calizes the Kuth of his own dirge, at man was made to mourn." Let the f unco guid," throw the mantle of charity over the grave of the Bard, and remember that if there was much of earth in his writings, there was also something of

Heaven.
"They'll get a blessing with the lave

BETHLEHEM.—On our first page will e found, a brief sketch of the birth-place of our Saviour, distinguished as Bethlehem? Ephrath, or Ephratah, signifying "House of some period of her life needs just such "a medicine" as "Duponco's Golden Pills," advertise the pents in Pennsylvania are known as tlements in Pennsylvania, are known as Bethlehem and Ephrata. Bethlehem, one of the most picturesque villages in the State, s situated on the banks of the Lehigh, and was settled about 1740. In the early history of the first ladies "of Williamsport, P.S., who had used them successfully several times, of the fown, so exclusive were the Moravians, in their intercourse with the world at large, that they refused to sell lots to any one out. The world are the second of thousands, "endorsed as it is," by the leading druggists in the city of "Utica, N. Y. side of the Brotherhood, and even opposed the location of public roads within their boundaries. But, the exceeding beauty of the location, the richness of the soil, and the quiet, peaceful nature of the inhabitants, of fered strong inducements to others to settle there; so that in time, the restrictions were vaded, and Bethlehem became a mixed population. Still it possesses many features different from other Pennsylvania towns. The quaint old buildings, with their high pitched oofs, containing double tiers of dormer windows, and the massive walls, still further trengthened by heavy stone buttresses, look, after a century has passed over them, as if hey could bid defiance to storms, for centuries to come. The "Old Church," the "Sis" ter's House," and other buildings, with long stand as monuments of the piety and industry of this people, who have so well obeyed tell for the last six years, during which time my husband has paid over \$250 for medical

The cemetery at Bethlehem has also a eculiar interest. It contains several acres, sid out with broad walks, lined with shade treecs; but, there are neither family burial lots, towering manuments, nor costly tombs. One compartment is appropriated to men, another to women, and a third to children, where they are placed, side by side, without regard to family ties, to wealth or station; each greae marked by a small marble slab, uniform in size, containing the name and age of the deceased.

In the early formation of the settlement several Indians were converted to the Mora vian faith, and were baptized; from the in scriptions on the graves of those who were buried there, we found that most of them were of the Mohican tribe, among whom, we were told, were to be found the remains of the original, of one of Cooper's Indian char. | Washington. Another, that he is commissioned acters. On account of the reference given, we copied the following inscription from one of the Indian graves:

"ISAAC OTAPAWANAMAN OF SHECOMECO A WAMPANOSH INDIAN BAP. n. 1742 IN OLEY died Aug. 2, 1746. See Losk, Hist 2d part page 21 & 94."

Those who have a copy of Loskiel's History, may find the reason of the reference.

We know of no section of Pennsylvania, so rich in romantic beauty, as the Valley of the Lehigh, and if any of our readers should ever take a summer tour in that direction, we advise them to make a short sojourn at Bethlehem; the very name of which, though applying to a far different locality, has called up so many pleasant recollections of a chance visit there, a few years ago.

Jan. 18, 1861.—5t. Smith's Ferry Pa.

THE PECULIARITIES of the female constitution and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, domain an occasional recouse to stimulants. It is important, however, that these shall be of narmines nature, and at the same time accomplish the desired ond interest to clebated librar is they article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the temperament which is the most valuable of the fominine attractions. The proprietors feel fastered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums upon the Bitters, the Virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numer-out of the fominine attractions. The proprietors feel fastered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums upon the Bitters, the Virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numer-out of the fominine attractions are the first of the form the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums of the form the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums which it the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, domain and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, domain and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, domain and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, domain and the variou

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

The second week of the January Term, comnenced on Monday. The attendance was not large. The first case called up for trial was: Samuel C. Huvelt vs. N. Hantch. An action of debt on a note.

Some two years ago, Mr. Hantch exchanged an old piano for a new one, with A. G. Westerberg, acting as the agent of Wm. Gachle & Co., of Baltimore, and gave his notes for the balance. Westerberg endorsed the notes, converted the money to his own use, and left for parts unknown. Gaehle & Co. denied the authority of their agent to endorse their paper. and notified Mr. Hantch not to pay. The note on which suit was brought, was drawn to the order of William Gaehle & Co., or their lawful agent," and endorsed "Wm. Gachle & Co , A. G. Westerberg acting agent." The jury decided that the endorsement was legal, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for \$36, the amount of the note.

Henderson and Hays for Plaintiff, William on for Defendent. Jacob Leiby vs. Wm. Myers. Action on

ssumpsit. This suit arose out of accontract entered into between the parties, on the purchase and sale of hogs. Myers contracted to deliver to Leiby, a lot of hogs at Harrisburg, by a certain date, and at a slipplated price. On the day named for the delivery, Myers sold the hogs to other papties at an advance. Mr. Leiby brought suit on the contract for damages,

and the jury gave him a verdict for \$180, Watts and Parker for Plaintiff. Lee and Sharpe for Defendent.

E. Elliott, & Co. vs Wm. Noaker. Action on ook account and note.

The facts in this case, were somewhat peculiar, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the result. Elliott & Co. are liquor dealers in Philadelphia, and supplied Win. Noaker, who is a Hotel keeper, with liquors to order. In the Spring of 1860, Dr. Cox, of Ohio, somewhat celebrated for his examinations and lectures, in regard to adulterated liquors, visited Carlisle, and was employed by Mr Noaker to test the quality of certain liquors al-. leged to have been purchased from Elliott & Co. The analyses of these liquors, as published by Dr. Cox, show that they were adulterated with copper, zinc, sulphuric acid, peper &c. On this ground, Mr. Noaker refused to pay the bill of Elliott & Co , and suit was brought to recover. The defendant offered in evidence the deposition of Dr. Cox, giving the result of his examinations to show, that the liquors were not pure as represented, while the plaintiffs produced testimony, to show by practical chemists, that the tests used by Dr. Cox, were not reliable. The case was ably argued on both sides, and given to the jury under the charge of the court. The jury found a ver-

dict for the plaintiffs for \$108 74. Watts and Lee for plffs. Miller and Sharp for deft. Wm. G. Moore, vs John S. Clark. Replevin

FURS FOR WOMEN .- A cotemporary

Case on trial.

savs: vs: ··· There is nothing that looks so rich, easy and comfortable as a beautiful piece of fur wrapped around a beautiful piece of woman-hood. Furs, like gold and silver, have always hood. Furs, like gold and silver, have always been highly esteemed by the human family and "the rest of mankind." Rich furs were for many ages used as gifts from one prince to mother—nobody less than a prince being allowed to wear them. The sumptuary laws which once existed with regard to the wearing white once existed with regard to the weating of furs, were at once numerous and stringent. In the days of Henry VII it was two years imprisonment for any person below a baronet to wear a piece of ermine "as large as your hand." Those absurd laws, however, have all been repealed, so that a person at the pre-sent time can go his length in furs—the only limit to his taste, being his pocket-book and

creditors." "THERE IS NOT a lady living" but what at they will perform all claimed for them of the first ladies" of Williamsport, Pa ONE OF THE FIRST LADIES IN UTICA, N. Y. as a pleasure, to relate her knowledge of their efficacy, as administered to her daughter, a young lady 17 years old. She was fast going into consumption—had taken cold—nature became obstructed, two boxes of these Golden Pills entirely cared her, and she is now in robust

health. And yet another extract from a letter from

a lady in Albany: Dr. J. Duronco. - Dear Sar :- I have purchased of your agent here, (Mr. C. Frothing-ham, druggist,) four boxes of pills. I was determined to give them a fair trial. The result is, I am in sound health and feel more life, animation, and an invigoration of my whole system than ever. I used your Pills for the Whites Oh! how much I suffered no one fees; but all to no purpose. Yet, by spending, for your Pills, the sum of four dollars, I mentirely cured. I shall always recommend them to my friends, and would not be without them, if the price were \$5 instead of \$1 agent, Mr Frothingham, informs me he is solling large quantities of your Golden Pills, and he says they are giving universal satisfac-

Why suffer, when for "one dollar" you can be cured? S. Elliott is the sole agent for Carlisle. C. A. BANNVART, Harrisburg. E. T. MILLER, York, Pa. J. A. WOLF, Wrightsville D. H. HEITSHU, Lancaster, Derny & Bro., Williamsport, S S. Stevens, Reading, and by one druggist in every place. See advertisement headed "A Card to La-

dies."-Harrisburg Telegraph. . Reports from Sprinfield.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The Springfield config-pondent of the Tribune says that Mr. Kellog, the member of Congress from the fourth disrict of this State arrived at Springfield yesterday. Rumor assigns to his mission three objects. One, that he had come to urge upon Mr. Lincoln his immediate departure for by the Republican delegation in Congress to present to the State Legislature the necessity of endorsing the border State resolution.—

And the third, that he had come to make a joint effort to prevent Mr. Judd's appointment to the Cabinet. Horace Greely, Governor Banks and Mr. Bates are expected at Spring-fold this mark field this week.

Special Notices.

TO CONSUMPTIVE SUFFERERS.—It that insidious disease Consumption, has marked you for its victim do not fall to write to me at once, you will never regret it. Address.

JAMES H. DOHERTY, Jan. 18, 1861.—5t. Smith's Ferry Pa.