

Appointments by the Governor.

Henry Stump, Flour Inspector, Philadelphia.
CLARK IS STATE DEPARTMENT.—William W. Hays, of Dauphin, Chief; Bethj. F. Chandler, of Wayne, John H. Hammer, of Northumberland, William H. Brown, of Crawford, Treasurer; Samuel P. Miles, of Centre, Messenger in Executive Office.
P. Henry Stough, of Franklin, Messenger in State Department.

A CORRECTION.

During the speech of Mr. Stevens in Congress, on Tuesday last, some conversation occurred between him and others, relative to the reported outrages in Southern and Northern States, when Mr. Webster of Maryland said he wished to tell Mr. Stevens what he had seen. When he was a student at Carlisle College, he saw a white man who went after his negro murdered in the street.

Can it be wondered at, that there should be no such misapprehension of facts among the people, North and South, when men occupying prominent positions will make statements so utterly at variance with the truth, to suit their present purposes.

The slave riot at Carlisle, has been so frequently alluded to, that we feel inclined to give a brief statement of the occurrence.

In 1847, Mr. Kennedy, of Hagerstown, Md., with one or two others came to Carlisle, in search of fugitive slaves. The slaves were recaptured by our civil officers and lodged in jail, until brought up for a hearing before Judge Hepburn. During the investigation, it was discovered that the Act of 1847, just passed, took all jurisdiction from the Court, in the case of fugitive slaves. The investigation was at once closed, and the judge told Mr. Kennedy, to take his slaves; a carriage was sent for, and in the act of getting into it, a large mob of colored men, who had gathered around the Court House, broke in and surrounded the carriage, in which two of the slaves had been taken. Mr. Kennedy, in the act of running, tripped and fell on the curbstone, severely injuring his knee. He was carried to a hotel and placed under the care of one of our best physicians. He remained, there for some weeks, and had so far recovered the use of his limb, that he was about to return home, when, in the evening, he intended to leave, he indulged heartily in eating some indigestible food, contrary to the advice of his physician, was taken suddenly ill in the night, and died before morning.

Prejudice could hardly say, that the accidental injury Mr. Kennedy received, was even the remote cause of his death, and had the citizens of the place, suspected an attempt to rescue, on the part of the blacks, it would have been effectually prevented. As it was, fifteen of them were convicted of riot, and sent to the Penitentiary.

The immediate friends of Mr. Kennedy, could not have regretted the occurrence more than the citizens of Carlisle, and it is a gross outrage on the part of Mr. Webster, to cast such an imputation on them, by a perversion of the facts.

SENAIOR CAMERON.

The free-soil, anti-tariff Republicans of New York, of which faction, Horace Greely assumes to be the mouth-piece, have been using every effort to induce Mr. Lincoln to reconsider his offer to Gen. Cameron, of a seat in his cabinet; but so far, we hope and believe, without effect.

The tariff record of Mr. Cameron does not suit the anti-tariff elements of New York, which, actuated by a narrow selfish policy, would strike down the industrial interests of Pennsylvania to build up their own; and the recent declarations of Mr. Cameron in the Senate, in favor of consolidation, so as to strengthen the Union men of the Border States, whose free-soil-proclivities are alarmed at the prospects of annexation; and hence he undertakes to read Mr. Cameron out of the party, in the following announcement:

In the Senate yesterday, according to our congressional reporter, Mr. Cameron announced his readiness to sustain the compromise propositions of Mr. Seward, and the Republican principles, and was duly complimented by the Southern Senators. This, in the presence of the Republican members of the Senate, is a most reprehensible act, and may be considered to have formally separated from the Republican party.

Mr. Cameron was truly reported, and he could well have any compromise, and make any reasonable concessions that would give peace to the country, and save the Union; and instead of being ostracized by the party, he is to-day, stronger than ever.

The following dispatch to the Philadelphia North American, settles the question for this present:

Harrisburg, Jan. 27.—Mr. P. Ensell, one of the Committee of Free-Republicans of Philadelphia, to Springfield, Mass., just returned to this place. He says the appointment of Gen. Simon Cameron as Secretary of the Treasury is certain. The opposition to his appointment, he states, was confined to a very small circle in this State, and principally from the free traders of New York.

The appointment of Mr. Cameron may still be an open question, but it is certainly no argument against him that he is willing to yield something of his political feeling in the common desire to heal the breach now existing between the North and the South. Mr. Greely and his satellites must be taught that the country now requires patriots, not politicians.

The Attack on Washington. Within the last few days, the editor of the New York Tribune, has become exceedingly alarmed at the idea of an attack on Washington, and urges the most extravagant measures for defence.

To quiet his apprehensions, we extract the following, from the Virginia correspondent of the Tribune, which we think, entitled to vastly more credit, than the diseased imaginings of Mr. Greely:

There is not a word of truth in the rumor that an armed force is being organized in Virginia for the purpose of invading the District of Columbia. The idea of any such illiberal expedition has never been seriously entertained by any man for a moment, and moreover there is not the slightest unusual activity in our military circles. I have never seen any parades, or less military order, in this city at least; and it becomes, as a sensible member of the House of Delegates said the other day, "we do not believe the people of the Northern States are a set of assassins, robbers, buccannors or such folk, to leave their businesses and their fire sides, and come down here and kill and plunder a people who have never harmed them—a people who have sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, every degree of congeniality, living at the North, with whom they are in constant fidelity and affectionate communication."

THE MEDIATION OF VIRGINIA.

The friends of the Union, at Washington, are much encouraged, by the prompt action taken in several States in response to the invitation to meet in Convention on the 4th inst. In our own Legislature a resolution has been passed, authorizing the Governor to appoint delegates on behalf of Pennsylvania.

A long list of names suggested, from which to select commissioners, were found in Wilmet, Packard, Finster, Fallock, and others, as if no one was competent unless he had been a Governor, or, at least, a candidate for that high office. We doubt the propriety of sending old politicians on such a mission. The Convention has resolutely refused to perform in which party politics must give way to patriotism, and therefore the commissioners ought to be men, fresh from the ranks of the people, who have no axe to grind.

The Attack on Fort Sumter.

The Stars and Stripes floating defiantly from Fort Sumter, is such a source of mortification to the self-pride of the South Carolinians, that they consider it now a point of honor to take it. The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore American, whose interesting letters are eagerly sought after, predicts that the attack on the Fort will not be much longer delayed. He states that in a recent debate in the Senate of South Carolina, on the appropriation of \$500,000 for military purposes, a prominent Senator refused to vote for the appropriation, because "he saw no hope of the taking of Fort Sumter. And would up his speech, by impugning the Government with weakness."

A. C. Garlington, a member of Gov. Pickens's cabinet, in his reply, said: "Let me tell the gentleman," continued he in a solemn voice of deep assurance: "Fort Sumter must fall—yes, sir, it must fall. This is the only purpose of South Carolina. It must fall! [Great sensation.] This utter in full consciousness of what I say, and I hope the announcement may go to the world."

Mr. Garlington further declared that every preparation was being made for all contingencies that may arise—that a corps of engineers was at this time considering the subject of taking the Fort.

The Special Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the Morrill Tariff bill for revision, have brought their labors to a close. No changes are recommended on it, though some schedules will be simplified. There is an effort making to reduce the duty on pig iron, and steel, but it will fail. Woolens are fixed at twelve cents per pound, instead of sixteen, as had been intended by Morrill's bill. Many details have been altered in order to arrive at a smoother working of the new system. The law is to go into effect on the first of April, and payment of the duties will be required in thirty days. Merchandise for shipment may be allowed six months more—honing. The loan provided for by the bill is increased from twenty-one to twenty-five millions of dollars. With interest up to the ordinary average, the new bill is expected to produce an annual revenue of fifty-eight millions of dollars per annum.

Saturday, Jan. 26.—In the House Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution "that the select committee of five, appointed on 7th inst., be instructed to inquire whether any secret organization, hostile to the Government of the United States, exists in the District of Columbia; if so, whether an officer or employee of the city of Washington, or officer or employee of the Federal Government in the Executive department are members thereof." This was passed after some debate. After some unimportant business, the consideration of the Committee of Thirty-three's report was resumed. A lengthy debate ensued between Messrs. Clark, of Missouri, Farnsworth, of Illinois, Gilmer, of North Carolina, and Alley, of Massachusetts. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, then obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

The proposition of Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania, that all members of the present Congress resign and that arrangements be made for a new election on the 22d of February, of members to serve until the 4th of March, meets with some favor, and it is said that fifty members have signed it. The idea is, that the new Congress, being fresh from the people, may adjust the present political difficulties.

Ten members of Congress from Virginia, have sent a manifesto to their constituents, urging accession, and declaring that the North retains all compromise. As a rejoinder to this, Senators Crittenden and Douglas, and Messrs. Milson, Butler and Harris, of Virginia, of the House, have united in a letter to Hon. James Barbour, of the Virginia Legislature, giving assurance that the prospect of a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of troubles is better than at any previous time, and hourly brightening.

Monday, Jan. 28.—In the U. S. Senate, the President sent in a special message calling attention to the resolutions passed by the Virginia Legislature, &c. The resolutions as presented to the President by ex-President Tyler, were then read, and together with the message, ordered to be printed. A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the Kansas bill with the Senate amendments.

In the House, a petition signed by 14,000 citizens of Massachusetts, and wrapped up in the American flag, was presented, asking for some peaceful adjustment of the national difficulties. The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was then resumed. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, spoke at some length. The Senate amendment to the Kansas bill was agreed to.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.—In the U. S. Senate, a number of private bills were considered, and at one o'clock the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up. Several amendments were adopted after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after some unimportant action, the consideration of the Committee of Thirty-three was resumed. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, took the floor, and spoke at some length. He was followed by Messrs. Harris, of Maryland; Winslow, of South Carolina, and Van Wyck, of New York. After the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Van Wyck the House adjourned.

"CITY ESTABLISHMENTS."—It is astonishing that with all the publications and exposures, relative to these swindling concerns, there should still be persons green enough to invest their money in such hands. The police of Philadelphia made a decent on the firm of R. R. West & Co., in Walnut street, last week, and arrested the parties. They had been doing a thriving business, receiving from 70 to 100 letters a day, each with money inclosed, in return for which the dupes were to receive jewelry worth about fifty cents a peck.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. Hines of the Harrisburg State Sentinel, has disposed of his establishment to William B. Sipes, Esq. The Sentinel is one of the most ably conducted Democratic journals in the State; and we doubt not, that under its present experienced head, it will still maintain its position.

Progress of Southern Rebellion.

Public attention is now directed, in a great measure to Florida, as the people of that State seem to rival South Carolina, in rebellious demonstrations. The last news from Pensacola, states that a body of troops, under command of Col. Chase, were busily engaged, making arrangements for an attack on Fort Pickens, by mounting guns, preparing loading batteries, &c. The United States Sloop-of-War Brooklyn, after taking on board, two companies of Artillery from Fort Monroe, has sailed under sealed orders, her destination supposed to be Pensacola. It is said also, that a portion of the iron squadron will be ordered to the same point.

Lieut. Slemmons in command of Fort Pickens, and the U. S. Steamer Wyandott, is anchored under the guns of the Fort; and will no doubt assist in repelling the attack.

The Jacksonville Southern Confederacy, in a letter from a correspondent at Tallahassee, gives some prominence to Mr. E. Powell, late Quarter Master's Sergeant, at Carlisle Barracks. Sergeant Powell was in charge of the Chatham and Apalachicola, at the mouth of the Chattahoochee river, when it was besieged by the Florida troops. As soon as they had forced an entrance, Powell faced the line, and thus addressed them: "Five minutes ago I was the commander of this arsenal; but, in consequence of the weakness of my command, I am obliged to surrender—an act which I have hitherto never had to do during my whole military career. If I had had a force equal to, or even half the strength of your own, I'd have walked over my dead body. You are here, and cannot content against you, nor consider myself a prisoner of war. Take my sword, Captain Jones!"

It is said that Gen. Hayne is the commander of the troops in the District. He is a Southern man, but true to the flag of the Union.

Lieut. George Haris, who resigned his commission in the army as First Lieutenant of the Third Regiment of Artillery in December 1859, is the gentleman who challenged Gen. Haris some days since.

Everything is being put in readiness for the concentration of the officers and such troops as can be made available for the protection of the Federal Capital. Fears are still excited by warnings. There is a report that Ex-Governor Wise has advised some friends to retire from the city. Still, with the preparations made, little danger need be apprehended.

The Army Quartermasters have contracted for one hundred men near the Capitol Hill, in order to be ready in case of any emergency.

It is said the Grand Jury have presented Godard Bailey for the larceny of the Indian trust lands. Mr. Russell is held as an accessory, and these parties, together with an ex-Secretary Floyd, of conspiring to defraud the Government.

Cassius M. Clay is now at Washington anxiously endeavoring to promote such a state of feeling between the extremists of both sections as will result in securing the cooperation of the border States with the Northern, in the settlement of the present difficulty.

The Legislature has agreed on the sovereign flag of South Carolina. It is to be of a blue ground, with a white oval centre piece, and a golden palmetto tree therein.

The U. S. District Court at New Orleans, has authorized the Governor to send volunteers to the assistance of Florida if needed, in case of a threatened invasion. The number of men is unlimited, and will be bound with pay.

The Steamer Columbia went ashore on Sullivan's Island, yesterday morning, while going out.

The weather has been tempestuous for a week past.

LOUISIANA.—On the 21th, the committee of fifteen reported the ordinance of secession, which was adopted by a vote of 118 yeas, to 6 nays.

The following resolution was also reported to the convention, with the ordinance: Resolved, That we, the people of Louisiana, recognize the right of the free navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, by all friendly States bordering thereon. Also, that we recognize the right of every State of the mouth of the Mississippi river, to all friendly States and powers, and do hereby declare our willingness to enter into stipulations to secure the exercise of these rights.

Information has been received by the Government, from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that the barracks about two miles below New Orleans, now occupied as a Marine Hospital, were taken possession of on the 11th ult., by Captain Bradford, of the State Infantry in the name of the State of Louisiana.

There were two hundred and sixteen invalids and convalescent patients in the hospital at the time it was seized. The Collector of Customs was required to immediately remove the patients who were confined to their beds as soon as practicable.

Such outrageous and inhuman conduct deserves the severest censure.

GEORGIA.—In the Georgia convention a report was submitted providing that no State be admitted into union with the Southern Confederacy, unless the same be a slaveholding State, and that any State admitted which shall subsequently abolish slavery be excluded from said Union. The report was tabled for the present.

An ordinance has been passed by the Convention resuming the State's authority over all territory heretofore ceded to the United States.

MISSOURI.—St. Luberts, Jan. 23.—Union flags are going up all over the country. A ninety-foot pole was raised at Melora yesterday, from which floated the Stars and Stripes. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening, at which Union resolutions of the strongest kind were passed unanimously. At eight o'clock this morning, a large number of citizens, from all directions, formed in line, and fired a salute of thirty-three guns for the Union.

HOONVILLE, Mo., Jan. 24.—One of the largest meetings ever held in Cooper county, met today at Bell Airs, and passed resolutions of a firm and decided character, in relation to the rights of the South, in favor of the Union, against secession, and in favor of the Crittenden or Douglas plans of adjustment.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The resolutions recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature in relation to the action of the New York Legislature (leading then and money to the President) to endorse the seceding States) came before the House yesterday. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The same resolutions were made the special order for to-day in the Senate.

A Democratic caucus, held last night, adopted resolutions similar to those of Mr. Crittenden. Advice from different parts of the State indicate a strong Union feeling, and the State Convention will be filled with conservative men.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Raleigh, Jan. 21.—Each House today passed their respective Convention bills, which, though dissimilar in some of their minor particulars, will be made to agree. Each bill submits the question of "Convention or no Convention," and elects delegates like Virginia. The election takes place on the 21st day of February. Everybody appears highly pleased with the result.

RALEIGH, Jan. 25.—A resolution to send Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February was passed. Also, a proposition to send Commissioners to Montgomery.

after measure was strongly opposed, and in no way under debate. The same proposition has been debated in the Senate, but no decision reached. Senator Briggs spoke this afternoon, making a conservative Southern-rights speech. Matters here move on slowly.

MISSISSIPPI.—A special dispatch to the Republican from Jackson, Jan. 23, says the Convention has elected seven delegates to the Southern Convention to meet at Montgomery. The Convention all's passed an ordinance to raise eight regiments of troops, and Jefferson Davis was elected Major General.

At Vicksburg a battery has been placed on the steamboat landing, by order of the Governor, and all boats descending the river, are forced to come to, and submit to a search. A similar battery, has been placed at Memphis, Tennessee.

Later reports state, that the Governor of Mississippi has removed the cannon, and directed intelligence to be sent to parties interested in forwarding merchandise, that no further obstructions will be offered in the way of free navigation.

MARYLAND.—Governor Hicks has appointed Hon. Beverly Johnson, Augustus W. Bradford, William S. Goldsborough, John W. Orin, and J. Dixon Roman, all devoted Union men, as Commissioners to meet the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, in Washington on the 4th of February. These gentlemen represent all sections of the State, Baltimore City, Eastern and Western shores, and Western Maryland.

It is said that Gen. Hayne is the commander of the troops in the District. He is a Southern man, but true to the flag of the Union.

Lieut. George Haris, who resigned his commission in the army as First Lieutenant of the Third Regiment of Artillery in December 1859, is the gentleman who challenged Gen. Haris some days since.

Everything is being put in readiness for the concentration of the officers and such troops as can be made available for the protection of the Federal Capital. Fears are still excited by warnings. There is a report that Ex-Governor Wise has advised some friends to retire from the city. Still, with the preparations made, little danger need be apprehended.

The Army Quartermasters have contracted for one hundred men near the Capitol Hill, in order to be ready in case of any emergency.

It is said the Grand Jury have presented Godard Bailey for the larceny of the Indian trust lands. Mr. Russell is held as an accessory, and these parties, together with an ex-Secretary Floyd, of conspiring to defraud the Government.

Cassius M. Clay is now at Washington anxiously endeavoring to promote such a state of feeling between the extremists of both sections as will result in securing the cooperation of the border States with the Northern, in the settlement of the present difficulty.

The Legislature has agreed on the sovereign flag of South Carolina. It is to be of a blue ground, with a white oval centre piece, and a golden palmetto tree therein.

The U. S. District Court at New Orleans, has authorized the Governor to send volunteers to the assistance of Florida if needed, in case of a threatened invasion. The number of men is unlimited, and will be bound with pay.

The Steamer Columbia went ashore on Sullivan's Island, yesterday morning, while going out.

The weather has been tempestuous for a week past.

LOUISIANA.—On the 21th, the committee of fifteen reported the ordinance of secession, which was adopted by a vote of 118 yeas, to 6 nays.

The following resolution was also reported to the convention, with the ordinance: Resolved, That we, the people of Louisiana, recognize the right of the free navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, by all friendly States bordering thereon. Also, that we recognize the right of every State of the mouth of the Mississippi river, to all friendly States and powers, and do hereby declare our willingness to enter into stipulations to secure the exercise of these rights.

Information has been received by the Government, from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that the barracks about two miles below New Orleans, now occupied as a Marine Hospital, were taken possession of on the 11th ult., by Captain Bradford, of the State Infantry in the name of the State of Louisiana.

There were two hundred and sixteen invalids and convalescent patients in the hospital at the time it was seized. The Collector of Customs was required to immediately remove the patients who were confined to their beds as soon as practicable.

Such outrageous and inhuman conduct deserves the severest censure.

GEORGIA.—In the Georgia convention a report was submitted providing that no State be admitted into union with the Southern Confederacy, unless the same be a slaveholding State, and that any State admitted which shall subsequently abolish slavery be excluded from said Union. The report was tabled for the present.

An ordinance has been passed by the Convention resuming the State's authority over all territory heretofore ceded to the United States.

MISSOURI.—St. Luberts, Jan. 23.—Union flags are going up all over the country. A ninety-foot pole was raised at Melora yesterday, from which floated the Stars and Stripes. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening, at which Union resolutions of the strongest kind were passed unanimously. At eight o'clock this morning, a large number of citizens, from all directions, formed in line, and fired a salute of thirty-three guns for the Union.

HOONVILLE, Mo., Jan. 24.—One of the largest meetings ever held in Cooper county, met today at Bell Airs, and passed resolutions of a firm and decided character, in relation to the rights of the South, in favor of the Union, against secession, and in favor of the Crittenden or Douglas plans of adjustment.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The resolutions recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature in relation to the action of the New York Legislature (leading then and money to the President) to endorse the seceding States) came before the House yesterday. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The same resolutions were made the special order for to-day in the Senate.

A Democratic caucus, held last night, adopted resolutions similar to those of Mr. Crittenden. Advice from different parts of the State indicate a strong Union feeling, and the State Convention will be filled with conservative men.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Raleigh, Jan. 21.—Each House today passed their respective Convention bills, which, though dissimilar in some of their minor particulars, will be made to agree. Each bill submits the question of "Convention or no Convention," and elects delegates like Virginia. The election takes place on the 21st day of February. Everybody appears highly pleased with the result.

RALEIGH, Jan. 25.—A resolution to send Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February was passed. Also, a proposition to send Commissioners to Montgomery.

LEGISLATIVE.

Monday Jan. 28.—In the Senate, Messrs. Finney, Smith, Hall and Schmidt, were appointed a committee of Federal Relations.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution, accepting the propositions of the Legislature of Virginia, and empowering the Governor to appoint Commissioners to proceed to Washington to meet the Commissioners of other States, on the 4th of February next.

The resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing the appointment of Miles Green, A. J. Jones and Dr. Geo. Dock, Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Smith presented a bill providing compensation for the owners of fugitive slaves, in cases where they have escaped by reason of mobs and riots, which was referred to a select committee of five.

Resolutions from the House were agreed to in favor of the passage of the Morrill tariff bill by Congress, and inviting Mr. Lincoln to visit Harrisburg.

In the House, a message was received from the Governor, enclosing the Tennessee and Virginia resolutions. Mr. Thomas submitted a resolution, which was rejected, providing for the appointment of a Committee of Nine on Federal Relations.

Joint resolutions were offered to appoint Commissioners to meet those from other States at Washington on the 4th inst., pursuant to the Virginia proposition. A committee was appointed to invite President Lincoln to Harrisburg, on his way to Washington.

Tuesday, 29.—In the Senate, the bill relative to the appointment of Commissioners, was passed, and the number fixed at seven.

In the House, several private bills were passed, among them an act to fix the boundaries of the borough of Mechanicsburg, in this county.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—The following, concerning Dickinson College, we clip from the Baltimore Clipper, of Saturday last:—

We are informed that fears are entertained in respect to the continued existence of Dickinson College, P. A. S. This Institution loses her charter when the number of her students does not exceed ninety; and should fall below that number, as they threaten to do, the number will be reduced below this standard.

This item we clipped from the Harrisburg Telegraph last week, and contradicted, by stating that there is no provision in the charter, limiting the number of students; nor are there any southern students in College, who threaten to secede! And as the fee-simple to the College property is vested in the Board of Trustees, no "fears" need be entertained on the subject.

The paragraph first appeared in the Washington Star, and the writer must have drawn largely on his imagination for facts, when he was able to crowd 50 many errors into seven lines.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.—The breaking up of the Anti Slavery meeting, recently by the citizens of Boston has given the abolitionists an opportunity to cry out lustily against what they call "an invasion of the right of free speech," which is exercised for honest, rational purposes. But free speech, from the mouths of such fanatics as Garrison, Wendell Phillips, of the North, or Wigfall, Tombs and Fremont, of the South, because an abomination and accursed—a public nuisance, which ought to be repressed by an abridgment of the right.

BACK-BONE.—We hear a great deal said about people not having "back-bone," because they are conciliatory and conservative in their views of public affairs. It has been well said that a back-bone is only useful, while it remains yielding and flexible. We commend this idea to these very upright gentlemen, who would have the world believe that their back bone and will are both inflexible.

RESIGNATION.—Among the recent resignations of Army officers, we find that of Capt. Wm. D. Smith, Second Regiment of Dragoons, who has offered his services to the Governor of Georgia.

CHAMBERSBURG LATELY.—The next session of this flourishing Institution, under the care of Rev. Henry Reever, will open on the 12th inst.

THE question whether the State of Alabama could wholly secede from the Union and adopt a new revenue system without the consent of the Federal Government is easily answered in the negative if regard be had to the following clause in the ordinance passed by the Convention that formed her State Government preparatory to her admission into the Union:

"This Convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this State, do accept the proposition offered by the act of Congress under which they were admitted; and this Convention, for and in behalf of the people inhabiting this State, do ordain, agree, and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the waste or unappropriated lands within this State, and that all such lands shall remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and that all navigable waters within this State, shall forever remain public highways, free to the citizens of this State and of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor imposed by this State; and this ordinance is hereby irrevocable without consent of the United States."

The Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade have been making a visit East, and while at Washington, had an interview with the President and others. During the meeting, President Buchanan said:

"I am, Mr. Lincoln, very glad to see you, and to power as much as I shall retire from it, he will be a happy man." Senator Seward, in the course of his conversation with the members of the Board, said:—"Heretofore the cry to save the Union has been raised from the Union was not in danger. I tell you, my friends, the question of slavery is not to be taken into account. We are to save the Union, then we save all the rest that is worth saving." General Scott, who was subsequently visited, and that he was in Chicago when there were not more than twelve houses there. "I hope to be a prisoner in your hands," he said. "I most cordially was extended to the Western visitors."

ILLINOIS.—Springfield, Jan. 27.—Telegraph advices have been received by Governor Yates, from the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, and other Northern States, suggesting the propriety of joining in a Convention, to be held at Washington in February, to devise proper remedies for the adjustment of the present difficulties. The appointment of five Commissioners from each State is recommended. Governor Yates has finally decided to join in the movement. In this it is supposed he has acted upon the advice of Mr. Lincoln.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—Chicago, Jan. 26.—A fire at Manassas, Wis., destroyed the home of Wm. Castigan, postmaster of that village. Four children, aged from four to ten years, perished in the flames.

Town and County Matters.

Metropolitan Register for 1860. Table with columns: JAN., FEB., MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER. Rows: T. o'clk., 2 o'clk., 9 o'clk., Daily, Mean, Rain.

PUBLIC SALES.—Joseph McGinnis, 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 Centreville, will sell on the 6th day of March, cows, young cattle, farming implements, and household furniture.

ABRAHAM DUNN, at his residence in Frankford twp., near the Snyder's mill, will sell at public sale, on the 26th inst., horses, cows, young cattle, and a general stock of farming implements.

JACOB ENSMINGER, Jr., will sell on the 22nd day of February, at his residence in Frankford twp., near Blossville, horses, cows, young cattle, hogs and farming implements.

The executors of HENRY ENCK, dec'd., will sell on the 6th day of March, at his residence in Monroe twp., one mile east of Churchtown, horses, cows, young cattle, hogs and a large lot of farming implements, &c.

M. FISHER, at his residence in Hogestown, will sell, on the 23rd day of February, one saddle horse, a three year old colt, 30 head of sheep, and a variety of other articles.

Rev. B. H. Naidal, D. D. of Brooklyn, will deliver the address before the Literary Societies of Dickinson College, at their Anniversary on the day before the Commencement in July next. John Carson Esq., of Baltimore, will deliver the Alumni Address on the same occasion.

SLEIGHING.—Frequent falls of snow within the last few days, have made the sleighing excellent, and the jingle of the bells is incessant on gay parties, well clad in buff-colored skins along at a 2 1/2 pace. However the warm sun has produced a run on the snow banks, and they are fast going into liquidation.

THE TOWN CLOCK.—The editor of the Volunteer suggests the propriety of substituting glass dials for the Town Clock, in place of those now in use. The idea is a good one, and ought to be noted on it. The expense would be but a trifle compared to the convenience.

TOUTACHE.—This disease can be cured by Dr. KEYSER'S TOUTACHE REMEDY, prepared by him, in Philadelphia, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cts. each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for colic and teething gums, and its worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by S. Elliott.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—We have been favored with a copy of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, for the year ending June 4, 1860. It embodies an interesting review of the past history and the present condition of the common schools of Pennsylvania, with reports from the several County Superintendents, and tabular statements of the various districts. We give the following statistics in regard to our county.