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A. N. BARKER

Repository and Transcript

CHAMBERSBURG

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 21, 1860.

For the Repository and Transcript, PUBLISH OUR STARRY BANNER NOW

Fling out our starry banner now / O'er verdant vale and mountain brow / For true as steel a Nation's vow...

The voice goes up along the sea / That greets the leaving surging sea / From lips that now speak bold and free...

Like meteor flashing o'er the sea / The beacon fire of liberty / Directs the army of the free...

But true to that immortal chart / Of which all freedom claim a part / Let every patriotic heart / Beat loyal, true and free...

Not lo! there comes a living tide / From granite hills and mountain side / To exalt a Nation's pride...

No more the white man's slave / For every crying dastard slave / That gaged the lips of true and brave...

Rejoice, then, gallant sons of toil / For honest men will not be sold / Our fair and consecrated soil...

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 1860. M. R. N.

Practical and Common Sense Views OF A SOUTHERN MAN.

Hon. B. F. Moore, of Raleigh, North Carolina, in a letter addressed to Hon. S. H. ROGERS, submits some very practical and common-sense views upon the subject of disunion...

Disunion, even under necessity, would be among the saddest of human events, a wise people will, therefore, avoid it if possible...

In any attempt to sunder the Union on account of slavery I fear a deep agitation among ourselves. I fear that when the disunionist, under the plea of protecting slavery, shall demand of the people to calculate the value of the Union, not a few of them, in the agony of their feelings, in the prospect of misery, and the increase of their burdens, will be induced, in the excitement of the time to retort, and demand in turn the value of slavery...

Franklin AND Repository and Transcript

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necessary, if we mean to preserve our faith and protect our domestic safety against our neighbors of the border, let us be sure that they are necessary to escape, and moreover that they will enable us to escape, a worse fate.

The apparent and probable calamities of disunion are not half told in the certain and general imposition on our people of thirty millions, with a certain increase for all time to come; while the products of our industry shall be carried to us and our wants from abroad shall be brought to us in British bottoms, allowed to monopolize all the commerce of the new Republic as the price of her favor and proposed protection.

1. That one which now, for the first time in the history of the Government, is demanded, namely, That Congress shall pass a slave code for the Territories; will never be heard of in the new Republic; for no more slave territory, nor territory of any kind, will be added to the Southern Republic. All hopes in Central America will perish, if not by emigration thither and settlement of the opponents of slavery, yet by the destitution of maritime strength in the new Republic; and, if they perish by neither of these, they will be crushed beneath that universal British protection to be extended by England alike to Central America and our Southern Republic.

2. The rendition of fugitive slaves. This will cease with the right to demand it. Great Britain receives with open arms all who reach Canada. All other nations adopt the same rule. And the United States have ever submitted to this universal law. The South has yielded to it in silence, and after dissolution, will have neither strength nor compact to enforce or insist upon it.

3. The agitation of the question of slavery. Will that be hushed in our Southern Republic? It is very certain that unless we change our own conduct, it will be none the less agitated. When have the majority of our political orators ceased to make that their eternal and never ending theme of discussion? In and out of Congress we have had our full share of this sin.

Now, when a line shall be drawn around the slave holding Republic, which will exclude all other people from lawful council on the subject of slavery, is there any prospect that agitation will cease? Will the advocates for any extreme proposition on the subject of slavery be quiet? Has it not always been characteristic of them to push their opinions regardless of opposition among the moderate of their own fellow-citizens?

And now, sir, after the Southern Republic shall be established, will the advocate for opening the slave trade be quiet under the idea that the area of slavery will be then fixed, while so many millions of acres of cotton lands still remain in forest? Will he cease to agitate the question, though the prices of that great staple may be low, and the supply excessive, so long as there shall be many labor without slaves? Will the white man laborer in the South, taught that while men cannot labor in a Southern soil, be certain that our ports shall remain closed against the importation of Africans, and so preserve the high prices of slaves, while one freeman among us owns a hundred, and a hundred freemen among us not one apiece? Think you that on the question of opening this mine of promised wealth, the two classes will not be arrayed in opposition? The one to preserve the value of its property and the country from being Africanized, and the other to become as wealthy as its neighbor, though the country shall be Africanized? And do you doubt which of the parties will carry the day? For remember, that no small number of the influential people of the South have been for several years arguing that there is more sin (if sin there be at all) in slavery in holding to bondage tutored and civilized Africans than in reducing to bondage, in a land of Christianity and civilization, the untaught heathen

and rude barbarian. Avarice, the love of indolence, and the agrarian plea will prevail against the wiser counsels of the few; and the pulpit even will become fervid under popular favor, and reproduce the buried sermons of by-gone centuries to support the popular sentiment.

The question will be in our midst and in full agitation within two years after the formation of a Southern Republic, if she can be at peace with her neighbor, unless the fear of depopulating Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky at once of slaves—for these States will never hold slaves when they get so low in price as to cease to be valuable estate, as well in the South as at home—or the fear of offending English alliances (to which all disunionists look as their palladium in separation) shall restrain the trade. These will be the only guards against the revival of a traffic as wicked as unwise—detested now and detested then by every State North of South Carolina and Alabama. Let us not shut our eyes to the probable consequences of disunion. Let us look around and ahead. I have no respect for the head or heart that would fire us to madness, and, taking advantage of our blindness, lead us to the precipice of danger where, unaware of the next fatal step in the dark, we would be precipitated to the bottom without any warning of our danger.

Such a counsellor can be no friend of the people, nor of popular institutions. He that would so delude the people by cheating them into an irrevocable position of unseen peril, would drive them with the sword wherever such means might be placed in his hands. I have asked those who favor disunion for their dividing line and their scheme of Government. I have seldom received any other answer than "Oh! we can take care of ourselves." On one occasion only I have heard the outline of a scheme of peace and safety—this was from one who has long been in public life, and by his party is regarded as an able statesman. It is very simple, and would be very efficient if practicable. It is to have on the dividing border a territory of one hundred miles in width peopled by pro-slavery men, without a slave in it. An abolition element of vast power and activity introduced into a slave State to secure slavery! Let not the absurdity of the device provoke a smile, but rather encourage our hopes for an everlasting Union. The scheme, if practicable, may perhaps be an equivalent for the present constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

But, seriously, I think every man ought to look this question of disunion full in the face. If it be clear that a severance will permanently improve our condition as a people; if after it we shall be as independent of the powers of the North, and as able to secure ourselves against their attacks as now; if we shall, after inviting the oppressed of other lands to seek an asylum here, be as able to give them the protection of citizenship whenever, over the broad surface of the ocean or land, they may be insulted or aggrieved, as we are now, then mighty impediments to disunion are removed. But if there is not absolute certainty that we shall be in this situation after that event, then let every patriot turn quickly from the mad seduction, lest his country be precipitated into imbecility and dishonor, and her star fall to rise no more.

I shall not stop to argue these propositions. They carry with them their own conclusions, and the madness which would affirm them, has no cure but the judgment of God. These will come in the very day and freshness of the greatest folly and crime of the age.

Against this fatal conclusion of American independence and American liberty I pray that every man of our party may lift his prayers and his counsel.

I am sincerely yours, B. F. MOORE.

THE SOUTHERN SECESSION MOVEMENT

SENATOR HAMMOND'S RESIGNATION IMMEDIATE. Washington, Nov. 15.—It seems that the resignation of Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, is immediate. A letter has been received here directing his personal effects to be sent forthwith to South Carolina.

The Collector at Beaufort, S. C., has unwillingly indicated his resignation, being officiating, he says, to serve under a Republican administration.

It has heretofore been stated that the subject of an address on the present difficulties in the South was under Executive consideration; but it now appears that the idea is abandoned in view of the early meeting of Congress, to whom, by the Constitution, the President is required to "give information of the state of the Union."

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 15.—The Charleston Mercury says the Mayor has issued a proclamation prohibiting stowage passengers from landing at Charleston, unless the owners of the ships or steamers bringing them enter bonds to maintain them if they become incumbrances.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 15.—Last night there was a grand torchlight procession of 600 "mutineers," composed of the military and freemen. Ex-Speaker Orr made a speech, espousing secession. Congressman Keitt and others made similar speeches.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 15.—The Governor's

proclamation will be issued on the 6th of December, the election of delegates to take place on the 24th proximo, and the Convention to meet on the 7th of January.

Milledgeville, Nov. 15.—The leading men of all parties have been in conference here, and have unanimously agreed to call a State Convention, to recommend resistance—the time and mode of doing it to be settled by the Convention. A good feeling prevailed.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 15.—In the Senate, considerable discussion has resulted from the motion referring the militia appropriation bill for arms and munitions to the Finance Committee. The bill provided that the money thus appropriated shall be subject to the control of the Governor.

Many Senators objected to placing the sword and purse in the same hands. The proposed reference failed. The consideration of the bill will be proceeded with in regular order, and will be passed.

A bill was introduced suspending the collection of debts till 1861.

A resolution was introduced giving power to the Governor, in case of an attempt by the Federal authorities to coerce the seceding States, to employ the military force of Georgia to resist such coercion. The resolution will pass.

Senator Toombs made a powerful secession speech on Wednesday night. Mr. Bartow, of Savannah, followed, urging the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, with sovereignty in the Federal power, all State lines to be obliterated.

Virginia.—Extra Session of the Legislature Called.—Richmond, Nov. 15.—Gov. Letcher has called an extra session of the State Legislature, to meet on the 7th of January, to take into consideration the present condition of affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary to take in this emergency.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AT BALTIMORE.—Baltimore, Nov. 15.—There is a better feeling in commercial circles to-day. There was a moderate run on the Citizens' Bank, but all demands were promptly met, and the best informed express full confidence in the soundness of that institution.

Many manufacturing establishments, clothing, &c., have reduced the number of their employees, which affects severely the working classes; but it is hoped that confidence will soon be restored and the former activity in trade resumed.

DEPRECIATION OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE MONEY.—Augusta, Ga., Nov. 15.—The brokers of this city by Kentucky and Tennessee money at 5 per cent. discount, payable in Georgia and South Carolina money.

SECESSION IN FLORIDA.—Washington, Nov. 15.—A despatch received at Charleston, from the Governor of Florida, states that Florida goes with South Carolina.

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS IN KENTUCKY.—St. Louis, Nov. 15.—Union demonstrations will soon take place in Boone and Randolph counties.

TAXATION FOR DISUNION RESISTED.—Last winter the Alabama Legislature passed a bill authorizing a tax of \$200,000 to be raised to defray the expense of arming the State, and giving the Governor power to appoint two Commissioners from each county, with power to determine the course which the State should take in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election. The tax-gatherer of Alabama are now collecting this tax; and a portion of the citizens of Madison county, Alabama, assembled together and solemnly resolved to resist its collection.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE

The debate in the South Carolina Legislature on the motion of a patriotic member to vote a million of dollars for the use and defense of the State in its present exigencies, affords a little inkling of the difficulties which will be likely to await that body in its progress toward disunion and independence.

All at once, on the mention of this large sum of money, the members of the Legislature seemed to be inspired with the necessity of caution and deliberation. The look-before-you-leap policy, which, in the mere matter of going out of the Union, had been quite neglected, when the suggestion was made of this provision for paying the expenses of the operation, or a part of them, seemed suddenly to recur to the minds of members in full force. It was urged that the resolution should go to the Committee of Ways and Means, not merely upon the question of how the money should be raised, but whether so large a sum was needed at all. Prudent and calm councils, it was suggested, were not inconsistent with high resolves and firm determinations.

The Legislature, Mr. McGowan thought, was prepared to vote any amount necessary to arm the State, but he did not wish, in this short-hand way, to vote more than was necessary. He was opposed to any action prompted by impulse and passion. He was for acting in such a manner as not to be put under the necessity of taking steps backward. Another member quoted a pamphlet, which had been distributed about the House, in which the expense of arming the State was estimated at half a million only.

Mr. B. J. Johnson—a member, we apprehend, from the upper country—took the occasion of throwing quite a firebrand into the House. He did not like to commit himself to the raising of money without knowing whence or from whom it was to come. He hoped it would be raised in such a manner as not to prove a burden upon the poorer classes of the State. He suggested it as a principle to be kept in sight, through the whole progress of this affair, that the property which it was proposed especially to defend, should be made to bear the burden of its own protection; in other words, that, since this secession business, was gone into for the special benefit of slave property, slave property ought to be taxed to pay the expense of it.

Another member thought that four hundred thousand dollars might do for the present; when the mover of the resolution, chagrined at the backwardness of his fellow-members, preferred to withdraw his proposition rather than to have it prove a failure. Finally, after a debate, of which we have no detailed report, the whole subject of raising money, both the amount and the method, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

If the South Carolinians really intend to secede and set up for themselves, they must learn to get over this hesitancy and squeamishness in the matter of taxes and money.—What is a million of dollars in the way of warlike and defensive operations? A mere drop in the bucket, as they may learn by consulting the records of the War Department at Washington. That sum might go a good way in paying the expenses of South Carolina as a State merely of the Union; but South Carolina as an independent nation, under her lone-star, palmetto flag, and with her army, her navy, her fortifications, her minute men, and her volunteers, to say nothing of her foreign Embassadors and other high public functionaries, will find a million of dollars but a small item in the way of her expenditures.

Then, again, it is a pretty delicate question, that of taxing the people who own no slaves for the special benefit of those who do.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE VOTE IN 1848, IN 1852, AND IN 1856.

As it may be of interest to our readers to take a survey of the change in the political condition of the country during the last twelve years, we give below the votes at the Presidential elections during that period:—

1848. Taylor, Whig.....1,362,232
Van Buren, Democrat.....1,285,795
Free Soil.....291,378
Total vote.....2,939,405
Taylor's majority over Cass.....138,437

1852. Pierce, Democrat.....1,596,395
Scott, Whig.....1,393,089
Hale, Free Soil.....158,123
Total vote.....3,147,607
Pierce's majority over Scott.....203,306

1856. Buchanan, Democrat.....1,238,232
Fremont, Republican.....1,341,514
Fillmore, American.....875,707
Total vote.....3,455,453
Buchanan's majority over Fremont.....496,717

A RUNAWAY, DESERTION, AND RECLAMATION.—A few months ago a travelling agent for one of the heavy dry goods merchants in New York city formed the acquaintance of the only daughter of one of the New York bankers. The lady was young, accomplished, beautiful, but too susceptible. The traveling agent was smitten, as he avowed; took his "lady love" to the opera, the theatre, and the Japanese ball, and finally proposed his elopement. The lady objected, but, like many others, consented at last, and one evening, under pretence of visiting one of the theatres, they took the cars, and arrived in Detroit on the 14th of last month. Instead of going, as the lady desired, direct to a clergyman, to have the matrimonial knot tied, the seducer took his victim to a house in which he declared a relative of his resided, and there the ruin of the girl was accomplished under promise of marriage. For nearly two weeks the young girl pleaded, but in vain, that her seducer should marry her, but he being relentless, she wrote to her parents, and on the morning of election day they both arrived, and, seeking the lost one, found her, and, without a word of reproach, took her to their arms and forgave her all. The next thing was to find the seducer, but he fled, and has not since been seen in this vicinity. On Wednesday morning the re-converted trio departed for New York.—Detroit Tribune.

AID FOR THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.—Three car loads of provisions arrived at Atchison, K. T., on the 13th inst., for the relief of the settlers in this Territory, making six car loads within a week, and each car load averaging from six to eight tons.

Teams were waiting to be loaded from Greenwood, Butler, Breckinridge, and Otto Counties. Supplies are to be given to those only who have proper credentials from the neighborhood from which they come, and are duly authorized by the Relief Committee to receive them.

The settlers in some portions of the Territory will need help throughout the Winter.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

P. T. Barnum is now in Philadelphia with the view of selecting a site for a Museum.

The Jail at Boonsboro' Md., was burned on Wednesday morning of last week.

Lincoln carried his own ward, city, county and State. He also carried Douglas' ward, city, county and State.

On Monday 4,742 Bushels of potatoes from the British provinces arrived at Philadelphia.

Two young men have been fined in Allentown for tearing down handbills.—Served 'em right.

The subscriptions raised in France for the relief of the Syrian Christians amount to 404,165 francs.

The value of the hop crop of the United States this year, is estimated at \$4,000,000—nearly all produced in Oregon, Oregon and Madison counties, New York.

Green corn, beans, radishes and the general run of early vegetables, are in the market again from the second crop at Brownsville, Texas.

A body, recently exhumed at Croton, N. Y., which has been buried 25 years, was found completely petrified, and every feature perfect.

Tea has been received in New York from Japan. It can be furnished at a lower cost than China teas of a corresponding quality.

A man, named Fid, has been arrested at Altice, Indiana, charged with the murder of Col. Davenport, at Davenport, Iowa, about 14 or 15 years ago.

In Lowell, Mass., there are fifty-two mills with a total capital stock of \$13,400,000; total number of spindles 400,890; of looms 12,139; of females employed 8,772; of males employed 4,250.

The total number of bales of cotton raised in Tennessee for the year ending August 31, 1860, was 108,676, valued at \$5,433,899. For the year previous it was only 86,321, valued at \$1,265,950.

A libel suit, damages \$10,000, has been commenced against the American Agriculturist, for cautioning the public against buying certain waste lands on Long Island without personal examination.

The Grand Jury of Campbell county, Virginia, have found a true bill against Geo. W. Hardwick, editor of the Lynchburg Republican, for shooting and killing Joseph Bateman, a Virginian, at Lynchburg last June. He has been acquitted.

The largest paper mill in the United States, is that of the Messrs. Perse & Brooks, at Windsor Locks, Conn., producing daily seven and a half tons of paper, worth some \$5,800.

An Albany barber having a very intemperate man to shave on Sunday, begged him to keep his mouth shut, as it was a punishable offence to open a rum hole on the Sabbath.

The richest man in Great Britain is the Marquis of Westminster, whose annual income is about \$7,000,000—as much as the whole estate probably of Mr. Astor, the New York millionaire.

New, then, hearties, said a gallant captain, you have a tough battle before you. Fight like heroes till your powder is gone then—run. I am a little lame and I'll start now.

A few days ago, at New Orleans, a man named Martin Porter deliberately shot dead a courtesan named Emelie Scull, with whom he lived, and immediately blew out his own brains. They were both recently from New York.

Twenty-five ships, three barkes, two brigs, two schooners, ten tow-boats, and eleven other steamers, arrived at New Orleans on Sunday, October 28, and there were nine ships, one brig and one schooner below coming up.

Scott James, a wealthy farmer, residing near Winston, North Carolina, went a few days ago, to the residence of Lewis Juncos, one of his tenants, for the purpose of giving him notice to quit. An altercation ensued, when Juncos shot him dead. Juncos was arrested.

Prentice says: "An Ohio farmer, speaking of the crops, says that 'in some things the earth has failed during the past season to do her appointed work.' The fact is, she drank a good deal too much during the spring and the early summer."

A young dog, alive and kicking, was picked up at sea, on the 9th of September, in lat. 10 deg. 15 min. N., 24 deg. 23 min. W., by the British ship Augusta Jessie, which arrived on the 18th ult., at Queenstown from Cochin. No vessel was in sight at the time.

The trial in the mysterious murder of a wealthy old lady, at Steney, London, resulted in the conviction of Mallin, the man who came forward as an informer, and charged an innocent man with the commission of the deed. Sentence of death has been passed upon Mallin.

The receipts of wheat, at Chicago, show an excess of 6,140,000 bushels over those of last year; which, at a moderate estimate, gives to the West \$7,000,000 more on account of its wheat crop than was received in 1859. The amount of corn received is stated at 14,935,891 bushels, against 4,733,615 for 1859.

The postage collected in the State of South Carolina for the last year, of which we have official returns, amounted to \$91,600.—The cost of transporting the mails throughout the State was \$192,216. In Massachusetts the same year the post office receipts were \$32,184, and the expenses \$163,091.

Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 21, 1860.

In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened.—Washington.

HOW THEY ACT.

As in every country where a privileged few control the government, so in this, a small minority claim the right of ruling. As in other lands, so here, the aristocracy arrogate to themselves superior authority. When the great bulk of society, the masses of humanity, become restless under the yoke which self-constituted dictators impose, and rise in their strength, asserting and maintaining their equality, and, with one noble effort, burst the shackles which for many years held them captive, the pigmies who had assumed their government bluster with impotent rage. The history of our race furnishes innumerable instances corroborating this view of the case.

A few years since, the men who lived here, and acted their part in the great drama of life, became dissatisfied with the depressing rule of their self-made masters,—the king and parliament of Great Britain,—and, after repeated attempts to get justice without succeeding, upon mature deliberation, declared their independence of the mother country, and, appealing to God for protection in their hour of need, drew the sword, in self-defense, and after a long and bloody struggle, gained the object of their fond desires—the undisputed right to make and execute their own laws. With the right of self-government arose the necessity of establishing a form of society for mutual security and assistance. Various plans were considered, many systems discussed, one only adopted—the great, glorious democratic-republican method—the right of the majority to exercise the authority of forming and carrying out all needed rules and regulations for the peaceful and prosperous enjoyment of civil and religious blessings by the people.

At the time of the establishing of our excellent system of laws, as at this time, the inhuman practice of holding human beings in bondage—worse than Egyptian—prevailed throughout nearly all the States of the Confederacy. Those, however, who were the owners of slaves, as all other classes of society, looked upon the system as debasing in the extreme. Every person hoped to see it abated, as a nuisance and an evil, within their own lives, hoping that in its stead would rise up the glorious method which does obtain in all the Free States, and which has made them so great—the paid labor of willing, industrious free hands.

After some time a new race of men arose, a new set of politicians took hold of the reins of power, and that which stank in the nostrils of their ancestors became to them most deliciously fragrant; that which all men at the time of the forming of our present Constitution denounced as abominable, outrageous, wicked and execrable became to the new lights an institution ordained as a blessing to humanity by high heaven. These latter, as they had assumed a more reckless position endeavored to make the people of all portions of the land adopt their wicked theory as the only genuine basis of Republicanism. The two parties then in existence—the Democratic and the Whig—yielded to a great extent to the imperious demand. The Whig party for so doing became extinct.

Notwithstanding destruction overtook the Whig party for its attempt at yielding obedience to the behests of slavery, the par-blind zealots, mad in their infatuation with the "peculiar institution," rushed, impetuously into the ranks of the Democracy, determined, through its superior partisan organization, to accomplish their wild purpose. No party ever did or ever could have espoused a cause (bad though it was in itself) with more reckless zeal than did the Democracy the dogma of South Carolina—the Divine origin of slavery. Notwithstanding this same rock was that upon which the old Whig ship foundered, yet the oligarchy and the party disregarded the warnings of history and voluntarily undertook to accomplish the daring feat of convincing men against their will that evil was good, and good was evil.

After the Democratic party, by dodging round the question, succeeded in carrying into power the existing administration, and secured for the South about all they had formerly claimed, the tug of war only began. Having yielded so much, their rulers determined to compel all who adhered to the party to give up even their conscience into the keeping of the dictators of party creeds; but here the first difficulty occurred. The more honorable of the Northern Democracy rebelled; refused utterly to concede so much authority to any set of men—even if they did be-

long to the privileged class, the oligarchy of the South.

For no other offense than acting the part of freemen, these Northern Democrats have been shamefully traduced by those for whom they have so long battled; and now, that a majority of the people—at least as much of a majority as secured the election of several pro-slavery Presidents—have decided that Freedom has rights worthy of respect, see how the hot-bloods are acting.

UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

At the approaching session of our State Legislature, that body will be called upon to elect some one to fill the seat now occupied by Ex-Governor Bigler, in the United States Senate. The names of a number of distinguished gentlemen have been brought before the public in connection with that position, prominent among which, is that of Col. A. K. McClure, of Franklin. This suggestion we most earnestly and cordially endorse, believing that it would be responded to by a very large body of the Republicans of the State. No man in the party did more during the late Presidential struggle to secure the triumph in Pennsylvania, which has placed her in the front rank of Republican States, nor has any one shown more tact or ability in the management of a campaign. Uttering and vigilant from the very commencement of the contest, down to the hour when victory perched upon our standard, he left nothing undone which a faithful man could do for the advancement of a righteous cause. Both on the stump and with his pen, he was ready at all times to meet and refute the false and unscrupulous charges which were made against his party by a reckless and corrupt foe, and no man either in or out of the State met them more successfully.

Col. A. K. McClure has certainly given ample evidence that he possesses a mind of more than ordinary power, which will, at no distant day, place him among the most marked men of the nation. From the ranks of the people, he has risen in an incredibly short space of time to be one of the most eminent men in our State. If services such as he has bestowed upon the party, coupled with talents which have carried him over every obstacle to the proud position which he now holds, is worthy of reward, no man is better entitled to a seat in the United States Senate than Col. A. K. McClure.

The above just and handsome compliment to Col. A. K. McClure, we copy from the Shippensburg News, of the 17th inst., every word of which we heartily endorse. A man of Col. McClure's bearing, energy, talent and devotion to Pennsylvania's interests, is the man of all others that Pennsylvania should seek to look after the welfare of their State in the United States Senate. Mr. McClure's views of State and National policy are broad and comprehensive, and while favoring fair and just legislation for the benefit of our sister States, he has the ability and the firmness to see that the great interest of our own beloved Commonwealth was properly fostered and cared for. He is a practical man, a man of the people, self-made, and by the innate energy of his own character, unsupported by wealth or friends, stand-to-day one of the rising and promising men of this great nation. He deserves success, and if our Legislators would do themselves a credit and their constituents an honor, let them send Col. A. K. McClure to Washington as a United States Senator to represent and defend the great interests of the Keystone State. We know there are other good men in the State, but at this particular juncture of our national affairs, we know of none that would be more reliable, firm and steadfast—none that would more generally command the confidence and respect of the people—and none to whom could be confided, with more confidence, the honor and interests of our common country than A. K. McClure. For these reasons we would urge the next Legislature to make choice of this true son of Pennsylvania to fill the place soon to be vacated by the recreant Bigler. Pennsylvania has been singularly unfortunate in the choice of some of her public men. While she has presented to the country a BUCHANAN, whose Executive career has been so despicable and vile as to mar the fair fame of our national reputation, she gave also a BLACK and a BIGLER, whose cringing sycophancy and toadyism are so proverbial, that Pennsylvania has been made to suffer when brought in comparison with the representative men of other States. The selection of Col. McClure for this exalted position would go far in re-establishing the character and reputation of Pennsylvania in that august body, and the old Commonwealth would emerge from the cloud of contempt and ridicule which has enveloped her through the acts of some of her "weak-kneed" representatives, and she would again proudly assume that weight and influence in the councils of the nation to which not only the intelligence, the patriotism and the nationality of her people, but her numerical strength, her position, her internal wealth, her manufactures and her commerce so justly entitle her and so emphatically demand.

THE FREE NEGRO LAW OF MARYLAND.

Many of our readers may not be aware of the fact, that the last Legislature of the State of Maryland passed an act, to be limited in its effect, however, to the counties named below, containing provisions

for the expulsion of the Free Negroes embraced within their limits. To become a law, however, it had to be submitted to the decision of the legal voters of the counties to which it applied. A vote was taken upon the adoption or rejection of this law at the Presidential election, and the following table will show the result:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and For. Against. Includes Charles county, Queen Anne's county, Baltimore county, Howard county, Calvert county, St. Mary's county, Kent county, Worcester county, Somerset county.

Majority against the law, 9,468. PER CONTRA.—Thus, while Maryland, a State which threw a large Breckinridge vote at the last election, and probably cast that vote for him, decides against excluding the free negroes from the State, New York, which decided in favor of Lincoln, the Republican candidate, declares against allowing the negroes to vote.

A respected and influential cotemporary remarks:—"What a comment this is upon the follies of sectional agitators!"—Yes, the ballot-box of these two States does tell a tale that should put agitators to the blush. The vote of New York gives the lie most emphatically to all the political capital on which the Locofoco leaders traded during the recent canvass—that of charging the Republican party with favoring "Abolitionism," "negro equality," "John Brown raids," &c. She gives an overwhelming vote to Lincoln, and at the same time, by an equally decisive vote, declares against allowing the negroes to vote. What a commentary upon the foul-mouthed slanders of the Locofoco party!

The result of the recent Presidential Election—what a comment is that, as expressive of the sentiments of the people, upon the leading, arch-agitator, STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLASS—the repealer of the Missouri Compromise, and per consequence, the instigator of all the trouble and agitation that now troubles the country. We trust he is buried so deep that the hand of political resurrection will never reach him.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEADERSHIP.

It is difficult to discover, says the N. Y. Tribune, on what sufficient basis South Carolina can rest her pretensions to act, on the grave question of maintaining or dissolving the Union, as leader, guide, and, for that matter, as dictator, to the Southern States. Certain it is that neither in her territorial extent, the productiveness of her soil, the number of her inhabitants, nor yet in the number of her slaves, is to be found any support for such lofty pretensions. Even grant the assumption that cotton is king, which as to the Southern States may be true enough, and the South Carolina claim to leadership will get no support from it. Her cotton crop is not only far less than that of several other States, and, compared to the whole production of the country, very inconsiderable, but what is more, owing to the exhaustion of her soil, it has for years been nearly or quite stationary, while the entire crop has been rapidly increasing. We have not yet met with any returns of the new census for South Carolina, except in the case of the city of Charleston. In that city, it appears, there has been no increase of free population for the last ten years, while the number of slaves, both in the city and its vicinity, has considerably diminished. What is true of Charleston, is probably true of the whole State. The census will show, we apprehend, that in numbers and wealth South Carolina has been stationary, if not diminishing, for ten years past. What claim has this stationary, and, compared with the whole extent of the South, this rapidly declining State, to undertake to lay down the law to all the other Southern States? Great men, distinguished statesmen, known for their talents, their patriotism, their sound judgment, might stand in place of wealth and numbers. But surely on this score South Carolina has nothing to boast. The genius of Calhoun gave her a certain temporary ascendancy, but Calhoun has been dead these ten years, and the present race of South Carolina politicians are of quite an inferior order.

Even if South Carolina had any reasonable pretensions to the leadership of the Southern States, the famous doctrine of State equality for which she and they are such sticklers ought to lead her to treat her co-States with a little show, at least, of decent respect. As leader, she might call upon them to join with her in the conduct of an affair as to which their interest is at least equal to hers, and, in the case of the border States, much greater. She might take the lead in calling a Southern Convention. After it had met, she might take upon herself the Presidency of that Convention. She might even—though

that would be pressing matters rather far—assume to lead off with a plan of operations. Instead of doing anything of that sort, she ostentatiously adopts a scheme of procedure the very promulgation of which is an insult to the other Southern States. She says in substance—indeed, many of those who undertake to speak for her say in words—that the other Southern States are but a shilly-shally, cowardly set, not at all up to the emergency. They do not understand their own interests, or, if they do, they lack the spirit properly to vindicate them. They cannot be trusted with the discussion of this question. They will never go into this discussion project willing, so they must be precipitated into it.—South Carolina must set the example.—She must break the ice in the first place, when one by one the other States will come slipping and sliding in.

Such is the scheme of operations upon which the South Carolina abolitionists are proceeding to act. But it seems to us not less deficient in logic than it is in politeness. It assumes for South Carolina an influence, and an attractive force, which she does not possess. Admitting, as this scheme does admit, that the prevailing sentiment of the Southern States is against the disunion project, and that in a General Convention of all the Southern States, the Carolina ideas would meet with no favor, what reason is there to suppose that the Southern States can be brought to do individually what they would decline to do collectively? The idea of mutual aid and support, the strength and weight that would be given to the movement by the co-operation in it of all or the greater part of the Southern States, might furnish a strong and prevailing argument with many who would otherwise hesitate.—Take away this support to faint resolutions, and that hesitation would naturally increase.

So far from forcing the other States by this example of separate action into an adoption of the secession policy, we have no doubt that the effect produced will be quite the contrary. The idea of union is deeply sealed in the mind of the American people. Even those who have conceived a dislike for the Union as it exists at present have no inclination to resolve the South into a mass of fragments. What they look to is a Southern Confederacy; and surely if confederation is ever needed, it must be in the serious operation of breaking off from their present allegiance. The idea of being dragged into chaos at the heels of South Carolina will not prove so all-persuasive as the South Carolina agitators seem to suppose. No favorable response come from any of the Northern Slave States. Even ex-Gov. Wise himself discreetly holds his tongue.

And when the time comes, South Carolina will hesitate at taking the solitary plunge. Seeing that nobody is disposed to follow her, she will doubtless condescend to stay where she is. The unanimity which at present seems to exist is mainly dependent on the idea, so perpetually dwelt upon, that the example of South Carolina is to be all-powerful with the other States. This delusion dispipated, the good people of that State will hardly consent to be forced, solitary and alone, into a collision with the Federal Union.

MARYLAND SPEAKING.—The following call, says the Baltimore Patriot, we find in the Cambridge Intelligencer, a paper published in Dorchester county, one of the largest slaveholding counties in the State. It is the sentiment of ninety-nine one-hundredths of our people, and when the time shall come for them to speak out, it will be with a trumpet tongue from the peaks of the Alleghenies to the shores of the Chesapeake:

"We are requested to announce that there will be a public meeting held at the Court House on Monday week, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of condemning the disunion policy of Southern States, and expressing a devotion and a determination to sustain Mr. Lincoln in the administration of the government. We heartily commend the movement to our citizens. A prompt and decided action in favor of the supremacy of the laws and the union of the States, upon the part of the conservative citizens of the south, will infuse into the southern heart a spirit of loyalty which will effectually destroy the insidious schemes of mad disunionists. This is no party meeting. It is a meeting of citizens. Democrats, Douglas men, Republicans, and Union men, are all invited. Let the people meet, and let the people speak."

THE NEXT APPOINTMENT.—Under the next apportionment, which will give one member of Congress to about 125,000 population, the West will gain thirteen members. But Ohio will lose a member, and Michigan gain two; Wisconsin will gain three, doubling her present number; Iowa, with two at present, will have five members, if not six; Indiana may gain one; Illinois will have thirteen to her present nine; Missouri will have nine against seven at present; but Minnesota will lose one of her present members, and continue till 1872 with but one Representative on the floor of the House.

RETURNING REASON.—A special correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writing from Charleston, S. C., under date of the 15th inst., says:—

"The excitement in this State, as well as Georgia and Alabama, has sensibly diminished within a day or two past, and the conservative portion of the people (and more especially the commercial classes) are anxious for a speedy end of the commotion that exists. The refusal of the New York bankers to endorse or purchase sterling bills sent from this city, had a very perceptible and healthy effect upon the banks here, while the heavy discount that was levied on South Carolina bank notes at the north, and the serious manner in which the credit of the State was being shaken, has aroused the indignation of our conservative citizens, who contend that matters have gone quite far enough, and that the best interests of the State demanded that good feeling toward the north shall once more and speedily be restored. With regard to many of the stories and reports sent forth here, at least one half are wholly destitute of foundation.

The Richmond Enquirer of 1814 holds a very different style of language from the Richmond Enquirer of the present day in discussing the "right of secession," as will be seen in the following paragraph contained in that journal in the year 1814:—

"No man, no association of men, no State, or set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from this Union of its own account. The same formality which formed the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of the States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained any attempt to dissolve the Union or distract the efficacy of its constitutional law is treasonable—treason to all interests and purposes."

The citizens of Chicago have received the original scheme of the Illinois and Michigan ship canal, which comprised a ship canal of sufficient capacity to float the largest class of vessels that could navigate the Illinois river, but which was given up for the want of means after a considerable portion of the work had been constructed upon that plan, and completed for ordinary canal boats only. The probable cost is estimated at from ten to twenty millions of dollars.

LETTER OF HON. B. F. MOORE.—On the first page of this number of our paper we publish several extracts from a letter recently written by Hon. B. F. Moore, of North Carolina, on the subject of secession, and to which we ask the particular attention of the reader.

LOCAL ITEMS.

POPULATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.—We are indebted to our cotemporary of the Times for the following abstract of the Census of 1860, compared with the population of 1850:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1850, 1860. Includes Antrim, Greencastle, Chambersburg, Guilford, St. Thomas, Peters, Montgomery, Merceersburg, Warren, Washington, Waynesboro, Green, Southampton, Letchersburg, Logan, Fannett, Metal, Quincy.

MEETING OF CONFERENCE.—The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, will assemble in this place, in the latter part of February, and remain in session for eight days. A large number of ministers—at least two hundred and forty—will be in attendance. Deeming it advisable to make timely preparation for so large a number of clergy men, the Methodist Church of this place, have appointed a committee to see to what extent accommodations can be procured. They have already succeeded in securing lodgings for about one hundred and seventy-five, and desire that any they have not seen, who are willing to undertake the good work, will give their names to any of the undersigned committee: Rev. Wm. Harden, Rev. F. Dyson, Mr. Jacob Brand, Mr. C. M. Burnett, Wm. Adams, Esq.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—R. P. Haezel, Auctioneer, sold on the 9th inst. for L. S. Clarke, Esq., Trustee for the heirs of George Gutshall, a small Tract of Land located in Green township, consisting of 33 Acres and 17 Perches, for \$61.25 per Acre—C. Fry, Jr., purchaser.

Also—On the 16th inst. he disposed of a fine House and Lot for Mr. Henry Shapley, situated on West Market street, in the Borough of Chambersburg, for \$2,530—C. J. C. Austin, purchaser.

Also—On the 17th inst. he sold for A. B. Hamilton, a Lot of Ground, 39 feet front on West Market street, adjoining the property of J. M. McDowell, Esq., for \$606—C. Peifer, purchaser.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—We omitted, last week, to notice the second week's proceedings of Court. The only case tried, and which consumed the time of the Court nearly the entire week was that of Huber vs. Kennedy concerning a Water-Right. The jury found for plaintiff, awarding \$513.41 damages. McLellan & McClure, Stevens and T. M. Carlisle for Piff; J. & T. J. Nill, T. B. Kennedy, Rely & Sharp and John Ceasa, for Defs.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Carlisle, in the Presbyterian Church of this place, convened for that purpose, the Rev. S. J. Nicolls, the eloquent young Pastor of that church, was ordained and installed. The officers of Presbytery were, Moderator, Rev. Mr. West, Clerk, Rev. Mr. Gordon.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Plummer; charge to Congregation by Rev. Dr. Creigh; charge to Pastor by Rev. Dr. Harper.

On Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Nicolls preached his trial sermon, which is highly praised by all who heard it.

On last Sabbath, morning and evening, and on Tuesday morning the Rev. Dr. Plummer preached to large and delighted audiences.

BLACK AS INK.—Nixon is selling a very superior Writing-Fluid, Copying and Japan Inks. Also—Superior Black Ink. These inks have been in use for years, and are sold with the assurance that they are equal to any in the market.

Lyle's celebrated Ointment can be had also at Nixon's. This Ointment is offered on genuine certificates from persons residing in the county.

A new article of Cattle Powder is offered this week. Persons in this vicinity who have resided in Lancaster county have a knowledge of the Powder and will rejoice to know that Nixon can place the Powder within their reach. Nixon is sole agent here.

Nixon's stock of Lamps is as large as any in the county, and as cheap as need be. His stock of every thing in his line is full, fresh and cheap.

Bower's Medicated Figs are a mild and gentle cathartic, useful in cases of Sick-Head ache, Bilious Affections, &c. Get them at Miller & Hensley's.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are a pleasant and speedy cure for Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all disorders of the Breast and Lungs. Get them at Miller & Hensley's.

Brown's Cocaine, for preserving the Hair and rendering it dark and glossy, to be had at Miller & Hensley's.

Kerosene Lamps of all styles and sizes, and the best Kerosene Oil in the market can be had at Miller & Hensley's Drug Store, on the Diamond.

A GOOD ONE.—On last Sabbath in one of our Infant Sabbath Schools, a little boy, whilst undergoing a catechetical examination by his teacher, was asked this question—"Who led the children of Israel out of Egypt?" After some little hesitation the little lad squared himself up and boldly answered "ABRAHAM LINCOLN." This may set the Locofocos to account, in a measure, for their inglorious defeat in Pennsylvania at the last election; the doctrines of the Republican party being so thoroughly disseminated that even the little infant boys answer scriptural questions by reference to their representatives.

CHAMBERSBURG YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—A new half session will commence on Monday next, the 26th inst.

For the Repository and Transcript, UNITED STATES SENATOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I observe in some of the Republican papers through the State articles on the United States Senatorship, recommending our fellow citizen, Hon. A. K. McClure, as deserving and well qualified to fill the station now occupied by William Bigler. It is an old saying "Republicans are ungrateful," but this, I think, can not apply to the Republican party. To Mr. McClure's merit and talent, as Chairman of our State Central Committee do we owe the unprecedented majority of 60,000 in this State. His speeches in Philadelphia during the contest for Governor, as also the Presidency, will compare well with any made in the United States, no matter where made nor by whom. I know this is saying a great deal, but let his speeches be now calmly reviewed, and every unbiased man must come to the conclusion, that A. K. McClure has a well stored mind and is well qualified for a seat in the United States Senate on his own account, independent of services rendered the party for the last six months.

Let his name then go forth on every flag and every Republican breeze, until our next Legislature shall reward the man to whose skill and management we owe our present position as a great and glorious Keystone State. JUSTICE.

THE REACTION.—The conservative journals of the South begin to speak out plainly against the traitorous dark plot of disunion. It is very evident that a reaction has already begun, and that sooner or later it will result in political destruction of the whole free calling tribe. There will be no disunion. There will be no secession—not even of a single State. South Carolina, herself, will stop before reaching the point from which retreat is impossible. A few impotent howls, and the disunion force will be permanently withdrawn from Southern borders.

NOVEL FERTILIZERS.—South Carolina planters are hunting up beds of marl, as a fertilizer; one gentleman who paid a dollar an acre for land two years ago, has refused twenty dollars an acre for the whole plantation, as renovated by this ingredient.

The soap, candle and oil factory, situated at the junction of Market street and Chouteau avenue, 3 miles west of St. Louis was burned on the night of the 14th inst.—The loss is estimated at \$80,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We are indebted to the Harrisburg Telegraph, for the following, which embraces the Official Vote for President and Vice President, of all the counties in Pennsylvania, except one, by which it will be seen that the old Keystone is the banner State of the Union...

Table with columns: COUNTY, LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, BALDWIN, and Total. Lists election results for various Pennsylvania counties.

Lincoln over Reading Ticket..... 93,570
Douglas Straight..... 231,167
Bell..... 255,764
All opposition..... 62,518

THE GENERAL RESULT, AS INDICATED BY THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Table showing electoral votes for Lincoln, Douglas, and Bell across various states like Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc.

Georgia Election. ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 18.—The official returns from every county in Georgia, except one, show a majority against the Breckinridge ticket of not less than 2,500, and perhaps a few dozen more.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

Result of the Presidential Election in California. FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 19.—The Pony Express from California, with advices to the 8th inst, has arrived here, bringing the result of the Presidential election in that State.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT. Death of Admiral Napier.—Brilliant Victory of Victor Emmanuel.—Royal Troops Dispersed.—11,000 Prisoners Captured.—The King about to Enter Naples.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The steamship Vanderbilt has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst. The death of Admiral Napier is announced. The Piedmontese troops under Victor Emmanuel, gained a brilliant victory on 3d inst, on the Garigliano. They attacked in front with the troops flanked by the fleet, and dispersed the Bourbon troops.

LEGISLATIVE WR.—While Tom Corwin was a member of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, he brought in a bill for the abolition of public punishment at the whipping post. He made a speech thereon, to which an elderly member replied as follows: "The gentleman is not as old as I am, and has not seen so much of the practical operation of the system of punishment, which he desires to abolish. When I lived in Connecticut, if a fellow stole a horse, or cut up any other rascal, we used to tie him right up and give him a real good thrashing; and he always cleared right out, and we never saw him any more. It's the best way of getting rid of rogues that was ever tried, and without any expense to the State."

TOOK BACK HIS PRESENTS.—An exchange published in a neighboring town tells about a young chap who courted his Phoebe Ann Matilda for a year or more, during which time he presented her with a considerable quantity of jewelry and other trinkets, but, discovering a short time since, that she had repudiated her first love and taken to another 'feller,' he, growing desperate, made a descent on the institution, invaded the sanctity of the young female's apartment, and laid sacrilegious hands on the finery which he had endowed her with, and with a persevering spirit waded in among a heterogeneous mass of petticoats, bustles, hoopskirts, and what not, and collected every article which had been bought with his money, the young lady and her maternal relative standing by and overcome with confusion and rage at such a sacrilegious tumbling of their household goods, and entirely unable to defend their property from wholesale abduction. He was taken for larceny, and the decision in the matter will be looked for with anxiety, as a precedent for the decision of similar cases hereafter.

DELAWARE.—Slavery is very near its end in the little State of Delaware, and the nearer it approaches complete extinction, the greater is the prosperity of the State. The aggregate population has increased, between 1850 and 1860, from 91,582 to 121,347. But the slave population has decreased, during the same period, from 2290 to 1805. The population of Delaware is but little over one-sixth of that of Philadelphia, and there are several counties of the interior that contain as many, or nearly as many inhabitants as she does. But she has her representative in Congress, who, in a Presidential election in the House, would have as much weight as the whole delegation of Pennsylvania; and she has two Senators, who have as much weight as those of any other State. Heretofore the influence of Delaware, in the national Congress, has been on the side of Slavery. In the gradual extinction of the institution in her own borders, and in the steady growth of the Republican party there, we see signs of the coming time when Delaware will be working heart and hand with the free labor States of the North.

NOVEMBER.—The only period of rest in the circle of the farmer's year is now at hand; a period of enjoyment. The business of cultivation—the appropriate occupation of the husbandman—is done. He has passed through the pressing cares of seed time and sowing, the joys of the early and the latter harvest, and has welcomed the last of his crops to the barn and granary. His storerooms are full and his flocks and herds now live upon the accumulated provisions of the Summer. The last of the flowers has faded and the frosts have turned field and forest to a russet brown. The leaves that put on such gorgeous coloring in October, are now either changed to a sombre hue or fallen, leaving the forest bare and desolate. The skies have lost the rosy hue of Summer and begin to look chill and wintry.

RAILWAY DEFALTER.—The Chicago Tribune states that Joseph Nash, freight agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, in that city, recently found a pressing call for his presence elsewhere, and has left his relations to the company under a cloud, of which enough is known to indicate that from \$17,000 to \$20,000 has got transferred to the wrong side of the column. He was what is known as a "fast young man," and it is a wonder that the Railroad company did not take warning from his extravagant mode of living, inasmuch as his salary was but \$1200 per year.

A singular card appears in the Brockport (Ill.) Advertiser. Rev. A. S. Finch warns the clergy against a woman, who, small in stature and wearing spectacles, met him at a camp meeting in Rockport and called him into matrimony. Afterwards he ascertained that he was the third victim of her wiles. One of his predecessors lived at Belleville, (C. W.) and the other resided in Wisconsin. The latter she left in a destitute condition, with three children to provide for.

A NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON.—In anticipation of the Administration of Lincoln, it is proposed to establish a daily paper there, independent in its tone, and yet filled with the progressive element of the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston journals. Such a daily would succeed in Washington.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN INTERPRETER.

The Atchison (Kansas) Union says:—"It has recently come to light in California. Some time since George Wilson and two of his 'friends' got drunk at Reed's Rancho, March county; his 'friends' not so much the worse for liquor, 'amused' themselves with soaking the clothes of Wilson in whisky, and to make sure work of their project, they poured a considerable quantity down his neck, in order to thoroughly soak his shirt with the liquid, after which they set fire to the clothes of the wretched man. He remained there abandoned without a charitable hand to offer him a glass of water during his long agonies. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the murderers.

THE PROGRESS OF WATER GAS.—Jets of flame forcing the letters "water gas" now burn nightly over the principal entrance to the Great House. This establishment is now lighted from one end to the other by water gas made on the premises. The company are now treating with the proprietors of the Continental to introduce the same improvement. The first objection was the lack of necessary room for a large gas meter, but that difficulty has been overcome. The saving effected by the use of this water gas is said to be fully fifty per cent.—Philadelphia North American.

AT ALLEGED MURDERER SPEAKS.—Charles M. Joffers who lies in the City Prison at New York, charged with the double murder of Messrs. Walton and Matthews, has published a card complaining bitterly of the District Attorney for not bringing him to a speedy trial. He avers his innocence, and says he fearlessly awaits the result of the trial, anxious for the arrival of that happy moment when he can again mingle with his friends, free from all stain or reproach which the imputation of a terrible crime may have cast upon him.

A NEW OUTBREAK IN LYNN COUNTY, KANSAS.—Lawrence, Nov. 17.—The Times, of this city, publishes a letter from Lynn county, Kansas, giving an account of a new outbreak in that region.

AT THE DATE OF THE LETTER, one man, named Russell Hinds, after a trial by Lynch law, had been hung, and others ordered to leave the Territory.

THE CAUSE OF THE outbreak was alleged attempts at kidnaping, and threatening towards free-State men by Hinds and his associates.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF New Jersey has just been ascertained. The fusion ticket is beaten, thus giving the vote in the Electoral college: Lincoln, 4; Douglas, 3. Vroom, (Brewer,) is defeated by 114; Wertz, 2,140; Brock, (Bell,) 634; Condit, 565. Cook, Douglas elector, is elected by 5,000 majority; Parker, 3,000; Runyan, 3,000. The Lincoln electors are Horsholzer, Irvin, Elmer, and Brown.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—A New York Boy superintends the manufacture of orange wood toothpicks in Chili, South America, which he whittled out by the children, and the aged and decrepit, and he sends them to his mother in New York, who sells large numbers of them at twenty cents a thousand. The Astor House bears eight or ten barrels at a time, and popular restaurants consume about a thousand a week.

A LITTLE BOY REWARDED.—The track of the Wilmington and Atlanta (Ga.) railroad was washed away by rain in the night not long ago, and a little boy, discovering the damage, walked up the track and stopped a string train in time to prevent a dreadful catastrophe. The little fellow is to be sent to the Georgia Military Institute at the expense of the State.

THE Lady of a distinguished officer, dying in one of the colonies, and expressing a wish to be buried in England, her body was deposited in a cask of rum for the purpose of transport, but remained in the cellar until after the officer's second marriage, in hopes that the duty on the spirits in which the dear departed was preserved, would in a few years be lowered or taken off.

AT the present Elgin (C. W.) Assizes, a man named John Murchough was charged with administering poison to his wife with an intent to kill her. The jury found him guilty and the judge sentenced him to be hung on the 22nd of December. The wife has recovered from the poison administered by her husband, and is in pretty good health.

THE meanest act we have heard of lately is recorded by the Utica Telegraph. A man in that city, who was requested to act as pall bearer at the funeral of a friend's wife, presented the bereaved husband with a bill of 56 cents for his services as pall-bearer, and received his pay.

Many a sweetly fashionable mouth, has been disgraced and made hideous by the fiery tongue within it.

Suspensions. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Two or three suspensions of Flour and Grain firms have occurred here and business is very dull to-day.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, lately trading under the name, style and firm of G. H. HARRIS & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, the dissolution taking from 1st November, 1860. (Both) further notice, the books will remain at the Office in charge of Mr. EDWARD KEYS.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A horrible affair has recently come to light in California. Some time since George Wilson and two of his 'friends' got drunk at Reed's Rancho, March county; his 'friends' not so much the worse for liquor, 'amused' themselves with soaking the clothes of Wilson in whisky, and to make sure work of their project, they poured a considerable quantity down his neck, in order to thoroughly soak his shirt with the liquid, after which they set fire to the clothes of the wretched man. He remained there abandoned without a charitable hand to offer him a glass of water during his long agonies. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the murderers.

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A LITTLE BOY REWARDED.—The track of the Wilmington and Atlanta (Ga.) railroad was washed away by rain in the night not long ago, and a little boy, discovering the damage, walked up the track and stopped a string train in time to prevent a dreadful catastrophe. The little fellow is to be sent to the Georgia Military Institute at the expense of the State.

THE Lady of a distinguished officer, dying in one of the colonies, and expressing a wish to be buried in England, her body was deposited in a cask of rum for the purpose of transport, but remained in the cellar until after the officer's second marriage, in hopes that the duty on the spirits in which the dear departed was preserved, would in a few years be lowered or taken off.

AT the present Elgin (C. W.) Assizes, a man named John Murchough was charged with administering poison to his wife with an intent to kill her. The jury found him guilty and the judge sentenced him to be hung on the 22nd of December. The wife has recovered from the poison administered by her husband, and is in pretty good health.

THE meanest act we have heard of lately is recorded by the Utica Telegraph. A man in that city, who was requested to act as pall bearer at the funeral of a friend's wife, presented the bereaved husband with a bill of 56 cents for his services as pall-bearer, and received his pay.

Many a sweetly fashionable mouth, has been disgraced and made hideous by the fiery tongue within it.

Suspensions. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Two or three suspensions of Flour and Grain firms have occurred here and business is very dull to-day.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, lately trading under the name, style and firm of G. H. HARRIS & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, the dissolution taking from 1st November, 1860. (Both) further notice, the books will remain at the Office in charge of Mr. EDWARD KEYS.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrest of Swindlers. PHILA., Nov. 20.—Three men named Dr. Martin H. N. Kendig, Henry L. Keudig and P. A. Fitzgerald have been arrested on the charge of Swindling. They traded under the name of James C. Jackson & Co., and have flooded the country with circulars promising a valuable distribution of Jewelry for a small amount of money. Their circulars refer to Geo. Packer, Mayor Henry and other distinguished persons for character. It has been ascertained that they done an extensive business, and made clear profits of all the money coming in. Mayor Henry is justly indignant at the use of his name and will deal rigidly with the offenders.

Philadelphia Markets. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1860.—Breadstuffs are dull and prices drooping. Shipping brands of Flour are freely offered at \$5.25 without sale, except for home use. 500 lbs extra, sold at \$5.50, and extra family at \$5.75. Wheat has declined 3/65 cts. per bushel. 4000 bushels of Western Red sold at \$1.25 @ \$1.27 and White at \$1.31 @ 1.40 per bushel. Corn 1 cent lower. 5000 bushels of prime Penna. and Southern Yellow sold at 67 @ 68 cts. Whisky is dull at 21 @ 21 1/2 cts. per gallon.

Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Flour has declined 2 cts. per bu. Sales of Howard St. & Ohio at \$4.75. Market closing heavy. Wheat is very dull and 1 cent lower. Sales of red at \$1.65 @ \$1.15, and white at \$1.20 @ 1.15. Corn is dull, white and yellow 60 @ 65 cts. Whisky is dull at 20 1/2 cts. per gallon.

Secession Meeting at Wilmington, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20, 1860.—A large meeting was held here last night, and strong Secession resolutions were unanimously adopted. Other counties have also called meetings of the same subject. Corps of militia men are rapidly forming and there seems to be but one party here now.

North Carolina Legislature. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20, 1860.—The Legislature of North Carolina organized yesterday. W. T. Dortch, of Wayne County, was elected Speaker of the House, and H. C. Clarke, of Edgecomb, Speaker of the Senate. There was no excitement.

REPORT OF THE MARKETS.

PRICE CURRENT OF EYSTER & BROS. Corrected Weekly.

Table listing prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, etc.

CHAMBERSBURG GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing prices for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc. in Chambersburg.

New Advertisements.

Multiple small advertisements including: CLOTH CLOAKS!—We are offering a... EMBROIDERIES!—Collars from 5 cts to... BLANKETS!—Blankets of good quality... TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.—The... DRITZ'S ROW AT AUCTION!—R. P. HARRIS... PANTRY FOR RENT!—The undersigned... CHAMBERSBURG, PA. HAVE received from the Eastern Cities...

A New Cattle Powder, at NIXONS. BUY Ley's Ointment, at NIXONS. LEY'S Ointment is the thing for sores of all kinds. NIXON is sole Agent.

BARGAINS in all kinds of Merchandise, such as Cloth, Calicoes, Shawls, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c. ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, Chestnut St., between 10th and 11th Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, reading in Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Assignee of Voluntary Assignments of Geo. W. H. GIBSON, of Chambersburg, Pa., and is hereby notified that all persons having claims against said Geo. W. H. GIBSON, are requested to present the same for settlement, without delay, and those claiming to be indebted to said Geo. W. H. GIBSON, are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN MILLER, Assignee.

ESTATE OF SARAH ANN CARLSON, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of SARAH ANN CARLSON, late of Astoria Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, to wit: GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, of Chambersburg, Pa. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

STORE STAND FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for Rent all that commodious DWELLING HOUSE and STORE STAND, situated in Chambersburg, Pa., and is hereby notified that all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—R. F. HARRIS, of Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Assignee of Geo. W. H. GIBSON, of Chambersburg, Pa., and is hereby notified that all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, reading in Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Assignee of Voluntary Assignments of Geo. W. H. GIBSON, of Chambersburg, Pa., and is hereby notified that all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Farmers and Mechanics Loan Association of Chambersburg, Pa., it was resolved: That all members of said Association who are in arrears of their contributions, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned, reading in Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Assignee of Voluntary Assignments of Geo. W. H. GIBSON, of Chambersburg, Pa., and is hereby notified that all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

THE UNION DISSOLVED!—The Union, of Chambersburg, Pa., has been dissolved, and the undersigned, reading in Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Assignee of Voluntary Assignments of Geo. W. H. GIBSON, of Chambersburg, Pa., and is hereby notified that all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."—The truth of the proverb "democracy is a curse" is being demonstrated in the course of the present year, and it is believed that the people of this country will be wiser than ever before, and will be able to see the error of their ways, and will be able to see the error of their ways, and will be able to see the error of their ways.

NEW MARBLE YARD!—The undersigned, reading in Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Assignee of Voluntary Assignments of Geo. W. H. GIBSON, of Chambersburg, Pa., and is hereby notified that all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of Decree of the several Courts of Franklin and Adams counties, the undersigned, reading in Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Assignee of Voluntary Assignments of Geo. W. H. GIBSON, of Chambersburg, Pa., and is hereby notified that all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

DRITZ'S ROW AT AUCTION!—R. P. HARRIS, of Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Assignee of Voluntary Assignments of Geo. W. H. GIBSON, of Chambersburg, Pa., and is hereby notified that all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

PANTRY FOR RENT!—The undersigned, reading in Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Assignee of Voluntary Assignments of Geo. W. H. GIBSON, of Chambersburg, Pa., and is hereby notified that all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

ADJOURNED SALE OF A VALUABLE ESTATE.—The undersigned, reading in Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Assignee of Voluntary Assignments of Geo. W. H. GIBSON, of Chambersburg, Pa., and is hereby notified that all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them promptly authenticated to the undersigned. GEORGE W. H. GIBSON, Assignee.

