

A. N. RANKIN,  
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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**Repository and Transcript.**

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, April 3, 1861.

**MOHAMMEDAN SLAVERY.**

A work of no little value to the general scholar, says the New York Independent, just published at London and Leipzig, is a summary of the Principles of the Law of Mohammedan Law, compiled by the late Sir William Hay Macnaghten, for many years eminent in the civil service of the East India Government. Mr. Macnaghten's great of Principles and Precedents has long held an authoritative place in the judicial courts and courts of India. Indeed, the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, declared that "more respect would be paid to his dicta by the Judges of the Calcutta than even to the opinions of the Pandits." The work to which we now refer contains only the Principles, and was edited by the late Horacio Hayman Wilson, one of the most eminent Sanskrit scholars of the age, long the Boden Professor in the University at Oxford. The sheets passed under his revision only a little while before his death. So much for the authority of the book.

The law-books of the Mohammedans are voluminous; consisting primarily of the Koran with the commentaries upon it, the Hadith or traditions, general treatises and digests with commentaries, separate treatises on the law of inheritance, the Fatawa or books of decisions. One of the standard treatises on Mohammedan law is the Mulla's al Abkar, which Mr. Macnaghten has used freely in his compilation. We find the chapter on slavery of special interest, as affording some points of comparison with our American system.

According to Macnaghten—"There are only two descriptions of persons recognized as slaves under the Mohammedan Law. First, infidels made captive during war; and secondly, their descendants. These persons are subjects of inheritance, and of all kinds of contracts, in the same manner as other property."

Slavery may be either entire or qualified, according to circumstances."

One form of qualified slavery is where there is an agreement between the master and the slave for his ransom, on condition of his paying a certain sum of money. In the meantime his master parts with the possession of, but not with the property in him. But while the slave is working out the ransom he is not a fit subject of sale, gift, pledge, or hire.

Again: Slavery is qualified when the master has promised that the slave shall be freed at his own death. Labor can be exacted of such a slave, but he may not be sold or given away. If the master dies insolvent, the slave must perform "emancipatory labor" according to his value in the assets.

A female slave who has borne a child or children to her master is emancipated unconsciously upon his death.

# Repository AND Transcript.

Volume 68.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1861.

Number 13.

1. No free Mohammedan, black or white, can ever be enslaved.
  2. The Islamic slave is, and shall be called a brother.
  3. No man can hold a blood relation in bondage.
- Privileges secured to Slaves.*
1. The slave may be hired out to himself. What he gains over and above his contract he may enjoy or give, but cannot hold.
  2. If cruelly treated, he may appeal to the Cadi to be sold to another.
  3. Allowed their choice in marrying. (This differs from No. 4 of the Indo-Mohammedan code.)
  4. May intermarry with free persons, but the master shall be a party to the conditions.
  5. No violence to their religion. As tribute, so slavery secures the enjoyment of any religion except Idolatry.

*Manumission.*

1. Three ways—by will, by certificate, given to the slave, and by a legal deed, which is secure against being lost or ignored.
2. A slave woman, by the birth of her first child to her master, becomes free, and all her posterity.
3. By selling a man to himself. While he is gaining the price, he is free, and all his acts are legal. A slave can propose to buy himself, and make the contract only through a third person—a mediator.
4. The contract for freedom includes all born during the time specified for gaining the sum.
5. The manumission of a slave is a meritorious act, securing paradise. It shall be received as an atonement for the sin of adultery.

If a man wishes to make his slave or his wife free, he must free her. If she refuses to marry him, he cannot revoke freedom, nor can he compel marriage. If she marries another, he may sue the husband for the amount of the value of a slave.

These are their practical workings, have fully accomplished their design of keeping slavery from spreading, so as to overwhelm society and the state. The slave-market has been abolished, and slavery is decreasing in Turkey. In many points the comparison with this system places American slavery in a most odious light. In the south men do not scruple to hold their own children as slaves, or to sell them as such. By the Mohammedan law, a man who becomes a mother by her master, is free with her children, and for "no man caught in a blood relation in bondage."

In the South emancipation on the soil is hindered by oppressive enactments. By Mohammedan law this is encouraged as a virtue, and the principal stated in the eighth section above favors general emancipation. In this country no favor is shown by law to the fugitive. It is even demanded that the personal liberty bills of the Northern states shall be repealed. But the Mohammedan law demands full legal proof of the fact of slavery, and punishes severely "a false arrest." Must not Christians hang their heads with shame at this comparison?

Foreign slaves and refugees who flee to you for protection shall be free, and shall in no wise be given up. If not Islamites, they may be either slaves or tributaries. Kossuth and the Hungarians on this principle were protected, though not Islamite—the noblest act of the Sultan.

The declared intention to manumit shall never be balked. A verbal declaration, even when no one is named, shall apply to all the slave-household. Ex: If the master has said, I will free two of my slaves—and he has four—all shall be half free, and may purchase freedom at half price.

*Fugitive-Slave Law.*

1. The owner may arrest his fugitive slave

pounder, the Constitution of the "Confederate States" says this: That the idea upon which the Constitution of the United States, in its treatment of the Slavery question, rests, is the idea of the equality of the negro and white races; that this idea is entirely false; that the principle deduced from it, and implied in the Federal Constitution, that Slavery is a moral wrong, is incorrect, being wrought from erroneous premises; that the negro race is an inferior race; that enslavement is right, and should be made perpetual. So that upon this basis the Southern Confederacy is plainly, and without wavering, founded: The race is inferior, should be enslaved now and forever, and we propose to enslave it. This certainly is clear, and distinct, and bold. We commend the exposition to the careful consideration of Northern men who favor the projects of the South.

The words of Mr. Stephens on this point suggest one or two remarks: While the traitors in the Cabinet, at the South and in the Northern States, were blowing up the fire of rebellion, reciting the "wrongs of the South" the "aggressions of the North," they cried out with one voice that the slaveholders only wanted their rights under the Constitution that those would satisfy them, and were sufficient for every need. It now appears how insincere were all their professions; their rights, according to the Federal Constitution, were not enough for them; the manner in which the duties of the North, in this instrument, have been performed, if acknowledged by Mr. Stephens to be satisfactory; the trouble is a fundamental one in the Constitution itself, and could only be remedied by a new and different instrument, such as instrument as the slaveholders intended to make such an instrument as they have made. A destruction of the old, and the creation of a new, was the fundamental idea in the minds of the men who long ago inaugurated this rebellion. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, all the leading statesmen who made the Constitution, says Mr. Stephens, believed "that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically." This was a delusion which had led to much evil, and one object of the Revolution was to frame a Constitution in accordance with the new views of the South.

The warped effect of a belief in the justice of Negro Slavery, even upon a mind like that of Mr. Stephens, is plainly shown by his speech. He places the principle of the inequality of the African, and the consequent doctrine of the right of Slavery, on a level with the principle enunciated by Galileo, Harvey, and Adam Smith, and gauges the probable development of his theory into a universal action by the progress they made, a progress slow but continued. He does not see that, while the men whose names he speaks were striving ever forward to draw mankind out of the night into the open light and the pure air, he hurled everything backward into deepest darkness, reversing the wheels of progress with a violence which threatens eternal destruction to all its machinery. Again, the orator says that the civilization and Christianization of Africa can never be attained except "by first teaching the negro the lesson taught to Adam, 'in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread'; and teaching them to work and feed and clothe themselves." Is it possible that Mr. Stephens cannot feel ashamed of such proclivities? Because Man is bidden to earn the bread he eats, the Negro must earn the bread he is not allowed to eat, and the owner of the Negro, living not by his own labor, but the labor of others, shall eat the bread he does not earn!

Upon the point touching the future career of the "Southern Confederacy" little need be said, except to direct attention to the treat-

Government toward the North, calling it a policy of re-organization. Re-organization! The North may as well prepare itself for one of the next motions of the Slave Power. This Constitution, so flatly founded on the basis of making negro slavery perpetual, sacred as an article of religious faith, is to be presented to the Northern people in the name of the Union, and they will be asked to embrace it. There will moreover, be found men at the North who will blaspheme this name of Union, whose only worthy synonym is Liberty, and will say to us, Accept the offer! No one who rightly interprets the signs of the times, who has intelligently studied the character and aspirations of the leading traitors, can fail to see that this motion will be made.

**WHAT ARE THE FACTS?**

It is said, says the New York Independent, that the people of the seceded States have not unanimously accepted the revolution. It is said, with judicious cautiousness of expression, that "even in the hasty-burly of the first struggle there were not lacking in almost every seceding State, men who protested in the name of common sense and common honesty, against the hasty consummation of the treason," and that "just now every sign in the Southern heavens portends a speedy and formidable reaction on the part of the people of the South against the traitors who have usurped the Cotton States into revolution."

The unwillingness of the seceders to submit themselves to the approval or disapproval of the electors," is referred to as a "most striking proof of the real state of things in the South." We are told that "nowhere dare the traitors go back to the people."

In some cases, all these specifications of evidence concerning the real but suppressed opinions of the people in the seceded States are true. The revolution there has been accomplished by a coup d'etat; and it is not unreasonable to conjecture that the secret thoughts of thousands in the cotton States favorable to the Union. But the signal fact is that the people of the cotton States have permitted the revolution to take place without making an effective demonstration against it, "even in the hasty-burly of the first struggle," dared to speak against it. The only question which anybody could raise, was whether the seceders were justified. No voice was heard in answer to this question, save that of the "hasty consummation of the treason." In all such cases, the acquiescence of the people in the revolution, their unresisting acceptance of the new order of things, is the significant and decisive fact. At this moment, the consent of the French people to the government of their Emperor is far more evident from the fact of their acquiescence than from the votes by which he was elected in the name of universal suffrage. It is on this principle that a government de facto is always to be recognized, whatever may have been its origin. The fact that a government exists with the general acquiescence of the people, is taken as evidence that the people have consented to it; and the question whether that consent was given intelligently or ignorantly—from the free impulse of affection or under the coercion of fear—makes no difference with the fact. The revolution in the Cotton States is sustained by the general acquiescence of the people. Nobody refuses to obey it. Nowhere is there a party which submits to it under protest. One man in South Carolina, the honorable James L. Petigra, dares to profess his loyalty to the Union and the Constitution; and, in consideration of his age and standing, and of the singularity of his position, he is tolerated. Can Mr. Petigra be recognized as such a party?

consistent with the future safety of the Union, namely, the position that secession is treason, and that the leaders of it, if caught alive, are to be hanged as traitors? "Reconstruction" on any other basis will be nothing; else than chronic dissolution.

Admit the supposed fact that the revolution in the cotton states has been the work of a numerical minority—that the secret thoughts and wishes of the majority have all while been loyal—that more vigor on the part of the Federal authorities would have called out a demonstration of attachment to the Union and the Constitution—in other words, that the majority, or even a considerable minority, has been cowed into submission—what ought to be the inference? Our inference would be that the structure of society in those states—the constant reign of terror which most exist where so large a portion of the population is held in abject slavery, where ignorance is a public interest upheld and guarded by law, where political and moral science are built upon a denial of the first principles of justice, and where Christianity itself is perverted into a warrant for the system which makes one man the absolute owner of another man's wife and children—the long enforced suppression of all opinion adverse to slavery—has at last made the people incapable of self-government. Our inference would be that the states which have been hurried into such a revolution—the timid majority submitting to a dominant minority—have shown the same incapacity of self-government which has been so long exhibited in the abortive republics and confederacies of Spanish America. Such states, once out of the Union, ought not to be readmitted without some provision for the removal of the causes which have made them what they are.

**THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA STAPLE—THE OIL TRADE.**

A gentleman has collected from various printed and private sources, some particulars in relation to the oil business in Western Pennsylvania, which seem to indicate that the product of this discovery will eventually take its place as an important staple. There is no doubt that much exaggeration has existed in relation to the quantity of oil produced, and that speculation has been actively at work, by which some men have realized great profits, while others have suffered great losses. But this proneness to turn everything into speculation has been shown when coal mines were first worked, or wherever gold or pearl-bearing muscles have been discovered. The masses need no special stimulant to induce them to take hold, but rush in voluntarily, some, in every instance, sure to lose. But it is not individual profit we are now considering, but commercial results. They are shown to be already quite remarkable; for the number of barrels of oil which came over the Sunbury and Erie railroad to the latter city, during the year 1860, is as follows, showing an extraordinary rapid increase of production:

January.....	63	September.....	2,239
February.....	115	October.....	2,775
March.....	414	November.....	2,969
April.....	902	December.....	6,431
May.....	1,156		
June.....	777	Total, 1860,	22,119
July.....	1,423	January, '61,	14,500
August.....	2,340		
Total.....	31,619		

In addition to this, the freight on engines, pumps, supplies of all kinds, and passengers, growing out of the rush of population to the oil region, is expected to furnish quite an equal amount of business and revenue. The large quantity above referred to has been supplied almost exclusively from two localities—namely, Tideoute, on the Allegheny river about fourteen miles below

**CHEAP JEWELRY—HOW IT IS MADE**

Within a few months, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, there has sprung up throughout the county numerous institutions known from their flaming advertisements as "dollar stores." Here the most remarkable bargains can be had. Whole sets of jewelry, formerly sold for a small fortune, can be secured for the small sum of one dollar. Does your wife want a set of ear-rings—one dollar will get them. Is she teasing you for a new brooch—the price is only one dollar. She wants a gold locket in which to preserve your dagger-cuttype—'tis only one dollar. Your sweetheart must have a ring and bracelets—they can be procured for one dollar. 'Tis wonderful what a change has taken place in prices. This is the age of gold. Every thing you touch turns into gold as it did to Tantalus of old. It is very difficult to tell which is servant on the street—Bridget or your wife—for Bridget wears just as showy a necklace, just as shiny ear-rings, just as beautiful rings, and, with the exception of her plebeian gait and freckled face, is just as handsome a woman. Then it is quite as difficult to tell who is master—John who sits on the box of the coach, or yourself sitting inside. John sports a gold watch with an immense chain and fob. He wears three magnificent rings on his fingers, and when not in charge of the horses, John puts on a gold-headed cane.—Surely John swings on as many airs as his master, and dresses as well—how can a stranger tell the difference between John and his master? What has wrought this great change in the way of ornament? Has money become more plentiful, or gold cheaper? We will give the solution as furnished by the Scientific American. There is a new metallic alloy extensively used in this country as a substitute for gold. It is nothing more than simple brass, yet in appearance and specific gravity it is like gold. It is a French discovery, and is called by the French, gold oriole. It is manufactured to a large extent in Waterbury, Conn. It bears a close resemblance to gold in color, density and fineness in grain, so close that it deceives every one but practical dealers and experts. The fineness of the grain in this alloy gives to those objects of art composed of it a delicacy and a purity of detail that cannot be obtained from bronze. The alloy is essentially ductile and malleable, and can be cast, rolled, drawn, stamped, chased, beaten into a powder of leaves, or treated in any other way the artist may desire. The discovery of this new alloy is really wonderful, and its use will have a tendency to place within the reach of all the useful, ornamental and higher products of art. An immense number and amount of articles are manufactured out of this alloy and sold South and West, and none but excellent judges can tell it from gold.

**INDIAN TROUBLES IN TEXAS.**—The Galveston News, of the 19th ult., has the following: "We learned yesterday that on Wednesday last a communication was received at San Antonio which stated that a party of Indians, about one hundred and sixty-five in number, were then committing great depredations at Atascosa, within 40 miles of the city. The District Court, then in session, immediately adjourned, and a public meeting was convened to consider what steps should be taken to stop the inroad.

"On the 2d inst. the Indians paid Palo Pinto and Buchanan counties their regular visits. They stole many horses and escaped."

The Southwest Texas news of a similar import has been received: "Rumors of bodies of Indians coming down into the western counties had reached Live Oak, San Patricio and Nueces counties, and the citizens have organized military companies.

"From letters also received from Los Amos, it seems that the Indians above mentioned have killed some five men and one woman, (Mexicana,) and were last seen, on the 7th of March, going towards the coast."

**GOODS DUTY FREE.**—Every day our importers of foreign merchandise are receiving, by way of New-Orleans, very considerable quantities of goods, duty free. The goods are











Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, April, 3 1861.

RULE OR RUIN.

Ever since the formation of the Government, the slave-owners have ruled. They were shrewd enough to have incorporated into the Constitution a feature which gave them a political power in the land growing out of their peculiar kind of property.

There never was a disposition on the part of the aristocratic lords-of-the-lash to fraternize, on terms of equality, with the hard-fisted sons of toil in the Free North.

Believing therefore, as most of them do, that they only are fit to rule well who have had the advantage of being raised without having been obliged to toil for their living, they really think that if they, who were brought up thus, have not the numerical strength to rule they are perfectly justifiable in raising the whole country.

The reckless policy of ruling or ruining, which these petty tyrants act upon is that which is now disturbing the peace retarding the prosperity of their own section of country, and to some extent, injuring the business prospects of the people even in our portion of the land; but, determined to rule or ruin, they have resolved to scuttle the ship, and go down themselves, if they cannot be permitted to rule as they desire—forcing us to swallow the most odious laws imaginable.

If the oligarchy had slaves to deal with, or men whose lives had been spent in vassalage, they could gain their object by the means they see fit to use; but, as the men whom they expect to browbeat into submission are their equals in all respects, their superiors in many and their inferiors in none, they will have a happy time in gaining the power to rule—no matter how much they endeavor to ruin.

The purchase of Louisiana and Florida was done to benefit the owners of human chattels. The Missouri Compromise Line was established as a Southern triumph. The sliding-scale Tariff was made to suit the oligarchy. Texas was annexed, costing many millions of dollars, and the Mexican War inaugurated, at the expense of vast sums of money, and at the loss of many human lives, as a means of extending the area of slavery.

For many years the owners of human beings had the political power of the Government in their own hands, as a consequence of their counting their money—or that in which it is invested—as so much of the population; but latterly owing to natural increase, and to the countless advantages which freedom possesses over slavery, the reins have been passing out of their hands—slowly, to be sure, but certainly. They saw the change and long since have endeavored to check the tide, which, by means of the popular majority, was setting toward, and threatening to sweep them away as the ruling portion of the people, and, foolishly undertook to pull down the temple of Liberty in their rage—seeming willing to destroy themselves, along with us, rather than occupy the position all other minorities do in this country.

The question was before the people at the last Presidential election. At that time a decision was had, and the verdict was rendered, that, the majority, and no longer the minority should rule. This gave great offense to the oligarchy. It was an unpardonable sin in working men to dare to get along without the dictation of a class of men who claim the sole privilege of doing all the thinking for the whole American people.

It is necessary to the peace and happiness of our people that we should have in our midst such a combustible element? Are we a greater nation; or do we any better secure the respect and confidence of the rest of the world, by having such a class of society in any portion of the Republic? Is this carrying out the plan our forefathers adopted for the government of this nation?

In 1856, four years prior to the last

election for Chief Magistrate, the battle was gained, the contest secured, by the most shameless cruelties; yet no man in the North ever dreamed of involving the country in ruin because the majority was temporarily deprived of its constitutional right to rule. That kind of outrage belongs only to the hotspurs of the South. The working-men of the North are too much occupied with their daily business to engage in concocting mad schemes of folly, such as prevail at present down South.

ALL FOR SLAVERY.

Notwithstanding the fact that the better feelings of enlightened humanity revolt at the horrors connected with the African slave trade, and, notwithstanding our treaty obligations with Great Britain to assist in suppressing the inhuman traffic; yet, when vessels wickedly engaged in this nefarious business, chose to protect their decks and holds from the searching inspection of the officers of English war ships, by hoisting the "stars and stripes," our own national ensign, the oligarchy declared that it—"the stars and stripes"—was too sacred to be lightly treated; regarding its folds as so holy that whatever sailed beneath was safe from intrusion.

Under proper circumstances, doubtless, this would have been all right; but if any hip is engaged in unlawful commerce, a pirate for example, and such fact well established, it would be carrying the matter of flag sanctity quite too far to prevent any nation firing upon the wrongdoer, simply because he raises our colors. If the Southern politicians had been sincere in their desire to suppress the iniquitous slave trade, they would have accepted of the other proposition of the English Government. They would have consented to one of our war ships sailing in company with an English ship of war, so that a suspicious craft hoisting our flag could have been searched by our own officers, and such vessel running up any other flag could have been boarded by the officers of the English war ship; but this would have checked the slave trade, which the oligarchy did not desire.

After making so much fuss about the sacredness of our flag, "the glorious stripes and stars," who would suppose that these very men—when the interests of slavery required—would be the first to drag that beautiful ensign from its proud position in the air, and trample it in the dust; yet such is the fact. The very men who refused to permit the officers of a British man-of-war to step upon a deck—in pursuit of a slave—over which floated "the stars and stripes," that sacred ensign, were the very first to offer that same flag the only indignity it ever received.

It matters not what the demand, the advocates of slave labor are ever ready to obey. To day, they are loud in proclaiming the sacredness of "the flag" tomorrow, they are foremost in the chase after desecrating its time-honored folds. To-day, they profess to be the chivalry of the land—ready to bare their breasts in defense of helpless woman; to-morrow, if their deity, slavery, requires, they hunt down an unprotected female as if she were a wild beast, or a savage Indian. Nothing is too much to claim for slavery; nothing too little, or mean, for them to engage in to gratify the ever-exacting beasts of slavery. For that one idea they are willing to risk perdition itself; to perpetuate the selfish system of domestic polity they are willing to, and do, commit acts which cause their best men and women to blush when the same are recorded in the public journals of the day. For Freedom they do nothing; all their efforts are devoted to the spread of slavery.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION UPON BALTIMORE.—Baltimore appears to suffer worse than any other large city, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, from the disturbance and derangement of business the secession movement has produced over the country.—The Association for the improvement of the condition of the poor of that city state officially, that one person in every twenty-five of the population is in a state of destitution! This comprises only those who have come within the scope of the benevolent action of the Association, and, of course, does not include the thousands that either receive assistance from other sources, or resolutely keep their sad condition from the knowledge of the community.

DISGRACE TO HIS COUNTRY.—It appears that there is a man representing the United States at Halifax, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, as a Consul, by the name of Pillsbury, from Maine, who refused to raise the American flag at the American Consulate, upon the day of the recent inauguration of a President of the United States—an omission which has probably never before happened. The stars and stripes did float, however, over the consu-

late—placed there by especial permission of the owner of the building, and not by the orders of the United States officer, who meanly takes pay for services rendered, in an official station, while virtually countenancing the doings of the traitors who are endeavoring to break down the Government. The flag was put up by Mr. Chase, a patriotic American citizen residing at Halifax. Mr. Pillsbury refused to raise the national flag, not only upon inauguration day, but also upon the recent anniversary of Washington's birthday "Hustle him out!"

PROTESTING.—Many of the newspapers in the Southern Confederacy, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, are insisting that the permanent Constitution be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection, as they may decide. They deny the right of the conventions chosen in the several States to act upon the question of secession, to decide upon the Constitution. "For a convention," says the New Orleans Bulletin, to attempt to perform acts and exercise authority that were never contemplated by the electors at the time, would be neither more nor less than an unwarrantable assumption of arbitrary power, foreign to the genius of our institutions and repugnant to the will of the people."

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE MACHINE.—The great improvement of the age is the Boudoir Sewing Machine, for which our enterprising neighbor, W. C. Eyster, Esq., of the firm of Eyster & Bros., is the agent. This machine combines all the advantages desirable in a good Sewing Machine. It is so simple in construction that any person can be taught in five minutes all about it.

The machine is fastened upon its table with a hinge, and the operator turns up the under side when going to grease it, which does away with the necessity of getting under the table—as is the case with most all other machines—and greasing with difficulty.

It has no pulley-cord as have all others, which require to be kept all the time just right, the least slack in which rendering the machine, for the time-being, useless. Nor does it make any difference, in starting the machine, whether the driving wheel revolves toward or from the person operating, so that, after starting, it is kept revolving in the same direction. One of its chief attractions is, when it is closed up it is unganged, and when driven playing about can do no harm by revolving the driving wheel.

NAVAL PROMOTION.—After undergoing a thorough and most rigid, though highly creditable examination before the Board of Medical Examiners, at Philadelphia, our young friend Dr. STEWART KEENEY, was promoted to the post or rank of Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy of the United States.

The many warm friends of the Doctor in this place, where he was raised, are much pleased to learn of his good fortune. We have known STEWART for the greater portion of his life, and do not hesitate about pronouncing him as brave a man as ever trod the deck of a man-of-war. He is a true friend of the existing Government—the Union as it is. Neither his Country or his native State will ever blush when his name is mentioned. A patriotic, manly heart beats in his bosom; from which not one drop of traitorous blood flows through his veins. Promotion is never more properly awarded.

POST MASTERS APPOINTED.—Fayetteville—Joseph Boggs.

Mercersburg—Miss Maggie G. Groves. Greenscastle—George Eby. Jackson Hall—John McKnight. Upper Strasburg—James S. Snyder. Mt. Alto—Maj. John Kees.

COURT NEXT MONDAY.—That is Oyer and Terminer &c. Person's attending will please take notice that Miller & Henshey's Drug Store is near the Court House, and that you can get anything you want in the way of pure Drugs, genuine Patent Medicines, Garden Seeds, Horses and Cattle Powders, Segars, Tobacco, Keroseine oil or Lamps, &c., of them at reasonable prices.

Garden Seeds.—There stock is large, fresh, and of an almost endless variety. Now is the time to make garden, and Miller & Henshey's is the place to buy seeds that are reliable.

Keroseine Oil.—They have the finest kind at \$1 a gallon to be had in this market.

Horse and Cattle Powders.—The best in use, can be had at Miller & Henshey's. Try them.

SABBATH SCHOOL.—The anniversary of the Presbyterian Sabbath School will be held in the church on sabbath 7th inst. at 2 o'clock P.M. Several addresses may be expected.

DEATHS.—MR. JOHN YOUNG, an aged and highly respectable citizen of Shady Grove, departed this life on sabbath, the 24th ult. We are called on to record the decease of another aged resident of Antrim twp. JOHN EBBERT, Esq., calmly departed this life at his residence (about 2 miles south of this place) on last Friday morning, in the 80th year of his age. He removed from Path Valley thither a great many years ago, where he has ever enjoyed the respect of his neighbors, and, indeed, of all who knew him. His loss will be deeply lamented by his mourning friends.—Greenscastle Pilot.

TORSORIAL.—Henry Monks, the fashionable Barber, who occupied the room on the North West corner of the Diamond, in this place, has removed to West Market Street, sixth door from the Public Square, where he will take pleasure in shaving and dressing the hair of all who may favor him with a call.

From the New York Tribune FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Rebels getting "Riled."—Scarcely of specie to pay duties—the Jeff. Davis Tariff—direct trade, &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C. March 24, 1861.

The music of the drum and fife still assautes the ear, and the stars and stripes, floating from Fort Sumter, still offends or makes glad the sight, according as the hear it. Is Maj. Anderson, going to leave Fort Sumter? If so when and how? These are the questions heard on all sides, morning, noon, and night. Undeniably, within the past week, much ill feeling, a sort of petulance, has grown up and spread among all classes, in consequence of the non-action of the Government in regard to Anderson. Many, who before believed the professions were sincere, and that the Fort would be evacuated, now doubt; others, who before doubted, profess to be confirmed in their doubts. On the whole, I do not remember to have seen this community so "riled up" as at the present moment. It is not, however, from this single cause alone. The hard and dull times still continue, and will continue, and grow harder and duller. The tariff arrangement is oppressive in its operation, clogs trade, makes everything not produced here (and but a small share of what is consumed) is dear, deranges the order of business, and imposes a tax on consumers who now are not in a condition to bear it.

A practical difficulty has arisen at the outset of the attempt to enforce the tariff law of 1847, not only here but generally in the seceding States. It arises from the lack of specie to pay the duties. Banks generally are in a state of suspension, and will not or cannot afford relief. For several months there has been great inconvenience in consequence of the withdrawal of specie from circulation, in carrying on the very limited transactions of ordinary trade. Here the notes of the State Bank of South Carolina only are current in business, but they are not received in the payment of duties. This new inconvenience is likely to be a permanent one, and the source of increasing irritation. Should the bank suspension laws be repealed, it is questionable whether a greater evil would not be produced thereby. This, as a measure of relief, is proposed in some of the States, and, I believe, there is a bill for this purpose before the Georgia Convention now.

Nor does the proposed Jeff. Davis tariff promise a remedy. Shrewd men begin to discover that, with the Border States still in the Union, the practical effect of the law's operation will be that while the North or some parts of it, will have the benefit of free goods over the roads of the Border States, the South will have to pay a duty on the most of what they consume, which the North will supply. It is manifest on all hands that the Jeff. Davis Confederacy has been graduated on a scale of expense altogether beyond the revenue that can be collected. At the same time the duties are too light to afford the slightest protection to domestic capital and skill, even if the South was disposed to undertake to manufacture.

Commercial men, in spite of numerous adverse circumstances, are making rather large calculations on the "direct trade" with Europe, which is expected to grow up under the Jeff. Davis tariff, which trade, what there is of it, will be taken from the North, principally from New York. Few will be disposed to dispute that there are good grounds for expecting a large increase of this description of trade at certain Southern ports, from this cause. Nothing but a fixed blockade of those ports can prevent the introduction of goods under the Jeff. Davis tariff, not only for the Seceding States, but for the North-West, reached by the Mississippi and its tributaries—a boon which, it is contended, will measurably reconcile those States to the broken condition of things. "An ill wind that blows nobody good."

The good people of Alexandria were some what alarmed last week by a report that large quantities of battle-axes, similar in finish to the pike, taken from those concerned in the raid on Harper's Ferry, had been discovered secreted in Fairfax county. It was assumed that they were weapons in readiness for insurrectionary purposes, and the discovery was chronicled "as revealing the necessity for a greater vigilance than as yet displayed, and for an adequate military preparation." This "alarming discovery," however, has been shown to be a mere speculation, gotten up by a dealer who purchased a quantity of these "deadly weapons," which are a lot of navy boarding hatchets, made for Government by a contractor, and rejected on account of the inferior quality of the iron used. They have consequently been sold at low prices, and have been used to inflame the public mind, as were John Brown's pikes, large quantities of which were made after the attempt to excite insurrection had failed, to meet the demand for them on the part of those who desired to foment ill-feeling by exhibiting samples of the weapons provided.

A young married woman in Pelham, pretty and bewitching, passed herself off as a maid, in Northampton, Mass., and got a couple of widowers crazy after her. One of them bought her a nice dress for riding through the town with him, and upon finding she was married, had her arrested for stealing the dress. The complaint was dismissed.

DEATH OF FATHER TAYLOR OF PORTLAND.

From the New York Times. IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Portland paper announces the death of Rev. Joshua Taylor, after an illness of years, in the 94th year of his age. The Argus gives the following account of his life and labors: Father Taylor (as he was universally called) was for many years a minister of the Methodist denomination, in his early life traveling in this connection through the rough circuits of Maine, and in later years officiating as a local preacher. He was also an acceptable teacher of youth in this city for many years. He was chosen elector of President and Vice President in this district in 1824, on the John Quincy Adams ticket, after a hard contest—his competitor being the late Judge Preble, whose predilections were for William H. Crawford. Mr. T. was a man who, through his long life, maintained an unblemished character; upright, and Christianlike in all the walks of life, he had come to be looked upon, years ago as "an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile."

He had been for several years confined to his room, and so feeble and paralyzed as to be unable to help himself; but so sweet and patient was his temper, that it had grown into a custom for the serious and religious people to esteem it a favor to visit his sick chamber, so refreshing and instructive was the influence that emanated from the radiant soul of this good old man. His chamber was the Mecca of many a Christian or anxious soul, who returned from its pilgrimage encouraged and blessed by his precepts. And so he went on for several years, preaching as effectively and usefully as in the best days of his pulpit service; till at last "the wheel at the cistern stood still," and he calmly sank to rest in the full faith of a glorious resurrection.

Father Taylor was the first preacher the Methodists in this city had, after Maj. Daniel Hiley gave them a meeting house. The house presented them the one formerly occupied by the Episcopalians. It was removed to Federal street, near the Elm Hotel, in 1804, and the deceased became the preacher. At the commencement of his ministry, the church consisted of but eleven, but it was increased in two years to sixty-four. The venerable Lemuel Gooding, Esq., (still living) was one of the early worshippers. In 1808 the society had grown so as to require accommodations, and a new church in Chestnut street was built, which was burned a year or two since. And thus it is, that the Methodist cherish the memory of this patriarch.—He laid the foundation, as it were, of their success in this city—and never failed, so long as strength was vouchsafed him, to preach the word and break the bread of life to them. It was with Father Taylor that Bishop Soule commended the itinerary. But his work is done, and well done. He rests from his labors; and as the sad intelligence of his death spreads throughout the region, thousands "will arise and call him blessed."

The following from an extended article in The Mercury, on the subject of direct trade, fully discloses the idea prevalent as to the advantage which the South will possess over the North in "direct trade."

"A Yankee may convince himself, or may try to convince a Southerner, whom he is accustomed to bamboozle, that it is a better trade for the European to ship his goods destined for the Southern market first to New York, paying a duty of 30 per cent, then from New York to Charleston, paying again 10 per cent, than it is to ship it direct to Charleston at once, paying only 10 per cent, and having his ships ready at the dock for a new cargo. This may be; but he will never even make the attempt upon the credulity of an Englishman."

Gen. Beauregard and Gov. Pickens are entirely confident now of their ability to blow Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter, and feel a degree of disappointment at not having an opportunity to prove the completeness and magnitude of their preparations. They have not felt so until within a very short time, and the feeling has doubtless been inspired by the skill and well-directed efforts of Gen. Beauregard.—As a consequence, and partly on account of the delay at Washington, a good many are beginning to encourage the idea of cutting the matter short by opening on Fort Sumter. The rate at which this sort of feeling has increased of late is a marked fact.

SECESSION IN ARKANSAS.—There appears to be some difficulty in understanding the telegraphic dispatches from Arkansas in relation to the secession ordinance before the convention of that State. The true solution is supposed to be this: The ordinance came up for final action on the 18th instant, and was defeated by a vote of thirty-five in favor to thirty-nine against. The next day a resolution was introduced into the Convention referring the question to the people for their decision, which was adopted. The ordinance of secession, therefore, has not passed the Convention, as has been stated. A vote of the people is to be taken upon it, probably on the first Monday in August next.

HOMICIDE.—Mr. George Hikes was shot and killed at the Seven Mile House, on the Bardstown road, near Louisville, Ky., Wednesday night, by Wesley Ownes, the keeper of the house. An altercation occurred between Hikes and Ownes, when the latter drew his pistol and fired upon Hikes with deadly effect. Ownes is the same man who killed John Gatton and Bill Alligator, three years ago at the same place. The deceased was about 27 years of age, and leaves a wife and child in Louisville.

CAMP FLOYD GONE.—Camp Floyd has gone from the name it has borne to that of Camp Crittenden. A proper rebuke to one man, and a fitting compliment to another.

From the New York Times. IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

A Fleet of War steamers to be sent to the United States. PARIS, March 10, 1861.—The French and English Governments are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States. The suggestion came from England, and France will furnish on her part three of her first-class new frigates; the English contingent will probably be larger. The precise object of this fleet it will be impossible to ascertain, as it will probably sail with sealed orders.

We may surmise, however, that it is intended for an audience for the struggle which is soon to take place between brothers and friends in the United States—as a sort of honor for the funeral of the Great Republic.—The idea is said to have been provoked in the English Cabinet by the indignities offered to a British subject or subjects in the Southern States; "We not suppose of course, that the fleet goes out with any hostile intent; its ostensible errand will be the protection of English and French subjects.

But it is the custom to send fleets of observation," when any great war is going on in a foreign country, and while observing, to pick up any little advantages that may offer for themselves; or when the sympathy of the fleet is all on one side, to send boats now and then accidentally between the contending forces, as England has twice done in the late Sicilian war, so as to protect a suffering friend at the right moment.

Spain, also, although not working in concert with France and England, is preparing to send to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico a formidable force in men, ships and material.

At a concert at the Tuilleries, two evenings ago, the Emperor again had a long conversation with Mr. Faulkner on the present troubles in the United States. His Majesty confined himself, however, to the asking of questions, and did not express any opinion or sentiment of his own.

As the trouble grows more serious, he no doubt finds it wiser to become more diplomatic. But his silence, supposing him to be well advised of the progress of affairs, is not a good omen in any sense. Mr. Faulkner was able to inform the Emperor, in reply to his demand to that effect, that Mr. Lincoln had arrived at Washington, the news having been telegraphed through from Liverpool that day.

At this same concert at the Palace a high officer of the Crown said to an American official, "So it seems your Republic is going to pieces?" "Oh, no, I hope not yet," was the reply. "Yes, but it will. No Republic ever stood so long, and never will. Self-government is a Utopia, sir; you must have a strong Government as the only condition of a strong existence."

It has been told me, in the most positive manner, that a Southern gentleman, lately arrived here, has had an interview with the Emperor, and has secured for the Southern Confederacy, a promise of recognition. He carries also in his pocket the skeleton of a treaty which should have been submitted to his Majesty, and met approval, as the basis of the treaty which is to follow the official recognition.

This agent should have been told by the Emperor that, according to the provisions of the cession of Louisiana under the first Empire, France would have the right to reclaim her former Colony in case certain violations of the treaty of cession should take place.

These violations having taken place long ago, and Louisiana having repudiated her allegiance to the Government of the United States, France intended, in case Louisiana maintained her independence of the United States, to assert her claim and bring the States back under the French flag.

Hon. W. L. Yancy has been presented a gold mounted gatta percha cane by his lady friends in Montgomery. Upon the head of the cane is engraved a crescent of gold stars, in number corresponding with the Confederate States. And in the centre is inscribed, "Hon. W. L. Yancy—from the Mothers and Daughters of Montgomery, Ala." Apocryph of Mr. Yancy; he once lived in Wetumpka, Ala. He had a law partner there, R. S. Tharen, Esq. During the Presidential canvass last year, Mr. Tharen co-operated with the conservatives, against the disunion precipitators. Subsequently to the secession of Alabama, he gave expression to the opinion that the non-slaveholders in the State would not be benefitted by the dissolution of the Union, and that if they were allowed the independent expression of their views, they would be found on the side of the Union. He went further, and like the Disunionists, attempted to get up an organization to give practical force to his views. This was too much. The Disunionists might get up leagues to destroy the Union, but it would not do for Mr. Tharen to get up a league to save the Union. The device was to pay, immediately. Mr. Tharen was placed in the hands of the Regulators, tried, and expelled from the State, being denied the privilege even of visiting his wife and children before he departed. He is now a political refugee, and has found an asylum from oppression under the flag of the free, the star-spangled banner. Such occurrences as these are not well calculated to commend the Cotton State Confederacy to the good opinion of people who have some sentiment, at least of freedom left.—Ball. Patriot.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor has appointed Hon. Ulysses Mercur to be President Judge of the 13th judicial district, in the place of the Hon. David Wilmot, elected United States Senator.















