

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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THANKS.—Gov. Packer will accept our thanks for a pamphlet copy of his able message.

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The editor is absent in Reading, paying the last sad tribute to the memory of a dear departed parent, who died on the 6th inst. Any deficiencies in the Globe may be attributed to his absence.

The Doylestown Democrat came to us last week in a dress of new type. We are glad to see such evidences of prosperity. The Democrat is one of the largest and best weeklies in the State.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8d, 1861.

SENATE.—The Committee of Thirteen appointed to report a compromise, having reported that they could not agree, the consideration of their report was postponed until to-day. On motion of Judge Douglas, the report was taken up.

Judge Douglas proceeded to address the Senate. No act of his public life ever gave him so much pain as his vote for the resolution from the committee that they could not agree. In order to see the real cause of our troubles, we must go back to the late election. We should assume that whenever Congress undertook to act on the question of slavery, discord and agitation were sure to follow; when Congress let the question alone, there was peace.

He referred to the excitement at the time the Missouri Compromise was enacted. The fearful agitation of 1820 was settled on a friendly compromise. So long as that adjustment was carried out there was peace and quiet. Texas was admitted quietly under this rule, though there was a great contrariety of opinion; but no one objected, because it extended the compromise line. Again, California and New Mexico were acquired, and the extension of the line to the Pacific ocean was demanded. The records show that he (Mr. Douglas) as chairman of the committee on Territories, reported a resolution to extend the line to the Pacific. It was adopted in the Senate, but when sent to the House it was rejected by Northern votes. That opened the flood gates of agitation in 1848, which was only settled by the compromise of 1850.

When we again settle this question of the Territories, let it be settled entirely and forever. The Abolitionists could never have brought the Union to the verge of dissolution but for the question of the Territories. It was the rejection of the extension of that line, in 1848, that reopened the agitation. The arguments of 1810 and 1820 were repeated. The position of the North and South was the same. The purest patriots in the land were alarmed, and Clay came back to the Senate to see if he could not bring back peace.

He found no trouble with the Southern members, but could find no support of this line from the North. The Missouri Compromise line was abandoned, because its friends said it could not be carried out in good faith. Then they returned to see what was the next best course to pursue. The desire was to take the question out of Congress and secure the peace of the country. At last, it was decided to leave the question to the people of the Territories themselves. The records show that he supported both compromises for the same reasons. Peace followed this action all over the country.

But in 1853 and '54 it became necessary to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The committee in forming the bill determined to carry out the Missouri Measures of 1850, though they had all been in favor of the Missouri Compromise as long as it was immemorially true that the committee were violating the sacred Compromise. The bill did not mention the Missouri Compromise but it did give the people the power of settling the question for themselves.

The history of the Government might be divided into three parts. Before 1820 the Government admitted many Territories, but all were peace. After the agitation in 1820 had been settled, all was peace again till 1850. Since then there has been a continual controversy, and the result of the late election has convinced the South that it is the fixed policy of the dominant party in the North to invade their constitutional rights. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) admitted the existence of this belief at the South, but charged it to the misrepresentations of the Northern Democracy. It matters not whether these evils are real or imaginary, if the Southern States were resolved to rush into the horrors of disunion and war rather than suffer them. He was sorry to see the Senator bring in a partisan question here; but as he had brought it in, he felt bound to defend the Democracy. No man would be better pleased than himself to form that he had misrepresented the Republican party. He asked the Senator from Ohio, if it was not the policy of that party to confine slavery within its present limits by the action of the Federal Government, and whether or not it was the policy of that party to exclude slavery from the Territories we now possess, or may hereafter acquire; whether or not that party is in favor of returning fugitive slaves and, in short, whether or not the policy of that party is to exert all the power of the Federal Government, under the Constitution, according to their interpretation, to restrain and cripple the institution of slavery, with a view to its ultimate extinction in the States, old as well as new, North and South.

Mr. Wade said the Senator could find his answer in the speech he had already made. He has no additions to make to it. He proceeded to argue that such was the policy of the Republican party, and then quoted from Mr. Lincoln's speech, when he said, "A crisis must come, and the States all become one thing or the other," to show that he maintained such a policy. He said he had hope that Mr. Lincoln would repudiate all extreme sentiments. But, be that as it may, neither he nor his party will have the power to do harm to the South.

The South, however, are ready to rush into a revolution, and meet the consequences. No man would go further than he to enforce the laws, but we must look the facts in the face. A rebellion often becomes a successful revolution, and Governments are often forced to recognize *de facto* Governments in revolted provinces. But in this Government the laws must be enforced by a civil process. How are we going to execute the law when the Federal Government has no power? How are we going to enforce the laws by civil process in South Carolina? He denied the right of secession. But she has done it, and how are we going to help it. South Carolina will

person, named Margaret Morgan.—Upon the trial, it appeared that she had been a slave in the State of Maryland, and that she escaped into the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1832.—that in 1837, Edward Prigg was appointed, by the owner of the slave, to seize and arrest her as a fugitive from labor. In pursuance of this authority, and under a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace, Prigg caused the negro woman to be arrested, and without having obtained any warrant of removal, he delivered her to her owner in the State of Maryland. These facts were found by a special verdict, and by the agreement of counsel, a judgment was entered against Prigg.—From this judgment a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where a *pro forma* judgment of affirmance was again, by agreement, entered, and the case removed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It will be observed that the question, whether Edward Prigg was really guilty of the crime of kidnapping, under the Pennsylvania statute of 1826, was never actually passed upon, either by the court or jury, in the county of York, or by the Supreme Court of the State. The jury merely found the facts, and the action of both courts was but a matter of form.

In the argument and determination of the case, in the Supreme Court of the United States, it appeared that our act of 1826 made it criminal offence for a master to take his slave out of this State, without a warrant of removal; and upon this construction, the act was declared unconstitutional and void. This, I submit, was a clear misapprehension of the purport and meaning of our legislation. The first section of the act of 1826, under which the indictment against Prigg was framed, was almost entirely repealed, by the seventh section of the act of 1847, to which a construction had already been given by the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania, where it was held to have no application whatever to the removal of a slave by the master or his agent, with or without a warrant. Such was the undoubted law of the State under the statute of 1826, and in re-enacting that statute, in the act of 1826, with an increased penalty, it is manifest that the intention was to extend the law to protect free persons of color, and to punish those who, by fraud, force or violence, were guilty of kidnapping, and holding or selling free men as slaves. This, the State had a clear right to do; and nothing but a misconstruction of her act, could have induced the declaration that it was forbidden by the constitution of the United States. It is perfectly clear, that Edward Prigg had committed no crime in removing Margaret Morgan from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Maryland, and delivering her up to her owner; and it is equally clear, that no attempt was made, by the statute of Pennsylvania, to declare his act a crime. He should have been discharged, not because the act of the State was unconstitutional, but because he had not transgressed its commands.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in its decision, held that the whole act was void, because the power to provide for the rendition of fugitives from labor, was vested exclusively in Congress, and the several States were, therefore, incompetent to pass statutes either in aid of, or to hinder, delay or prevent, the delivery of such fugitives. That this was the extent of the decision, as delivered by Judge Story, not only appears from the opinions of the majority, but also from the dissenting opinions delivered by the minority of the Court. By this unfortunate decision, it was authoritatively proclaimed that Pennsylvania, in enacting her liberal statute of 1826, making it the duty of her own officers to aid in arresting and delivering up fugitives from labor, had mistaken her constitutional obligation, and that her act was in violation of rather than obedience to, the Constitution of the United States. Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the State to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutional. This was done by the act of 1847; and if that act had contained nothing more than a repeal of the law of 1826, and the re-enactment of the law against kidnapping, it could not have been said to be in any way unconstitutional. The sixth section of the act of 1847 prohibits, under heavy penalties, our judges and magistrates from acting under any act of Congress, or otherwise taking jurisdiction of the case of a fugitive from labor; and the fourth section punishes with fine, and imprisonment, the tumultuous and riotous arrest of a fugitive slave, by any person or persons, under any pretence of authority whatsoever, as to the law of the land of the public peace. The sixth section of the act of 1847 prohibits, under heavy penalties, our judges and magistrates from acting under any act of Congress, or otherwise taking jurisdiction of the case of a fugitive from labor; and the fourth section punishes with fine, and imprisonment, the tumultuous and riotous arrest of a fugitive slave, by any person or persons, under any pretence of authority whatsoever, as to the law of the land of the public peace.

The provisions of the third and fourth sections of the act of 1847, seem to have been predicated upon the language of the Supreme Court in Prigg's case. It is there admitted that the several States may prohibit their own magistrates, and other officers, from exercising an authority conferred by an act of Congress; and that while an owner of a slave, under and in virtue of the Constitution of the United States, is clothed with power, in every State of the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, he must, nevertheless, do so without using any illegal violence, or committing any breach of the peace. It is evident that the framers of the act of 1847 had closely studied the case of Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and had kept this law strictly within its letter. In many respects, the act is a codification of the principles enunciated by the Court; and more fault may justly be found with its temper than its want of constitutionality.

If fugitive slaves were still claimed under the act of Congress of 1793, the denial to the master of the aid of State judges and magistrates, might be a

source of great inconvenience to him; but the complete and perfect remedy now provided by the act of Congress of 1850, renders him entirely independent of State officers. And the punishment of arrests without warrant, by a master in the exercise of his constitutional right of recapture, but made in a violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, amounting to a breach of the peace, is but recognizing, by statute, what was before the common law. These sections were re-enacted in the revised penal code of Pennsylvania, at the last session of the Legislature, and are still the law of the State; but they are not now of any practical importance, and as their retention on our statute book is calculated to create the impression that the people of this State are unfavorable to the execution of the fugitive slave law, and the discharge of their confederate duties, and with the view of removing this subject of reproach, I earnestly recommend their unconditional repeal.

While a majority of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case, held that a State had no constitutional right to provide by legislation for delivering up fugitives from labor, a minority were then of the opinion that State laws, consistent with, and in aid of, the constitutional injunction, were valid and proper. And this minority of opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinois. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, and its restoration to the place in our code to which, by its merits, it is so justly entitled. This would leave to the option of the claimant, whether he would move his remedy under the State or National laws. He had this right before the repeal of our act of 1826, and, in my opinion, no good reason can be assigned for refusing to place him again in the same position.

I would also recommend that the consent of the State be given, that the master, while sojourning in our State, for a limited period, or passing through it, may be accompanied by his slave, without losing his right to his service. While such legislation, is due to the comity which should ever exist between the different States of this Union, it would undoubtedly tend greatly to restore that peace and harmony, which are not so unwisely imperiled. By its Pennsylvania would concede no principle—we would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time when our people were themselves struggling for their rights, and never departed from, until, by a misconception of its meaning, one of our most important statutes was declared unconstitutional. From 1789 to 1847, a period of sixty-seven years, Pennsylvania, herself a free State, permitted its citizens of other States to sojourn within her limits, with their slaves, for any period not exceeding six months, and to pass through the State, in traveling from one State to another, free from all molestation. Was she injured, or was the cause of human freedom retarded, by the freest grant of this privilege? This question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative.

We have in some degree, at least, alienated from us the feelings of fraternal kindness, which bound together, so closely, the sisterhood of States. Let us, then, renew the pledge of amity and friendship, and once more extend a kindly welcome to the citizens of our common country, whether visiting us on business or pleasure, notwithstanding the laws, which the constitution and labor laws, are held to service and labor. The Territories of the United States, belong to the General Government, and in those territories the people of the several States unquestionably have equal rights. They were acquired by means of the common expenditure of blood and treasure. By the Federal Constitution power is given to Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Whether under this, or any other power conferred by the Constitution, Congress can prohibit or protect slavery in the territories, has been seriously questioned. But, if the power to legislate upon this delicate and important subject was clearly vested in Congress, in my judgment it ought not to be exercised. To declare that slavery shall not exist in the Territories, is calculated to exclude from the southern and slaveholding States, while, to make it a legal institution in all the territories of the United States by Congressional enactment, and to provide for its continuance during their entire Territorial existence, would be equally injurious to the people of the free States. The principal adopted in the Missouri Measures of 1850, for disposing of the question of slavery in New Mexico and Utah, and reiterated in Kansas and Nebraska bills of 1854, of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and in the Territories, is the true rule. It is the duty of Congress, when a sufficient number of hardy and adventurous pioneers find their way into our distant Territories, to furnish them a shield of protection and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

While these views have been long entertained by me, and while I am sincerely of the opinion that their general adoption and faithful enforcement, would have preserved, and may yet restore, peace and harmony to all sections of our country, I am nevertheless not so wedded to them as to reject unreasonably, all other propositions for the settlement of the vexed question which now divides the States. Forty years ago, our fathers settled an angry controversy growing out of a similar question, by dividing the Territories purchased from France, and providing that slavery, or involuntary servitude, should not exist north of a certain line; and the whole country acquiesced in that compromise. In 1854, that restriction upon slavery was removed, and the people of all the Territories were left free to decide the question for themselves. Now the sectional issue is again presented, by the dominant party in the north, claiming that slavery cannot legally go into the Territories, even if sanctioned by Con-

gress or the Territorial Legislature; and that it is the duty of Congress to prohibit its existence.—While the doctrine which obtains with a majority of the people in most of the Southern States, is that under the Constitution, the Territories are all open to slavery; that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can lawfully prohibit its existence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for its all needful protection, may we not wisely follow the example of our fathers, by re-enacting the old compromise line of 1820, and extending it to the boundary of California? Not by the means of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, but by an amendment to the Constitution itself, and thus permanently fix the condition of the Territories, so that those who desire to occupy them, may find a home, at their discretion, either where slavery is tolerated, or where it is prohibited. If the adoption of such an amendment would peacefully settle the difficulties which now surround us, I am satisfied that it would be sanctioned by the people of Pennsylvania. At all events, they should have an opportunity to accept or reject it, if made as a peace offering. I would, therefore, recommend the General Assembly to instruct and request our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to support a proposition for such an amendment of the Constitution, to be submitted for ratification or rejection, to a convention of delegates, elected directly by the people of the State.

In the event of the failure of Congress speedily to propose this or a similar amendment, to the Constitution, the citizens of Pennsylvania should have an opportunity, by the application of some peaceable remedy, to prevent the dismemberment of this Union. This can only be done by calling a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, with a view solely to the consideration of what measures should be taken to meet the present fearful exigencies. If Congress should propose no remedy, let it emanate from the source of all authority, the people themselves. Every constitutional authority, should be invited to have a part in this, to lead the people away from their allegiance to the government, to induce them to violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, or to incite insurrections in any of the States of this Union, ought to be prohibited by law, as crimes of a treasonable nature. It is of the first importance to the perpetuity of this great Union, that the hearts of the people, and the actions of their constituted authorities, should be in unison, in giving a faithful support to the Constitution of the United States. The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been devised by man.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, I shall soon resign the office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, with which the people have entrusted me, to him whom they have chosen as my successor. I shall carry with me into the walks of private life, the consciousness of having honestly discharged the duties that have devolved on me during the term of my office, to the best of my ability; and shall ever cherish the warmest affection for, and the deepest interest in, the future welfare of our beloved Commonwealth and our glorious Republic. The shadow of a dark cloud does indeed rest upon us; but my hopes and my affections still cling to our Union, and my prayer shall be that He who orders the destinies of nations, when He shall have chastened us for our sins, and humbled us before Him, will restore us again in mercy, and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, to remain unbroken through all future time. WM. F. PICKER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Harrisburg, Jan. 2, 1861.

The Message of the Governor of New York. The recent message of the Governor of New York is mainly devoted to State affairs, but in discussing national politics it breathes a decidedly conservative tone, considering the prominent position its author occupies in the Republican party. He explains the State legislation, which has been denounced as inimical to the South and as an odious personal-liberty bill, very much as Governor Packer explains our Pennsylvania statute of 1847; but, as a peace-offering, he recommends its unconditional repeal. He also expresses an earnest hope that, in all other Northern States where obnoxious personal-liberty bills exist, they will be speedily expunged.

Unlike Governor Packer, he opposes the Crittenden proposition to restore the Missouri compromise line as an amendment to the Constitution, but expresses no violent antipathy to it, and in concluding his message, he says: "Every State can do something, and ought to do all that it can to avert the threatened danger. Let New York set the example in this respect. Let her oppose no barrier, but, on the contrary, let her Representatives in the Federal Legislature give their ready support to any settlement that shall be just and honorable to all, and shall be alike to the cherished memories of the past, the myriads of the future. Let her stand in an attitude of hostility to none; but, extending the hand of fellowship to all, and living up to the strict letter of that great fundamental law, the living and immortal bond of the union of the States, cordially unite with other members of the Confederacy in proclaiming and enforcing the determination that the Constitution shall be honored, and the union of the States shall be preserved."

DIARIES FOR 1861.—A fine assortment just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Diaries should be in more general use. The young man in particular should keep a Diary in his pocket and note down something every day in the year. A good thought or a good action carefully noted down every day during 1861 might produce good fruit in after life.

ATTACHMENT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEBTS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION PAPERS, JUDGMENT BILLS, FEES BILLS, \$300 LAW, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers' MARSHAL CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT and COMMITMENT, in the case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, QUIRE FACTS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTOR'S RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes, PLEDGE on superior court, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good paper.

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not be alone, and how are we going to enforce the laws unless we make war and conquer the State. Are we prepared for a war with our brethren?—He would not tolerate the idea till every hope of adjustment is gone. He is disunion, certain and inevitable.

He referred to the purchase of Louisiana, and said she was purchased for the benefit of the whole Union, and for the safety of upper Mississippi in particular. The possession of that river is more necessary now than then. We cannot expect the people of the interior to admit the right of a foreign State to take possession of that river.

He also referred to the purchase of Florida and the amounts paid for her, and asked if she could go out now.—He said that the President, in his message, first said we could not conquer a State to remain in the Union, but in a few sentences afterward advised the acquisition of Cuba, as if we should pay three hundred million for Cuba, and then the next day she might secede, and re-annex herself to Spain, and Spain sell her again. We had admitted Texas at a cost to us of a war with Mexico and ten thousand lives.—

In the name of the seven thousand gallant men from Illinois who fought in these battles, he protested against the right of that State to secede. Mr. Hemphill, of Texas, asked if the protection of Texas was the only reason for the war with Mexico, and if the United States paid anything to Texas for her land, and if they did not acquire California from that war?

Mr. Douglas replied that the only cause of complaint of Mexico was the annexation of Texas, and we had only paid Texas ten millions for some bare land she did not own. [Laughter.] The Constitution, he continued, was intended to be perpetual, and he denied the right of secession, under the Constitution, as against the Constitution and against justice and good faith.—He said there could be no Government without coercion, but that coercion must be used in the mode prescribed by law. This is not a question of coercion in a State where no authority of the Federal Government remains. We were bound to recognize a Government *de facto* when a State maintains her individual way. The man who loves the Union, and will see the laws enforced, must put rebellion down.—But how do we intend to enforce the law in a seceding State, except by making war?

In his opinion, we had reached a point when disunion is an inevitable and a compromising of our customs in retaining the offices thereof. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Bigler presented memorials, numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, in favor of Mr. Crittenden's plan of adjustment. Mr. Bigler expressed the belief that, if formally presented to them, it would be adopted by an overwhelming vote.

PENNA. LEGISLATURE.  
HARRISBURG, JAN. 1, 1861.

SENATE.—At 3 P. M. the Senate was called to order. Robt. M. Palmer of Schuylkill was elected Speaker.

Mr. Palmer, upon taking his seat, addressed the Senate as follows: SENATORS.—The duties of the position with which you have honored me require for their proper discharge a more enlarged experience and higher qualifications than I can hope to bring to them, unless sustained and assisted by your kindness. So far as earnest effort and strict impartiality may suffice, I shall endeavor to justify your confidence.

In enforcing successfully the rules of order, your co-operation will be indispensable. One of the most wholesome and necessary of these rules, and the one perhaps heretofore most frequently violated, is that which prohibits the floor and rooms of the Senate, during its sessions, from the intrusion of unauthorized persons. I shall hope for your support in the enforcement of this rule, at least until the Senate shall see proper to modify or rescind it.

The business of the session upon which we are about entering, is likely to prove of a most interesting and important character. Indeed, were there nothing more than the ordinary course of legislation, affecting the vast interests of the great Commonwealth of nearly three millions of people which we represent, it could not be otherwise than interesting to all of us, and important to our constituents; but in the present threatening emergency in our National affairs, the position of Pennsylvania, the great stake which she has in the Union, and the large influence which she will doubtless exert upon the other States in the decision of the great National questions at issue, render the proceedings of the present Legislature of far more than usual gravity and consequence.

On taking this chair at the close of the last session, I took occasion, in view of the then approaching Presidential election, to say, that "no matter what party may succeed in electing the next President of the United States, or what candidate may be selected to fill the chair of Washington and Jefferson, the result cannot be other than to bring about the same result, a consent, against the fairly expressed will of the people, but the Constitution and the Union of the States under it, must be faithfully and inviolably sustained and perpetuated."

The result of that election has been ascertained, and has been made the opportunity of attempted and threatened revolution and disunion on the part of some of the States, which participated in it, but I cannot doubt that the sentiments which I expressed to you on that occasion, are still the sentiments of Pennsylvania.

The people of this State will never consent to disunion. It was upon our soil that the Declaration of American Independence was made, and the Constitution of the United States framed, and the Union which they secured cost our fathers too much blood and treasure, and has brought to us too many blessings and benefits, shared alike by all American citizens everywhere, for us ever to agree to surrender it. Every principle of patriotism, and every consideration of interest—veneration for our fathers, regard for ourselves, love for our children, the present and future welfare of mankind, all join in solemn protest against the present attempt at the destruction of the Constitution and the Union. It cannot, must not, shall not be, it

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, including those on the subject of fugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws; and that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Resolved, That we recognize no such confederate States in its composition, or a seceding State, from any source, for a dissolution of this Government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same; and, finally, to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States. Representative Pugh, of Alabama, left for home to-day. Private dispatches to Georgians say the indications are that the straight-out Secessionists have succeeded and that Senator Toombs is elected a delegate to the State Convention. Mr. Bingham's bill, reported by him from the House Judiciary Committee to-day, provides that whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, or combinations of persons, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President to execute the revenue laws and collect duties on imports in the ordinary way, it shall be lawful for him to direct the custom house for such district to be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of the said district either on land or on board any vessel; and in that case it shall be the duty of the collector to reside at such place, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the district, until the duties imposed by the revenue laws shall be paid in cash, anything in the laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of customs, unless by a process from some court of the United States. And in case an attempt shall be made to take such vessel or cargo by any force or combination or assembly of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for the purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or the militia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary, for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of customs in retaining the custody thereof. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Bigler presented memorials, numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, in favor of Mr. Crittenden's plan of adjustment. Mr. Bigler expressed the belief that, if formally presented to them, it would be adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States, by the usage and laws of those States, and we recognize no authority legally or otherwise, outside