

U.S. SENATOR .- Edgar Cowan, Esq., of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, was elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, satisfy the ambition of a few hot headin place of Wm. Bigler, whose term will then expire. Mr. C. is a self-made man-a printer, and a man of considerable ability.

STATE TREASURER .- Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, was on Thursday last, elected State Treasurer for the ensuing year.

-Mr. Lincoln is expected to start for Washington about the middle of February. The route is yet unfixed. - The Union and the Douglas Democratic Conventions, both in sessions

at Louisville, unanimously recommended the adoption of the Crittenden plan of Compromise.

-Artillerymen, numbering 250, with their horses, passed cast on the Pa. R. R. on Friday night last. They came Fort Leavenworth and are now at Fort McHenry.

LINCOLN'S CABINET .- Senator Seward has accepted the Secretary of State under Mr. Lincoln. Senator Cameron will also occupy a place in the Cabinet-Secretary of the Treasury, perhaps.

A SOUTHERN PATRIOT .- Hon. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, has written a very strong letter, denouncing in the most emphatic terms the whole secession movement - declaring it to be nothing but rebellion, and proclaiming the duty of the Federal Executive, in case of the capture of any of the Forts of the United States, to "retake them, without regard to the blood or treasure that may be expended."

-The English papers begin to regard the crisis in this country as imminent. The London Times thinks it quite probable that the problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by its overthrow in a few days, owing to the prevailing spirit of folly, selfishness, and short-sightedness.

BUCHANAN'S CABINET .--- Mr. Thomas having resigned, Gen. Dix, of N. York has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The members now in the Cabinet are a unit on the present political questions, all those claiming the right of secession having retired. The Cabinet, as re-constructed, is as follows:

Secretary of State-Mr. Black, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury-Mr. Dix, of New York. Secretary of the Navy-Mr. Toucy,

of Connecticut. Secretary of War-Mr. Holt, of

Kentucky, (acting.)

Kentucky. Attorney-General-Mr. Stanton, of

How startling that word-Disunion! Our heart bleeds when we contemplate the fact that so many of our brethren South, and many North, think of nothing but Disunion, and declaro themselve satisfied with nothing else. Was this glorious old fabric, reared by our

Disunion !

ren to

forefathers, and cemented by their blood, erected to be rent asunder to ed politicians? The man who boldly declares in favor of disunion thinks not before he speaks, and is a traitor to his God, his country, and his own

heart. Can any man, or has any man the heart to stand with his arms folded, and silently look on at the disastrous consequences the breaking up of this time-honored compact of States will

bring about? History records many bloody wars, the trials, sufferings and privations endured by those who formed the Union of these States, and should that Union be violently torn to pieces, history will record a bloodier war than was ever dreamed of before. mous load they had placed upon our We have brave men North and South,

and neither appear willing to give way to the other. South Carolina and other States, now so loud in their cries for Disunion, will see the day, if they

persist in their rebellious course, when they will be sorry for their conduct .--The people of the North, so loyal to the Constitution and laws of the Government, are willing to sacrifice everything but their honor to save the Union. But still the South is not satisfied. Madness reigns supreme in

their councils. Time will not be given the pcople of the North to speak. Our Representatives are not of the people -they are politicians, and in many instances disunion Abolitionists who were aided to power by the factious conduct of the South. We want time

will represent the true sentiments of the North--through men who have a desire to do justice to the South and save the Union.

We deny the right of a State to secede under any circumstances, and in common with a majority of our countrymen we enter our protest against it. Should the South, a State, or any

number of States persist in their disloyalty, and refuse to recognize the Federal Government, or the power of Under these circumstances it is the its officers, we say, let them abide the very excess of presumption on the part consequences. The Union, if it cannot of the South to claim or look for symbe saved by an honorable compromise, pathy from any portion of the Northwill be torn asunder at the cost of concert with them at Charleston and

thousands of lives. FROM HARRISBURG .- The inauguration of Gov. Curtin took place yesterday. The town was crowded, but not

there been no difficulty such as the country is now cursed with. There is

ty appears to be everything with the

100 " Is it right for our Southern breth FROM WASHINGTON. en to precipitate us, who still love them, apon this fearful conflict? Do the facts in ce of The Press.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1861.

the case warrant and necessitate the dissolu-tion of the Union? Is there no other reme-Let us be thankful for one bright dy? It is true, Abolitionism seems to have gained a political triumph ; but I tell you, if ugury. While the President elect is surrounded with his own troubles; while he finds it difficult to construct we have stood by them, it is a triumph which will soon be their ruin; 'pride goeth before destruction.' The party with which the Ab-olitionists have co-operated, and whose success they now appropriate, will three them colitions to success him to the

they now appropriate, will throw them off." patriotic efforts, are forced, in the We take the above extract from a midst of a raging fanaticism, to decline letter recently written by Rev. D. J. entering the list of his constitutional advisers, the President in office is no

a clergyman of Augusta, Georgia. The less embarrassed and fettered. He letter throughout is strongly denuncia-tory of Abolitionism and sympathizes deeply with the South. But the gist another of the Disunionists retire from the souther another of the distinguished the souther another of the distinguished the distinguished the distinguished the distinguished the souther another of the distinguished the disti of it we conceive to be in the extract his official family he is compelled to we have made. "But I tell you, if seek for counsellors in the free States.

our Southern friends will only stand by But as these two distinguished men us as we have stood by THEM, it is a are equally annoyed and obstructed triumph which will soon be their [the by the factions that are hawking and Abolitionists'] ruin; 'pride goeth before destruction.'" Whilst Democ-racy triumphed in the North, controlled ground. Buchanan and Lincoln now the State Legislatures, and sent its stand before the American people Presidents and Congressmen to Wash-ington to battle for and uphold the is-maintain the laws, and both covenan-courses will not save the Union, he desues of the South, all was well-the ted to carry out the glorious declaration of Andrew Jackson, that "The Union must and shall be preserved." South "stood by us"-but when, in the attempt to carry through the enor-There is, in this single fact, everything to combine patriotic people in one irresistible brotherhood. There shoulders, we failed, they basely deserted us, and denounced us as no better than the Abolitionists against is everything in it to inspire the Rewhose inroads on the Constitution and publicans with the most conservative peace of the country we had stood a and conciliatory impulses. There is everything in it to blot out divisions in the free States, to encourage the successful barrier for years. In history there is no parallel to their in-gratitude. On the eve of a great bat-tle, when a united rally of the party good men in the slave States, and to strengthen the arm so long impaired and paralyzed-the arm of the Gov-North and South might have prevented the election of Lincoln, they obeyed ernment itself. Now, while the Rethe dictates of passion and divided the publicans are arraying themselves in party by seceding from the regularly solid column in support of James Bucalled National Convention and putchanan, those who have opposed the ting a Presidential candidate in the field. It is a truth which cannot be Republicans are preparing to do the same thing for Abraham Lincoln.-Thus, the policy of the last days of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan will, gainsayed that their programme contemplated the election of Lincoln, as a of necessity, become the policy of the Administration of Lincoln. In propretext for seceding from the Union. With the language of Yancey ringing in their ears that revolution in the Cotportion as the one does right, the other can do no wrong. What a tribute to the foresight of our Revolutionary fa-thers! What a vindication of those ton States must be preceded by seces-sion from the National Convention, they disorganized, demoralized, and defeated the Democratic party-and who so framed our complex yet simple -time to be heard through men who now, like cowards as they are, afraid will represent the true sentiments of to father the mischief which they conform of Government that two men, cach representing distinct and different ideas, should, after a long conflict, be forced by the injunctions of the fundacocted and brought upon the nation, they falsely charge it upon us, and seek to shelter themselves behind almental law and the examples of the

leged violated rights as a screen for past, and their obligations, present their more than infamous conduct.— and prospective, to abandon all rival-Their secession from the convention ries and all antagonisms, and to take has been followed by one State by setheir stand upon the rock which is the cession from the Union. Yancey spoke foundation of the superstructure of our prophetically. The first step in disor-ganization and disruption "precipita-ted" the second. South Carolina is free institutions. Mr. Seward's "sixty days" are rap-

idly expiring, and no doubt when he rises in the Senate to speak, he will now in open rebellion, and the other cotton States are preparing to follow. himself do all in his power to fulfil his prophecy, at the Astor-House dinner, that within that time our national troubles would be honorably and permanently adjusted. He has accepted the portfolio of the State Department under the incoming Administration, much treasure and at the sacrifice of Baltimore, and at the polls in Novom- and with a full knowledge that many ber. The men in the North who base-ly betrayed their principles and party by following the lead of Yancey and his assistants, may now be prepared to by following the lead of Yancey and his assistants, may now be prepared to

betray their country and rally to some such a course on his part as would forest automations of them when the extent under the Rebel flag. But, strengthen the new dynasty of which necessary into several convenient to the extent it would have been had thank God, they are not very numer-to the extent it would have been had ous, and if, unfortunately, a conflict of member. There is no man living in arms should ensue between the Gov- the free States who could perform an ernment and the Rebels, the States act of self-abhegation more effectually Secretary of the Interior—Vacant. Postmaster-General—Mr. Holt, of ture doing any thing to quiet the country on the slavery question. Par. Centucky. country on the slavery question. Par- ces when the "tug of war" comes. Let us open our eyes in time and prepare for the worst. The South will smooth seas but for trying amount

here, and at posts in this vicinity, and I learn that Maj. Harvey Brown, the commanding officer at this post, arrived iere last night to make the necessar arrangements for bringing on two light batteries and one heavy battery. Ιt is not improbable also, that as afford-

porarily. SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

ng a fine school for practice, the West

Point cadets may be brought here tem-

Senator Seward delivered his speech in the Senate to-day on the state of the most interest and attention by Senators and spectators.

He commences his speech by avowing his adherence to the Union in its integrity ; with his party, his country, his State, or without either, as they may determine; in every event, whether of peace or war; with every consequence, whether of honor or dishonor, sires a trace, at least, during the debate on the Union. It cannot be saved by proving secession illegal or unconstitutional; nor can anything be gained by discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce States. If disunion is to go on, this question will give place to the more practical one, whether the many seceding States shall coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in a dissolution. He argues against the folly of separation, its effect upon the standing of the United States among the nations of the world, the difficulties a new Southern Confederacy would encounter in forming treaties, and liable at any time to become the prey of stronger powers. In summing up his arguments, he states : Firstly-That while prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress so as not to compel private persons to as-sist in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and to prevent freemen from being, by abuse of the law, carried into

slavery, I agree that all State laws controvening the Constitution or any law of Congress, ought to be repealed. Secondly-Domestic slavery existing in any State is wisely left by the Constitution exclusively to the care, management and disposition of that State. would not alter the Constitution in that respect, if in my power. I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution declaring that it shall not, by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a pow-

in any State. Thirdly-While I think Congress has exclusive authority to legislate for the Territories, and while I certainly shall never directly or indirectly give my vote to establish, or sanction slavery in the territories, yet the question with regard to what constitutional laws shall be passed in regard to the Territories, is to be determined on practical ground. If Kansas were ad-mitted under the Wyandotte Constitution, I could vote to organize the organization and admission of the remaining States, reserving the right to States, if such reservation could be constitutionally made; but if the measure were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely : that when the eccentric movements of sccession and disunion shall have ended, and the decision to all concerned. angry excitements of the hour subsided

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Firing upon the Star of the West

Confirmed — Correspondence Between Major Anderson and the Governor— An Explanation Demanded-The Act steamship line, has been purchased by Justified by the Governor-Major Anderson Awaiting Instructions—Depar-ture of a Special Messenger for Washington, &c., &c.-Extensive Preparations to Resist the Sloop-of-War Brooklyn-Intense Excitement-A General Fight Expected—Ti.e People Prepar-

ing for the worst. AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 10 .- This mornng's Charleston Courier gives the following particulars in relation to the attack upon the steamer Star of the West:

About half-past six o'clock yesterday morning the steamer Gen. Clinch. dis covered the steamer Star of the West, of the battery on Morris Island. As soon as the fact was signalled, all Morris Island was astir, and the men were at their posts before the orders were given. They remained in anxious sus-pense, but ready for what they believed was' sure to come-namely, a volley from Fort Sumpter. The Star of the West rounded the point, and took the ship channel inside of the bar, and proceeded straight forward until she was opposite Morris Island, threequarters of a mile from the battery, when a ball was fired athwart the bows of the steamer. The Star of the

West displayed the stars and stripes, and, as soon as it was unfurled, a succession of heavy shots was fired. The vessel continued at increased speed, but one or two shots taking effect, her captain concluded to retire.

Fort Moultrie fired a few shots, but they were out of range. The damage done to the steamer was only trifling only two out of seventeen shots th king effect, but there is no idea as to the extent of the damage.

Fort Sumpter made no demonstration, except that its guns were run out of the embrazures bearing on Mor-ris Island and Fort Moultrie.

About 11 o'clock a boat from Fort Sumpter bearing Lieut. Hall, with a white flag, approached the city. He had an interview with Governor Pickens, and was afterwards escorted to the boat, and re-embarked for Fort Sumpter.

The communication from Major Anderson is as follows:

To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina :-- SIR: Two of your batteries fired, this morning on an un-armed vessel bearing the flag of my Government. I am not notified that er to abolish or interfere with slavery war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, and I cannot but think that this hostile act was committed without your sanction or authority. Under that hope I refrained from opening fire upon your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the abovementioned act-one, I believe, without a parallel in the kistory of our country, or any other civilized Government-was committed in obedience to your instructions, and notify you that, if not disclaimed, that I regard it as an act of war, and I shall not, after a reasonable time for the return of my the movement had it originated among messenger, permit any vessel to pass within range of the guns of my fort. In order to save, as far as in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you will have due notification made of my

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn is coming hither with an armed force, baye greated an intense excitement.

Great preparations are being made in the harbor to resist her ingress. A large steamer called the Marion, of the Charleston and New York the South Carolina authorities and

an armanent supplied. All the buoys in the harbor have been removed.

From present indications, there eems to be no doubt but that the Brooklyn will be fired into, and that Fort Sumpter will then open on the South Carolina fortifications, and the fight become general.

The people are preparing for it. and the worst. The Brooklyn cannot come in with-

out involving a great fight. Major Anderson will protect her.— He has only pledged himself not to

prevent communication between the South Carolina forts, until Lieut. Taloot returned from his mission to Washngton,

A steam-tug, called the Aid, Lieut. Hamilton (formerly of the U.S. Navy) commanding, left the wharf to-night to reconnoitre. She is mounted with me gun.

There is much talk of sending to Savannah for tugs, to take the place of gun-boats.

Departure of Lieut. Talbot—Entertain ment Given to him at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10 .- Lieut. T. Falbot left Charleston late last night with despatches from Maj. Anderson to his Government. He goes to Washington for instructions from the President.

A party of gentlemen entertained Lieut. Talbot at the Charleston Hotel before he left.

There is no excitement here

Missouri for the Union.

Governor Stewart's message was read in the Legislature on the 3d.

After reviewing the rise and progress of the Abolition and Republican parties, and stating the result of their success, the Governor says: "Missouri occupies a position in regard to these troubles that should make her voice potent in the councils of the nation.— With scarcely a disanionist per se within her borders, she is still determined to demand and mantain her rights at every hazard. She loves the Union whilst it is a protection, but not when it is made an instrument of wrong .---She came into the Union upon a compromise, and is willing to abide by fair compromise-not such ophemeral contracts as are enacted by Congress today and repealed to-morrow, but a compromise assuring all just rights of the States, and agreed to in solemn Convention of all the parties interested. Missouri has a right to speak on this subject, because she has suffered, having probably lost as much during the past few years in the abduction of slaves, as all the rest of the Southern States.

Speaking of the secession movement, the Governor deprecates the action of South Carolina. He says : "Our peothose who, like ourselves, had suffered severe loss and constant annoyance from the interference and depredations of outsiders. Missouri will hold to the Union so long as it is worth an effort to preserve it. She cannot be fright-

res in time and are not intended for calm weather and then, say, one two or three years may justify a further continuance of of the North, or dragooned into secur-The South will smooth seas, but for trying emergen- hence, I would cheerfully advise a con-Hoping, however, that your answer | ened by the past unfriendly legislation ROBERT ANDERSON. | the extreme South." fully, ROBERT ANDRASON, Governor Pickens in his reply, after stating the position of South Carolina, to the United States, and that any at-to the United States and that any attempt to send United States troops to on which our national "ith is found-Charleston harbor to reinforce the ed." He appeals to the great conserforts would be regarded as an act of vative masses of the people to put hostility, says, in conclusion : down the efforts of selfish, designing Any attempt to reinforce the troops politicians, and to avert the threatened in Fort Sumpter, or to retake and re-sume possession of the forts within the mendation for the adoption of " all waters of this State, which you aban- proper measures to insure our rights doned, spiking the guns, and doing now and in future." He protests against otherwise much damage, cannot be the hasty and unwise action of South regarded by the authorities of the Carolina, and records his unalterable State as indicative of any other purdevotion to the Union so long as it pose than a coercion of the State by can be made the protection of equal the armed force of the Government. rights. Special agents, therefore. have been blaced off the bar to warn approach-THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS .- Daily ng vessels, both armed, and unarmed, intelligence of important events reachhaving troops on board to reinforce es every portion of the country. Thus, the forts, not to enter the harbor.this morning we have news that South Special orders have been given to the Carolina has fired into the steamer commanders of the forts not to fire at Star of the West; that the Governor such vessels until a shot across her of Alabama has dispatched five compabow would warn them of the prohibinies to seize United States forts in Flortion of the State. Under such cirida, under invitation from the Govercumstances, the Star of the West, I nor of that State; and that a party have understood, this morning attempprofessing to be North Carolina State ted to enter the harbor with troops, and, having been notified that she could not enter, was fired into. The act is perfectly justified by me. In troops had gone to seize Fort Johnson, in North Carolina; and further, that Virginia, cre the close of this week. will have called a State Convention to regard to your threat against vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary to meet on the 18th of February, under circumstances rendering it certain that say that you must judge of your reif things remain here as at present, an sponsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the auoverwhelming majority in favor of immediate action in connection with the thorities of this State, and while the movements of the extreme South will act of which you complain is in perbe elected to that Convention. fect consistency with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived We have for a month past pointed out the inevitable fact that unless a how far the conduct you propose to settlement be speedily arrived at by adopt can find a parallel in the history Congress, the 4th of March next will of any country, or reconcile it with any other purpose of your Government find sevon States seceded, and the rest of the slaveholding States prepared to than imposing on the State the condition of a conquered province. F. W. PICKENS. follow their example, unless ample constitutional guarantees be accorded to them. And that the North will then The following is a second communifind themselves compelled to select becation from Major Anderson: tween permitting the whole fifteen to To His Excellency Governor Pickens: leave the Union peaceably, the accep-Sir: I have the honor to acknowltance of the propositions of the border edge the receipt of your communica-tion, and say that, under the circum-States, to keep them in the Union if that be possible, or civil war between stancos, I have deemed it proper to sixteen States on one side, and fifteen refer the whole matter to my Governon the other. Does any man still fail ment, and intend deferring the course to comprehend that affairs are promptindicated by my note of this morning. ly drifting to that condition? The idea that the Republican party in Conuntil the arrival from Washington of the instructions I may receive. I have gress, while remaining in their present the honor to also express the hope attitude, can hope to escape responsi-bility for it equal to that of the Disthat no obstructions will be placed in his way, and that you will do me the unionists per se at the South, is preposfavor of giving every facility to the deterous; yet they are ovidently still parture and return of the bearer, Lt. playing with the difficulty as though T. Talbot, who is directed to make not aware that the country knows well the journey. R. ANDERSON. that it is in their power to settle the Gov. Pickens immediately granted whole trouble in twenty-four hours .----Washington Star.

District of Columbia.

SECESSION .- Four States, South Car-Secession from the Union.

-The President has made a formal order, directing the heads of various departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from the Constitution newspaper. The immediate cause of this action is supposed to be the censures of that journal regarding the

commencement of the troubles of the at length. Democratic party.

## The Latest News.

-'The reported difficulty between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs is un-

truo. -A despatch dated Charleston, Jan. 12, ovening says :--The steamboat Ex-cel came in this evening, with the news that the United States sloop of

war Brooklyn is off the bar. This is certain. She was seen this morning. Mr. Hayne, on the part of South Carolina, and Lieut. Hall, from Fort Sumter, have left for Washington with proposals and instructions.

- A despatch from Charleston dated Jan. 13, says :- The city was quiet last night. The excitement has subsided. the ultimatum of South Carolina and sult in peace.

-New York, Jan. 13.-Thosteamer Star of the West got up steam this the first convention, then, be held be morning and proceeded to Governor's tween Maryland and Virginia, and Island there to land the troops that took part in the late expedition for Fort Sumpter.

-WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- Senator Toombs left here last night for Geor-gia. He insists that Mr. Seward's speech is tantamount to a declaration of warin advance, by Lincoln's administration, against Attorney General Haynes' assumed Republic of South Carolina.

Lieut. Hall, with despatches from

Mr. Hayne, the messenger from South Carolina, has also arrived. He hopes to have an interview with the

The Senators from the seceding States have about made up their minds to remain in the Senate, with a view to resisting the confirmation of Presidential nominations, as well as the appropriation bills.

No decision has been arrived at as to the policy to be pursued by the Ad- | lation as follows: New York 1st, ministration towards the secoding Philadelphia 2d, Brooklyn 3d, Balti-

Southern Senators and members

olina, Mississippi, Alabama and Flori- House on Saturday by a vote of 50 to da, have passed ordinances declaring 26-three Democrats and twenty-one Republicans not voting :

Resolved, That we affirm the doctrines of the Chicago platform as expressing the sen-timents of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania, and that we have no reason to ignore it. We do not helieve that anything in our political condition demands concessions on our part.

Smith's resolutions for the maintesending of troops to Charleston. The nance of the Union, which passed the Constitution was the President's organ, Senate last week, came up in the House is edited by an Englishman and has on Monday. Several amendments and been a disorganizing sheet since the substitutes were offered and debated

An Atrocious Proposition.

The Richmond Enquirer, the leading journal of Virginia, edited by a son of Gov. Wise, on Monday last, made the

following atrocious proposition : "If any commissioners are appointed by the legislature, they should be sent first to Maryland, to confer with the State upon the plan of resisting the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. It is the duty of Maryland and Virginia, to take earnest and decided steps to prevent the Government from going

into Republican hands-there is now no hope of preserving the Union, and by the 4th of March there will be little owing to the hopes entertained that use for any federal government. It would be the greatest folly for Virgin-Major Anderson, sont to Washington in and Maryland to permit the army, by Mr. Hayne and Lieut. Hall, will re- navy and treasury to pass into the hands of those who will use them for

the subjugation of those States. Let these two States agreeing, let them provide sufficient force to seize the ity of Washington, and, if coercion is

to be attempted, let it begin with subjugating the States of Maryland and Virginia. Thus practical and efficient fighting in the Union will prevent the powers of the Union from falling into the hands of our enemies.

ting coercion. This was the way Pa-trick Henry brought about the Revo-of every kind, make them friends of Intion, and this is the best use that the Union; but in the present State of

of any kind.'

THE CITIES OF THE UNION .- Accord-

ing to the recent census, the ten principal cities of the Union rank in popu-

more 4th, Boston 5th, New Orleans Chicago 9th, Buffalo 10th.

majority of members. The following not now "stand by" those who so long cies, and they never will be forgiven and bravely fought their battles in the by their countrymen, or by posterity, North. Instead of giving us time to rally after the defeat which their own treachery brought on us-time to re- Union. You may therefore look for a

flect, mature and decide-they require bold, startling, and fearless speech instant and unqualified submission to from the undoubted leader of the Retheir demands, under the threat of se- publican party, or I will be greatly cession and war. God knows that we mistaken.

desire Union and Peace-but they Much mortification is expressed by the Union, and now, with arms in has not, before this, repealed those their hands and bayonets at our portions of your State act of 1847, breasts, demand from us surrender at bujected to by the South. This is no discretion. Our sympathy stops short of this point. Let the South disband their armed troops-let South Caroli-na annul the Ordinance of Secession, dence of its devotion to the Union, by evacuate Fort Moultrie, the U.S. Arsenal and the earth-works which she has thrown up to resist the forces of the Federal Government-let her re- Governor Packer, it would be the first manifestly designed by IIim who apturn to her allegiance to the Union-let effective voice from the free States, and her give the North time to examine the would do infinite good in strengthencomplaints which the United South may ing the Union-loving men in the boragree upon, and there is not a doubt that any wrong of which the North has been guilty will be rectified—and they will soon find themselves in the not see that this is the only way to give him a tranquil administration, enjoyment of all their Constitutional and that the example of Corwin, rights. Their complaints as citizens Banks, Weed, and others, is not every will meet with prompt consideration --where promptly followed by the Republicans. OCCASIONAL.

the Star of the West.

[Special Dispatches to The Press.] War is now considered inevitable.

Even the most sanguine, after reading

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

"dough-faces," their demands as rebels will be treated with scorn, and war will decide the issue when reason fails. -Harrisburg State Sentinel.

The Mob Rules the South. The New Nork Herald, contains in

the news from Charleston to-day, adits money article the following letter mit that all hope of compromise is written by a large planter slave owner:

past, and are hourly expecting to re-- Co. Miss., Dec. 25, 1860. ceive intelligence of a fight between I have been through several coun- Maj. Anderson and the South Carolina ties in this State, and some of the Northern counties in Alabama, and I the signal for a united South, and an have no hesitation in saying that the men of property in both States are unanimously opposed to the secession sion of the paraphernalia of the Govmovement. It is got up and engineered ment. It is to be feared that no sure by the politicians and poor whites; the reliance can be placed on the "Old slaveholders are compelled to fall in Dominion," and that she will step bewith it for fear of having their proper- tween the traitors and the vengeance

the hands of our enemies. "We hope Virginia will depute her commisioners to Maryland first, and providing for the seizure of Washing-union sentiments he would be lynched and his property confiscated. He took Lieut. Hall, with despatches from providing for the senance of hashing of the senance of the s States in the attitude of rebels invi- Louisiana and Georgia. The interests Some fear that Mr. Buchanan again hesitates, and that he will not reinforce Major Anderson, and they allege that the Brooklyn was sent out from Nor-Virginia can make of commissioners feeling in these States, they cannot defolk to intercept the Star of the West, as soon as it was ascertained that the

clare themselves without running more risk than they care to encounter. The last despatch communicating her real hope of us slave holders is that the orders and countermanding the order

Government will at last do something for Charleston, had not reached New to check the present revolutionary tide, so as to give us a chance to or-York in time, and that vessel is now looking for her, and will bring her force to Fort Monroe. In view of this ganize a rectionary party without endangering ourselves, our cotten, or our necks. If people here felt certain that the United States Government in Washington city is not entirely safe.

Southern Senators and members and senators an party would soon make itself heard. opinion, for troops are daily arriving Charleston,

vention of the people to decide wheth- fully, ery any and what amendments of the

rganic national law shall be made. Fourth—I am ready now, as heretofore, to vote for laws to prevent mutual invasions of States.

Fifth-I remain constant in favor of two Pacific Railways-one to connect the ports around the months of the issippi, and the other the towns Miss on the Missouri and the Lakes with the harbors on our western coast. He concluded with the expression of an unshaken faith in the Constitution and time for haggling. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania could, by a firm and united action, give a practical evi-fall. Its people are not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful removing all the offensive legislation and severe a punishment as dissolu-from your statute books, in accordance tion. This Union has not yet accomwith the patriotic recommendations of plished what good for mankind was points the seasons, and prescribes the duties of States and empires. No, sir; if cast down to-day by faction, it would der States. I am surprised that any rise again and re-appear in all its ma-true friend of Abraham Lincoln does jestic proportions to-morrow. Woo! rise again and re-appear in all its mawoe! to the man that meanly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue and enduro, and men in after times shall declare that this generation which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked for damages surpassed in magnanimity oven that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles Effect of the News of the Attack upon of liberty justice and humanity.

The Star of the West at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12. The steamship Star of the West arrived here, during the mght, on her return from the unsuccessful attempt to reinforce Fort Sumpter. The troops returned on board of her.

SECOND DISPATCIL

The Star of the West brings back the troops destined for the relief of Fort Sumpter. The report from Charleston was correct in relation to two of the balls fired at her taking offect. One struck her on the bow, and the second on the starboard quarter, between the smoke-stack and the en-gine-beam. No person was hurt.-She struck on the bar twice in coming out. At night, steamers were seen coming out of the harbor, supposed to be in pursuit. The same night she spoke the ship Emily St. Pierre, from Liverpool to Charleston, and refused admittance in consequence of the American flag boing displayed. When leaving Charleston Harbor, the Star of the West received several parting shots from the battery on Morris Is-land and they all foll short. The gen-oral feeling on board now is to return to Charleston, with proper means of defence, and effect a landing at all hazards

## Major Anderson's Position.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 12 .-- Major Anderson, in his despatches brought by Lieut. Talbot, reports that he needs no reinforcements to defend Fort Sump-

the permission desired, and directed that every facility and courtesy should be extended to the bearer of despatches, Licut. Talbot, for his Goverment, both going and returning. CHARLESTON, Jan, 10.-The despatch-

Washington, announcing that the T. 000 000!

ngo. It is stated that the settlers in Oregon have discovered a mountain, which they believe to be a mass of solid silver, worth about \$1,066,600,-

but, unless we are, in truth, as they represent us to be, cowards and