preventing a collision between the parties, for the purpose of sparing the effusion of blood. I suggested, for prudential reasons, that it would be best to put in writing what they said in any communication between myself and would be best to put in writing what they said in any communication between myself and AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLIC MEETING. From the Charleston Courier. Public Meeting. CORRESPONDENCE In compliance with the published call, a In compliance with the published call, very large meeting assembled in the Court BETWEEN meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county, JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. House on Monday evening, to give expression vho favor the Crittenden plan for the adjust-The President of the United States CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 17, 1861. on the subject of our National difficulties. ment of our national difficulties. assembled at The meeting had been called by those who AND THE the Court House on Monday evening last.

President,

Mills Glenn

James Quigley, Ab'm. Lamberton,

David Wherry,

OUR columns are again crowded with artioles on our national difficulties, which provents us giving the variety of news we generally do. | Congress." Mr. R. C. WOODWARD of Carlisle, As this is the only subject now occupying the for a lack of variety for the present.

Our Payments to the State.

We extract from the Annual Report of the Auditor General, just issued, the following Mr. CRITTENDEN. After the resolutions had R. P. Henderson statement of the several sums of money paid been read, it immediately became manifest Sam'l Megaw, jr., by Cumberland county to the Commonwealth, in the shape of taxes, &c., during the year ending November 30, 1860; and also, the defeating its objects. WM. M. WATTS, Esq., Wm. M. Beetem amount received from the Commonwealth by this county during the same period :

255 26 1,957 86

112 50

230 75

204.30

40 08

2499

\$37,550 53

\$5,294 56

10 25

PAID TO THE STATE. Tax on Real Estate. \$28,658 17 Tavern Licenses, Retailers' License Brokers' License. Distillery and Brewery Liconse, Billiard Rooms & Ten Pin Alleys, Pedlers' License, Eating House License, Pamphlet Laws. Militia Tax, Millers' Tax Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c., Collateral Inheritance Tax, Theatre, Circus, &c., Cumb'd Valley Rail Road Co., Carlisle Gas and Water Co., Mechanicsburg Water Co., Accrued Interest,

RECEIVED FROM THE STATE. Common School Appropriation, \$4,084 67 Pensions and Gratuitities. Abatement of State Tax. 1.157 89 Mercantile Appraiser. $12\ 00$

Total,

Total,

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE By a tabular statement appended to the Auditor General's Report for the year 1860, we learn that the total valuation of Real and Personal Property in the several counties of this Commonwealth amounts to \$569,049,876, upon which a State tax of \$1,479,377 81, has been assessed. The total population of the State, by the Census of 1860, is 2,921,040; and the number of taxable inhabitants, is 640,176. The aggregate State tax on watches, amounts to \$13,865 23.

According to this table, the total valuation of Real and Personal Property in Cumberland County, amounts to \$11,960,224, upon which a State tax of \$30,945 33 is assessed. The popu lation of the county, by the Census of 1860, is 40,402, and the number of taxable inhabitants 10,426. The State tax on Watches amounts to \$207 00.

There are only eight counties in the State that exceed Cumberland in the valuation of their Real and Personal Property, to wit: Alleghany, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Montgomery, Lancaster, Philadelphia and York,

It is evident from the above that the assess ors of Cumberland county assess our real estate at a higher rate than any other county in the State.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECE.-The mountain

favored the Compromise "as proposed by The meeting was organized as follows: Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN and his compatriots in

R. C. WOODWARD, was called to the chair, who was assisted by public mind, we shall endeavor to keep our a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Wm. M. Penrose, Vice Presidents. readers posted, and hope they will excuse us After being thus organized, Judge WATTS John W. Cocklin, made a few very appropriate and patriotic re- Peter Spahr, marks, and concluded by offering a series of Ab'm. Bosler,

resolutions, advocating compromise, and ap- John Miller, Wm. Heagy, John Stuart, jr., Wm. Gracey, proving the plan of adjustment suggested by Eli Brandt Jno. McCartney, A. Cathcart, . John Pilgrim, G. N. Schuchman that a number of Republicans had invaded Jos. Culver, Secretaries. E. Cornman, A. Dehuff,

acted as spokesman, and in a short rambling | Jacob Bowman, Martin Kunklo. speech, denounced the resolutions as read, and | Wm. M. Porter, Jno. B. Bratton. declared himself opposed to amending the Hon, Frederick Watts offered the following

Constitution, or of doing anything to appease preamble and resolutions, which after considthe wrath of the South. He was followed by able discussion were adopted: Messrs. SHARPE, TODD and HENDERSON, in the Whereas, We have assembled here to consame strain, all of whom delivered strong sider a subject which in its importance involves Republican speeches, sneered at the South, at the President, and at the fears of the North, and announced themselves "opposed to any compromise with traitors." The resolutions were ably and successfully defended by Judge Waters, Wu, M. Bryssen, Wu, H. Mutters 681 83 WATTS, WM. M. PENROSE, WM. H. MILLER, that we might watch it, and, if need be, protect 42 50 and WM. J. SHEARER, Esq'rs., and were finally it, from the hand of excess or violence, and 3,340 35 adopted by nearly unanimous vote, only about hand it down to our posterity as an example a dozen of voices out of the two or three hundred present, answering in the negative. It brought to contemplate the approach of civil was a complete triumph of the friends of our war, a curse more damning than we have lancountry-a triumph of patriotism over LIN- guage to portray: one which breaks up the docoun-Abolitionism-a triumph of reason over institute comforts of home; the bond of relation-functions and hatrad fanaticism and hatred.

> out of every twenty of her people would vote fraternal hatred. for the CRITTENDEN Amendment if an opporunity was afforded them. Those who, at this | it be averted ? are questions of solemn import uncture of affairs, cry out "no compromise," | now addressed to every man who has a voice are doomed men for all time to come; the prophe are argingt such sentiments of the bitter language of strife, aye, the very clanpeople are against such sentiments-against gor of arms almost resounding in our cars, it the mon who utter them, whether they reside behooves us speedily and dispassionately in the North or in the South. Stick a pin consider "what shall we do to be saved."

The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

message to the State Legislature, makes spe-cial and favorable mention of the Farmer's South; and the political agitation which now High School of Pennsylvania. He character-izes it as "an institution which proposes to ac-ciple which finds a place in the hearts of the izes it as "an institution which proposes to accomplish an object which has never been atcommunity-the education of their sons, at once | the very verge of a civil war, strong as our atto scientific knowledge, habitual industry, and

practical skill, to fit them for the associations of rural life, and the occupation chosen for them by their fathers." The design of accommodating four hundred students has not been carried out within two-thirds of the original intention, from the Trustees' inability to com-

On looking over the report lately published On looking over the report lately published self sacrificing spirit which influenced the in pamphlet form, we were struck with the hearts of its original framers. act of the comparatively small interest taken

From about four-fifths of all the counties there bound to consider our existing policial SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEEch. In mountain From about tour-nitins of all the councies there feel bound to consider our existing pointed important subjects therein mountain important subjects therein mountain is a copy of the ordinance, bearing date on Saturday last Senator SEWARD (Mr. LINCOLN'S Cirencester, in England, there has been an just conciliation, therefore.

Commissioners of South Carolina. The following correspondence was read in secret session: The injunction of secrecy was rémoved:

SIR :--- We have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the full powers from the Convention of the people of South Carolina, under which we are "authorized and, empowered to treat with the Government of the United States for the delivery of the forts, magazines, light-hou-ses, and other real estate, with their appurte-nances, in the limits of South Carolina; and also for an apportionment of the public debt, and for a division of all other property held by the Government of the United States as agent of the Confederated States of which South Carolina was recently a member, and generally to at present.

negotiate as to all other measures and arrange-ments proper to be made and adopted in the existing relation of the parties, and for the continuance of peace and amity between this Commonwealth and the Government at Wash-

ngton.' In the execution of this trust it is our duty to furnish you, as we now do, with an official copy of the Ordinance of Secession by which the State of South Carolina has resumed the powers she delegated to the Government of the United States, and has declared her perect sovereignty and independence.

It would also have been our duty to have in formed you that we were ready to negotiate with you upon all such questions as are necessarily raised by the adoption of this Ordinance and that we were prepared to enter upon this negotiation, with the earnest desire to avoid unnecessary and hostile collision, and so to inaugurate our new relations as to secure mutual respect, general advantage, and a fu-ture of good-will and harmony, beneficial to all the parties concerned. But the events of the last twenty-four hours

is well known that it was my determination, render such an assurance impossible. We and this I freely expressed it, not to reinforce the representatives of an authority the forts in the harbor, and thus produce a which could, at any time within the past sixty collision, until they had been actually attackdays, have taken possession of the forts in Charleston harbor, but which, upon pledges of or until I had certain evidence that they given in a manner that we cannot doubt, d termined to trust to your honor, rather than to its own power. Since our arrival here an officer of the United States, acting, as we are assured, not only without, but against, your alleged pledge. But I acted in the same manner as I would orders, has dismantled one fort and occupied another-thus altering, to a most important extent, the condition of affairs under which

ve. came Until these circumstances are explained in manner which relieves us of all doubt as to official duties, impossible. The world knows he spirit in which these negotiations shall be that I have never sent any reinforcements to the forts in Charleston harbor, and I have ceronducted, we are forced to suspend all discussion as to any arrangements by which our mu-tual interests might be amicably adjusted. And, in conclusion, we would urge upon tainly never authorized any change to be made you the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston. Under pres-ent circumstances, they are a standing menace my notice until the 21st instant. It is as folwhich renders negotiation impossible, and, as lows: our recent experience shows, threatens speedily to bring to a bloody issue questions which Memorandum of Verbal Instructions to Main ught to be settled with temperance and judg-Moultrie, S. C.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv'ts, R. W. BARNWELL,)

J. H. Adams, Commissioners. JAS. L. ORR

The President's Reply.

abstained from increasing his force at this point, or taking any measures which might Warfington City, Dec. 30, 1860. add to the present excited state of the public mind, or which would throw any doubt on the GENTLENENT-I have had the honor to re-ceive your communication of the 28th inst., together. with a capy of "your full powers from the Compution of the people of South Carolina," anthorizing you to treat with the government of the United States on various confidence he feels that South Carolina will of the public works or interfore with its or upancy. But as the counsel and acts of rash and imulsive persons may possibly disappoint these expectations of the Government, he deems it

would be best to put in writing what they said tingency. No such allusion has been muse wednesday, at three clock, and you appoint to me verbally. They did so accordingly, and in any communication between myself and ed an interview with us at one the next day. on Monday morning, the 10th instant, three any human being. But the inference is that Early on that day, Thursday, the news was of them presented to me a paper signed by all I am bound to withdraw the troops from the received here of the movement of Major And. of them presented to me a paper signed by all a line could to withdraw the thous though the erson. That news, was communicated to you the Representatives from South Carolina, with only fort remaining in the possession of the erson. That news, was communicated to you the barbor of Charleston, be immediately, and you postneme to a United States in the barbor of Charleston, be cause the officer there in command of all of

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States :

another In compliance with our statement to you At this point of writing, I have received inyesterday, we now express to you our strong convictions that neither the constituted auformation, by telegraph, from Capt. Humph-reys, in command of the arsenal at Charlesthorities, nor any body of the people of the State of South Carolina, will either attack or ton, that "it has to-day, (Sunday, the 30th.) been taken by force of arms." It is stated molest the United States forts in the harbor of that the munitions of war belonging to the United States in this arsenal are worth half a Charleston, previously to the action of the Conmillion of dollars. Comment is needless. After this information, I have only to add that, whilst it is my duty to defend Fort Sumter as a portion of

they may come, by such means as I may possess for this purpose, I do not perceive how JOHN MCQUREN, M. L. BONHAM, W. W. BOYCE, such a defence can be construed into a menice against the city of Charleston With great personal regard, I remain yours LAWRENCE M. KEITT. ery respectfully, Washington, 9th December, 1860.

JAMES BUCHANAN. And here I must, in justice to myself, re To Hon. Robert W. Barnwell, James H. nark that at the time the paper was presen Adams, J. L. Orr. ted to me I objected to the word "provided," as it might be construed into an agreement of

my part, which I never would make. They said that nothing was firther from their in-tention—they did not so understand it, and I Second Letter of the Commissioners to the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1st. 1861.

should not so consider it. It is evident they Sta :--- We have the honor to acknowledge could enter into no reciprocal agreement with me on the subject. They did not profess to have authority to do this, and were acting in the initiation of the same month, as Comtheir individual character. I considered it as missioners from South Carolina. nothing more, in effect, than the promise of In reference to the declaration with which

highly honorable gentlemen to exert their inyour reply commences, that your " position as fluence for the purpose expressed. The event has proven that they have faithfully kept this President of the United States was already promise, although I have never since, receivinstant;" that you possess "no power to change the relations heretofore existing be-tween South Carolina and the United States," ed a line from any one of them, or from any nember of the Convention on the subject. It much less to acknowledge the independence of that State," and that consequently you &c. could meet us only as private gentlemen of the highest character, with an entire willingness to communicate to Congress any proporere about to be attacked. This paper I resition we might have to make-we deem it ceived most cordially, and considered it as a only necessary to say that the State of South tical disavowal. And there is nothing in the exercise of that great disavowal. And there is nothing in the exercise of that great letter which would, or could have prevented and that time might be thus given for re-flection. This is the whole foundation for the our political organizations, declared herself and offering the restoration of the status to an event which underlies all control of the status to an event which underlies are not be atomic of the status to an event whole foundation for the status to an event which underlies are not be atomic of the status to a cived most cordially, and considered it as a our pointern organizations, decine increases sovereign and independent, we, as her repre-sentatives, felt no special solicitude as to the character in which you might recognize us. Satisfied that the State had simply exercised have done had I entered into a positive and formal agreement with parties capable of contracting, although such an agreement would her unquestionable right, we were prepared, have been, on my part, from the nature of my in order to reach substantial good, to waive the formal considerations which your constitutional scruples might have prevented you the forts in Charleston harbor, and I have cer-tainly never authorized any change to be made "in their relative military status." Bearing us, and perfectly content with that entire wilupon this subject, I refer you to an order is-sued by the Secretary of War, on the 19th inst, to Major ANDERSON, but not brought to be the Secretary of the Independence of the State. That willingness was ample recognition of the condition of public affairs, which rendered our presence necessa-

ry. In this position, however, it is our duty to both the State which we represent, and to Anderson, First Artillery, commanding Fort ourselves, to correct several important mis-"You are aware of the great anxiety of the Secretary of War that a collision of the troops with the people of this State shall be avoided,

and of his studied determination to pursue a such a disposition might be made of the whole course with reference to the military force subject by Congress, who alone possess the forts in this harbor, which shall guard against power, to prevent the inauguration of a civil such a collision. He has therefore carefully war between the parties in regard to the pos-session of the Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston; and I therefore deeply regret that in your opinion the events of the last twenty-four hours render this impossible." part of the sentence. What we did say was: "But the events of the last twenty-four hours render such an assurance impossible." Place

proper that you should be prepared with the nstructions to meet so unhappy a contingenand we are prepared to repeat it.

immediately; and you postponed our meeting until half past two o'clock on Friday in order the forts thought proper, without instructions, to change his position from one of them to that you might consult your Cabinet. On Fri. that you might consult your caoinet. On Fri. day we saw you, and we called upon you then to redeem your pledge. You could not deny it. With the facts we have stated, and in the

it. With the facts we nave stated, and in the face of the crowning and conclusive fact that your Secretary of War had resigned his sent in the Cabinet, upon the publicly avowed ground that the action of Major Anderson had violated the pledged faith of the Government, and that unless the nledge was instantly a violated the pledged faith of the Government, and that unless the pledge was instantly re-deemed, he was dishonored, denial was impos-sible; you did not deny it. You do not dony it now, but you seek to escape from its obliga-tion on the grounds first. that we terminated tion on the grounds, first, that we terminated all negotiations by demanding, as a prelimina-ry, the withdrawal of the United States troops from the harbor of Charleston; and second, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead

In the first place, we deny positively that we have ever in any way made any such do-mand. Our letter is in your possession; it will stand by this on record. In it we inform you of the objects of our mission. We say that it would have been our duty to have agsured you of our readiness to comm gotiations with the most earnest and anxious desire to settle all questions between us amicably and to our mutual advantage, but that events had rendered that assurance impossible. We stated the events, and we said that until some satisfactory explanation of these events was given us, we could not proceed ; and then, President of the United States was already defined in the Message to Congress of the 3d instant;" that you possess "no power to menace which renders negotiation impossible, "Under present circumstances !" What circumstances? Why, clearly the occupation of Fort Sumter and the dismantling of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, in the face of your pledges, and without explanation or prac-tical disayowal. And there is nothing in the which you were pledged, if such had been your desire. It would have been wiser and better, in our opinion, to have withdrawn the troops, and this opinion we urged upon you, but we demanded nothing but such an explanation of the events of the last twenty-four hours as would restore our confidence in the spirit with which the negotiations should be onducted. In relation to this withdrawal of the troops from the harbor, we are compelled, however, to notice one passage of your letter, Referring to it you say :--- "This I cannot do. This will not do. Such an idea was never thought of by me in any possible contingency. -- No allusion to it had ever been made in any communication between myself and any uman being."

In reply to this statement we are compelled to say that your conversation with us left upon our minds the distinct impression that you conceptions of our letter, into which you have did seriously contemplate the withdrawal of fallen. Allen. You say "it was my carnest desire that such a disposition might be made of the whole subject by Congress, who alone possess the power, to prevent the inauguration of a civil war between the parties in regard to the posic achievement, place their testimony beyond cavil-that such suggestions had been mad to and urged upon you by them, and had formed the subject of more than one earnest We expressed no such opinion; and the lan-guage which you quote as ours, is altered in its sense by the omission of a most important, part of the sentence. What we did say was: "But the events of the last twenty-four hours" second point, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanations, and that "assurance," as contained in our letter, giving you the opportunity to vindicate your olf. took possession of other property of the United States, we would observe, 1st. That even if this were so, it does not avail you fo Carolina, without waiting or asking for any efence, for the opportunity for decision was believing, as you forded you before these facts occurred. have expressed it, that the officer had acted arrived in Washington on Wednesday; the not only without, but against my orders," &c. news from Major Anderson reached here car-We expressed no such opinion in reference to the belief of the people of South Carolina. The language which you quoted was applied solely and entirely to our assurances obtained d true friends who had been your tried an smallness of your force will not permit you, own declaration a declaration which, at that through the troubles of your Administration, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three time, it was impossible for the authorities of sought you and entreated you to act-to act South Carolina to have known. But, without They told you that every hour comfollowing this letter into all its details, we plicated your position. They only asked you propose only to meet the chief points of the to give the assurance that if the facts were so -that if the commander had acted withou and against your orders, and in violation of Some weeks ago, South Carolina Leclared her intention, in the existing condition of public affairs, to seede from the United States. She called a Convention of her people to put She called a Convention of her people to put War, your immediate and proper adviser in this whole matter, waited anxiously for your her declaration in force. The Convention met and passed the Ordinance of Secession decision, until he felt that delay was becom-All this you anticipated, and your course of ing dishonor. More than twelve hours passed and two Cabinet meetings had adjourned, before you knew what the authorities of South action was thoroughly considered in your an-nual message. You declared you had no right, and would not attempt, to coerce a se-Carolina had done, and your prompt decision at any moment of that time would have avoided the subsequent complications. But, you had known the acts of the authorities of South Carolina, should that have prevented your keeping your faith? What was the condition of things? For the last sixty days you have had in Charleston harbor not force enough to hold the forts against an equal enemy. Two You of them were empty; one of those two the most important in the harbor. It could have been taken at any time. You ought to know better than any man, that it would have been taken, but for the efforts of those who put their trust in your honor. Believeing that You accept they were threatened by Fort Sumter especial ly, the people were with difficulty restrained from securing without blood the possession of this important fortress. After many and re-iterated assurances given on your behalf, which we cannot believe unauthorized, they determiwe cannot believe unauthorized, they determined to forbear, and in good faith sent on they Commissioners to negotiate with you. They meant you no harm—wished you no ill. They thought of you kindly, believed you true, and were willing, as far as was consistent with duty, to spare you unnecessary and hostile Scarcely had these Commissioners should be sent to the Government, whose left than Major Anderson waged war. No sommunications you promised to submit to other words will describe his action. It was Congress. You received and acted on assu- not a peaceful change from one fort to another rances of the highest official authorities of it was a hostile act in the highest sense, and rances of the highest official authorities of only justified in the presence of a superior South Carolina, that no attempt would be of the forts enemy, and imminent peril. He ab made to disturb your possession of the forts and property of the United States, if you would not disturb their existing condition would not disturb their existing condition until the Commissioners had been sent, and the attempt to negotiate had failed the night to a safer position. This was war. No man could have believed (without your assurance) that any officer could have taken that no such attempt should be made, "provi-ded that no reinforcements shall be sent into against orders." What the State did was in simple self-defence; for this act, with all it attending circumstances was as much war as firing a volley; and war being thus begun un til those commencing it explained their action and disavowed their intention, there was m more in effect than the promise of highly honroom for delay; and even at this mon side, without corresponding obligation on the while we are writing, it is more than probable, other---it must be remembered (if we are right-ly informed) that you were pledged if we have the tenor of your letter, that reinforce when the first gun shall be fired, there willhave been, on your part, one continuous from whom you received it, hefore you execusistent sories of actions, commending domonstration essentially warlike, support by regular reinforcement, and terminating defeat or victory. And all this without t slightest provocation; for, amoung the man things which you have said, there is one thing

ties with which we surround each other-by Old Mother Cumberland is right on this which our children and friends are to be demsubject, and we are convinced that nineteen oralized and impoverished, and their lives off-

Is there cause for this ? and if there be, may

A conscientious conviction of the truth impels us to the conviction that the Constitution of the United States, as it is, if fairly construed and honestly regarded, with a spirit of frater-It will be seen that Governor Packer, in his nal kiudness towards each other, affords the

American people. But if it be true that the experience of sevtained in this country-the supply of a want enty years has taught us, that in some of its which has ever been felt by the agricultural details, its influence has been to bring us to tachment may be to that sacred instrument, we desire to express our willingness so to amend it, as to make it equally accortable to all sec-

tions of the country. Our Republican Goternment has its foun dation in the affections of the people; our To the President of the United States. Constitution is but the written evidence of the principles upon which that affection is based. Our love of country is but an expressplete more than one-third of the required build- ion of attachment to ourselves; and unles that attachment is as widely spread as the Constitution itself we fall far short of that

As dispassionate men, who profess to love. our country and desire to promote its prosn this Institution by the State at large.----

Secretary of State,) made the speech which Agricultural College in full operation since can Union is undiminished; and that we will States, under the name of the United States of prvious announcement said was forthcoming 1843, and we have been told by practical, old exert all our influence and school farmers in that part of the country, | for its perpetual existence; and for that purthat they found it necessary, in the competi-tion for a living by their land, to send their the people, having the sanction of a Divine tion for a living by their land, to send their and overruling Providence. sons to this College, scientifically to learn how Resolved, That the scheme now on foot to that "apart from the execution of the laws to make the most of their tillage and stock-The necessity for having scientific farming ments is one of rashness and folly; that the ught to their sons arose from the fact, pro- existence of separate Republics upon this t ught to their sons arose from the fact, pro-ved by experience, that those brought up at the Institution actually were better farmers, at starting in life, than their fathers were after Resolved, That the agitating controversy long practice. Science did for the young men which now distracts the Union and threatens nore than experience had done for the old. it dissolution, presents no question so grave and difficult as not to be susceptible of just GODET'S LADY'S BOOK .- After a long aband Constitutional compromise; and that we sence-for what reason we know not-Godey's have an abiding confidence that the people of Lady's Book for January is again upon our Pennsylvania will sanction the proposed Constitutional amendments and Congressional table. Welcome, old friend! We need scarceguarantees which are known as the "Critten- of usurpation. It is therefore, my duty to ly ask "how have you been ?" for your bright den compromise;" and that we advise our pages, beautiful typography, exquisite fashion Senators and Representatives in Congress to its bearings." plates, and chaste reading, afford evidence of give it their hearty support. Resolved. That we desire to extend to our prosperity. The present number is a magnibrethern of the Southern Border States the ficent one, and affords evidence of great inhand ef fellowship and kindness, and to asdustry, tact and energy on the part of the sure them, that our feelings are not in any de proprietor. Every lady should take the Book, gree hosiile to them or their institutions; and f the "fugitive slave law" be divested of its my earnest desire that such a disposition might and thus book herself up in regard to fashodious features as proposed by the "Critten-den compromise" we wil heartily co-operate ions, needle-work, and other useful knowledge. with them in its faithful execution ANOTHER RESIGNATION .--- The lately ap-COMMERCIAL COLLEGES .- A late article in pointed Secretary of the Treasury, PHILIP F the Pennsylvanian thus speaks of Commercial Гномля, has resigned. Good! The Cabinet | Colleges: is at last clear of spies and traitors, and Among numerous Institutes in this country the President will no longer be annoyed styled "Commercial Colleges," none have by men who have been doing all in their powstood higher in the past, and we think we er to sell the Government. The Cabinet as at may say, none are now doing so much to promote the cause of thorough and practcal busipresent composed, is one of the strongest the ness education as "BRYANT. STRATTON & Co's President has yet had. National Chain of Mercantile Colleges," located in Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, Buf-Gov. Pickins, of South Carolina, havfalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louing a balance of \$3000 due him as late Minis- is. They stand foremost in every modern inprovenent. Last fall B., S & Co. published a ter to Russia, sent to Washington for it. The work on book-keeping. which elicited the high-Department adjusted his accounts by sending est encominms from the press and business him a draft on the Charleston Sub Treasury, men. Now they have added a clear and ably the moneys in which has been seized by the State. mercial arithmetic of 332 pages, designed to be used as text books in their Colleges. The charater of these works is alone an ample guarolina, one of the committee of thirty-three antee that the instruction afforded by them will meet the highest expectations of their pa has published an address to his constituents. in which he says; I feel constrained to say trons. We advise youn men who desire to that I think there is no hope in Congression qualify themselves for the active duties of the counting-house and business pursuits generalal action.

WASHINGTON, 28th December, 1860.

vention, and we hope and believe not until an ffer has been made through an accredited representative, to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and Federal Government, provided that no rethe relative military status shall remain as a gainst hostile attacks, from whatever quarter their relative military status shall remain as

from him: A's Mr. SEWARD is to be the principal man in the new administration, and as he is, beyond question, a man of mind, the whole country looked for his speech with deep anxiety. A hope pervaded all sections and all classes of our people, that he would say something to allay our present difficulties, and propose some measure worthy his national reputation. But, alas, alas! Mr. SEWARD is still an Abolitionist. His speech reads well. and shows evidence of mind, but it is full of "ifs" and "buts," and proposes-nothing !--It is, indeed, a disgraceful speech to come from Mr. SEWARD at this time. It is cold. calcula

ting, evasive, and non-committal, and really amounts to nothing. Poor SEWARD-what a field he had before him, had not his "irrepressible conflict" ideas blinded him

THE CRITTENDEN PROPOSITION,-The popular sentiment in this and other States is rapidly concentrating in favor of some such adjustment of the slavery question as that proposed by Senator Crittenden, which would extend and establish the Missouri Compromise line to California, by an amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting slavery north of that line, and recognizing it south. This would certainly bring peace to our troubled country, and in a short time make the North and the South again one people, as they were in the days of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. This proposition is understood to meet the bitter opposition of such men as Sumner, Grow, Wilson, Greeley, and Hickman, but the conservative, peace-loving citizens of the land look upon it with great favor. Its adoption would at once satisfy Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the other border slave States, and soon bring into harmonious union with all sections the cotton States of the more remote South.

nor Our neighbors of the Herald and the American appear restless under our allegation that the Republicans are alone responsible for our national difficulties. We repeat, that that party is responsible, and it is worse than folly for any man to gainsay so palpable a fact. Suppose either Douglas, BRECKINRIDGE or BELL had been elected President, would we have had any trouble? Not a bit of it-our country would still be a unit, and our people

prosperous and happy. But, we don't know that we can mend matters by discussing this question, and we therefore feel inclined to drop the subject for the present. The Union is dissolved, and tens of thousands of American citizens are under to Fort S:mter. arms, ready for a deadly conflict. For one we are willing, for the time being, to blot out divisions; we are willing to adandon all antagonisms. In times like these opinions must to the president for the maintenance of the be foregone for the sake of the country. Cherished ideas are nothing in comparison with our own land's safety, and the perpituity of its government.

DR. HAYNES will deliver his celebrated lceture; entitled "Mind your own husiness," at Rheem's Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 17. Let all attend.

The wife of Major Anderson received ix thousand calls on New Years day, in New York city, where she is now sojourning. This fact is truly significant of popular opinion there with reference to her husband's gallant transfer of his command from Fort Moultrie

Dr At West Chester, Pa., a meeting has ocen called to offer a regiment of volunteers Constitution and enforcement of the laws. Cov. Banks, of Massachusetts, in his

valedictory address recommends the repeal of: the Personal Liberty bills. The city councils of Providence, R. I., have done the same thing.

COL. CORTIN was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania on Tuesday.

ly, to spend a few weeks, or months, in one of these first-class institutions. 100 Forts Jackson and Pulaski, in Geor-

gia, were seized last week by order of Governor Brown. The Savannah papers state that but for this action the forts would have been seized by a spontaneous uprising of the peo-

I Last Friday was generally observed as a day of fasting and prayer, for the preservaof the Union, all over the country, (excepting perhaps South Carolina) agreeable to the Preident's recommendation.

firm determination to collect the revenue, the heads of the assailants." and that the property now in the occupancy of the troops of South Carolina must be re-

sonal he deems a high handed outrage.

America, is hereby dissolved." In answer to this communication, I have t

say that my position as President of the Uni-ted States was clearly defined in the message o Congress on the 3d inst. In that I stated so far as this may be practicable, the Execu tive has no authority to decide what shall h the relations between the Federal Government the independence of that State. This would be to invest a more Executive officer with the ower of recognizing the dissolution of the lonfederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recog nition of a foreign de facto government-in volving no such responsibility. Any attempt o do this, would, on his part, be a naked act submit to Congress the whole question in all

Such is my opinion still. I could, therefore, meet you only as private gentlemen of the ighest charaoter, and was entirely willing to communicate to Congress any proposition you night have to make to that body upon the ubject. Of this you were all aware. It was be made of the whole subject by Congress, who alone possess the power, as to prevent the inauguration of a civil war between the parties in regard to the possession of the Federal forts a the harbor of Charleston, and I therefore deeply regret that, in your opinion, " the events of the last twenty-four hours render this imcossible." In conclusion, you urge upon me "the immediate withdrawal of the troops from he harbor of Charleston," stating that "under present circumstances they are a standing menace, which renders negotiation impossi-ble, and as our recent experience shows, threaten speedily to bring to a bloody issue questions which ought to be settled with temper-

ance and judgment." The reason for this change in your position is that since your arrival in Washington "an officer of the United States, acting, as we (you) are assured, not only without but against your (my) orders, has dismantled one fort and occupied another-thus altering to a most im-portant extent the condition of affairs under which we (you) came." You also allege that you came here " the representatives of an aupast sixty days, have taken possession of the forts in Charleston harbor, but which, upon pledges given in a manner that we (you) cannot doubt, determined to trust to your (my) honor rather than to its power."

This brings me to a consideration of the na-ture of those alleged pledges, and in what manner they have been observed. In my States. nessage of the 3d of December last, I stated, n regard to the property of the United States South Carolina, that it "has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by the consent of the lof these two forts was taken, the Palmetto Legislature of the State," for the erection of flag was raised over the Federal Custom forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., and over these the authority "to exercise exclusive legisla-

tion" has been expressly granted by the Con-stitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United | States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to ct strictly on the defensive.

"In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon irm determination to collect the revenue, the heads of the assailants." This being the condition of the parties, on Saturday, 8th Deember, four of the Representatives of South stored. The seizure of the United States ar- terview. We had an earnest conversation on

give you such instructions. You are carefully to avoid every act which explanation, and doubiles ould needlessly tend to provoke aggression, and for that reason you are not, without necessity to take up any position which could be onstrued into the assumption of a hostile attitude; but you are to hold possession of the The language which you quoted was applied forts in this harbor, and if attacked. you are solely and entirely to our assurances obtained to defend yourself to the last extremity. The here, and based, as you well know, upon your smallness of your force will not permit you, own declaration-a declaration which, at that forts, but an attack on, or an attempt to take ossession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you argument. may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are authorized to take

imilar steps whenever you have tangible evilence of a design to proceed to a hostile act. D. P. BUTLER, Assistant Adjutant General.

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., Dec. 14, 1860. This is in conformity to my instructions t Major Buell.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

These were the last instructions transmit eding State, but that you were bound h your constitutional oath, and would defend ted to Major Anderson before his removal to Fort Sumter, with a single exception, in re-gard to a particular which does not in any the property of the United States within the borders of South Carolina, if any attempt was made to take it by force. Seeing very early that this question was a difficult and delicate degree affect the present question. Under these circumstances, it is clear that Major one, you manifested a disposition to settle Anderson acted upon his own responsibility vithout collision. You did not reinforce the and without authority, unless, indeed, he had garrison in the harbor of Charleston. You removed a veteran and distinguished office tangible evidence of a design to proceed to hostile act" on the part of the authorities of from the command of Fort Moultrie because South Carolina, which has not yet been alhe attempted to increase his supply of ammu-nition. You refused to send additional troops leged. Still, he is a brave and honorable officer, and justice requires that he should not be to the same garrison, when applied for by the condemned without a fair hearing.

Be this as it may, when I learned that Major Anderson had left Fort Moultrie, and officer appointed to succeed him ed the resignation of the oldest and most emi nent member of your Cabinet, rather than al proceeded to Fort Sumter, my first promptlow the garrison to be strengthened. You ngs were to command him to return to his compelled an officer, stationed at Fort Sumter, former position, and there to await the continto return immediately to the Arsenal forty gencies presented in his instructions. This nuskets which he had taken to arm his men could only have been done with any degree You expressed, not to one, but to many of the

of safety to his command by the concurrence of the South Carolina authorities. But bemost distinguished of our public characters, whose testimony will be placed upon the recfore any step could possibly have been taken in this direction, we received information that ord, whenever it is necessary, your anxiety for a peaceful termination of this controversy the "Palmetto flag floated out to the breeze at and your willingness not to disturb the mili-Castle Pinckney, and a large military force went over last night (the 27th,) to Fort Moul-trie." Thus the authorities of South Carolitary status of the forts, if Commissioners na, without waiting or asking for any explabar to any the could, at any time within the nations, and doubtless believing, as you have past sixty days, have taken possession of the expressed it, that the officer had acted not only without, but against my orders, on the very next day after the night when the removal was made, seized by a military force, two would of the three federal forts in the harbor of Charleston, and have covered them under

their own flag instead of that of the United You took from the members of the House At this gloomy period of our history, start-ling events succeed each other rapidly. On the very day, the 27th instant, that possession of these two forts was taken, the Palmetto hose forts, and their relative military status shall remain as at present." And although you attach no force to the acceptance of such a House and Post Office in Charleston ; and on paper ; although you " considered it as nothing

the same day every officer of the Customs-Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, and Ap praiser-resigned their offices. And this, although it was well known, from the language of my Message, that as an Executive officer I felt myself bound to collect the revenue at the port of Charleston, under the existing laws. er did send reinforcements, to return it to those In the harbor of Charleston we now find

three forts confronting each other, over all of ted your resolution. You sent orders to your which the Federal flag floated only four days officers, commanding them strictly to follow a ago; but now, over two of them, this flag has been supplanted, and the Palmetto flag has derstanding. Besides all this, you had recebeen substituted in its stend. It is under all ived formal and official notice from the Goverterview. We had an earnest conversation on ately to withdraw the troops from the harbor onted Commissioners, and were on our way you cannot say-you have waited anxiously the subject of these forts, and the best means of of Charleston, and am informed that without to Washington. You knew the implied conthese circumstances that I am urged immedi- nor of South Carolina that we had been app-