



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861.

From Washington and the South.

The news from the National Capital partakes of the same general tone as that received heretofore. Congress is doing nothing to stay the movement of secession.

The State of Louisiana is now added to the list of seceding States. The ordinance of secession was passed in the State Convention on Saturday last, by a vote of 113 to 17.

The returns from Texas thus far show an overwhelming majority for immediate secession.

A proposition is now before Congress which originated with Mr. Montgomery, of this State—to the effect that the members of the present Congress resign their seats, and allow the people to elect a new set, to meet on the 22d February next.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from Boston, with 14,000 names, asking Congress to pass the Crittenden-Bigler proposition. The petition was enclosed in an American flag.

Senators Bigler, Seward and Wilson presented a large number of petitions from their respective States on Monday, calling for the adoption of the Crittenden-Bigler proposition.

The Legislature of Tennessee has given notice that if coercion is agreed upon by the Northern people, Tennessee will present an undivided front, in favor of assisting her Southern Sister States.

Considerable excitement prevails again at Charleston, and Pensacola, in reference to the war steamer Brooklyn, which has sailed Southward.

Cassius M. Clay, the well-known Kentucky Abolitionist, who paid our county a visit during the campaign of 1856, and delivered himself of the finest Abolition sentiments, is now in Washington, laboring zealously for an adjustment of our troubles.

This man when brought to the test, loves his country even more than he does his party and the negro. We would be glad to learn that more of his party associates would do like him.

The "Irrepressible" Republicans about Washington are still afraid that a secret organization is being organized to seize the Capitol and thereby prevent the inauguration of their "Irrepressible" brother—old Abe. This is usual, the guilty always become alarmed first.

From Harrisburg.

Our political doctors at Harrisburg are still administering the old panacea—the Chicago platform—with the avowed object, it seems, to hasten the long-looked-for millennium—the "irrepressible conflict."

Heretofore our members of the Legislature have not deemed it necessary to advertise their patriotism, but allowed their constituents to judge them by their acts. Now, however, since a large portion of them have been elected under the black flag of Abolitionism, it seems to have been necessary to hoist the American flag on the dome of the Capitol to hide to some extent their unholy purposes.

We observe that a number of petitions have been presented praying for the erection of a Room at Jersey Shore; and a movement is also on foot to erect one at Muncy.

The following proceedings were had in the House on Wednesday last: By Mr. Duncan; a supplement to the Act incorporating the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company.

By Mr. Gordon; a supplement to the Act creating the county of Cameron.

By Mr. Gordon; a bill to incorporate a company to build a bridge over Clearfield Creek.

Referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Canals.

A bill is now pending in the House at Harrisburg, providing for a resumption of specie payment by the banks of this Commonwealth on the second Monday of February, 1862, and relieving all institutions with banking privileges from the penalties incurred by their suspension on the 19th day of November last.

The Crittenden-Bigler Propositions.

The propositions of Senators Crittenden and Bigler, which were introduced into the Councils at Washington some six weeks ago, for the purpose of allaying the present excitement which agitates our country, have we believe been defeated three or four times in Congress. But this does not seem to be the sentiment of the country. During the past week a number of Railroad officers and Directors assembled at Washington, and passed this proposition unanimously, and immediately furnished a copy of their proceedings to both Houses and to the President, who remarked to them that the future peace of the country was now lodged with Congress.

This convention represented capital exceeding three hundred millions of dollars; hence the potency of their voice. The Senate of New Jersey has also passed this proposition, by yeas 11, nays 6—10 Democrats and one Union man voting for it, and every Black Republican voting against it.

We see by our exchanges that the passage of this proposition is called for everywhere by the people, but opposed to a man by the Abolition wing of the Black Republican party, whose cry of "coercion and the enforcement of laws," is only adopted as a pretext to bring about a bloody revolution as speedily as possible; when they would at once proceed to satisfy their jackal, or hyena appetites, upon the fragments of their neighbors and fellow countrymen.

These hireling traitors in the North with their allies in the South, have been plotting treason against our country for the last thirty years, and as Mr. Wilmot, said when he left the Democratic party, that he was now going to join the party that would send the country to Hell the quickest. This is undoubtedly the feeling, and wish, of a large number of the Black Republican party as well as also their co-laborers and allies in the South, the disunionists.

The time has now arrived when a bold stand must be made by the populace; these hireling demagogues must be suffocated, either by a halberd or the immaculate voice of the people; and we are glad to know that one of these remedies will soon be adopted. It is impossible for them to avert it much longer.

It is now a well ascertained fact that if Congress would adopt the Crittenden-Bigler proposition, all the central slave States would also adopt it, and a majority of the people in the Gulf States would be found to ratify it; but as there are just enough of traitors in Congress to defeat every peace proposition that may be submitted, we know not what the end will be.

Isaac G. Gordon, Esq.

This gentleman has for some time past been attempting to out "Herod" Gerrit Smith in his Abolitionism; and he has high succeeded. His outrageous abolitionism, which he is retailing to his brother members of the Assembly, are unpardonable to at least three-fourths of his constituents in this county, and we believe elsewhere in the District. Abolitionism and the Chicago Platform may be palatable to a majority of the northern portion of this Assembly District; but Clearfield county desires to be represented by some other person than the "wooden-utemeg, philanthropic" gentleman who is now misrepresenting us at Harrisburg, in the person of I. G. Gordon.

From his conduct in the House, we are led to believe that a mistake has been made—that he must have taken an oath to support the Chicago Platform, as he is always referring his brother members to it—as though it was the sheet anchor of the nation; while upon the other hand the Constitution is very seldom alluded to by him.

If the country is to be relieved from the humiliating condition to which the teachings and doctrines of the Chicago Platform have brought it, some other counsels must prevail at Harrisburg and Washington. The sentiments of John Brownism must be repudiated before two months roll round, or the nation will be deluged in blood.

Citizens of Clearfield county, are you willing to be represented at Harrisburg as Abolitionists? If not, call upon Mr. Gordon to resign and go home.

POLITICAL CLERGYMEN.—The following is an extract from a speech made in Congress, in 1854 by that venerable statesman, Thomas H. Benton. The speech was delivered about the time the three-thousand New England Clergymen attempted to oversawe the country with patent Christianity:

"Slavery never ceased anywhere on a principle of religion; the religion of all nations consecrates it. Its abolition cannot be enforced among Christians on that ground, without reproaching the founder of their religion. Many who think themselves Christians are now engaged in preaching against it; but they had better ascertain whether they have fulfilled the precepts of Christ before they assume a moral superiority over him and undertake to do what he did not. To the politicians who are engaged in the same occupation it is needless to give the like admonition. They have their views and the success of these would be poorly promoted by following the precepts of the Gospel. Their kingdom is of this world, and to reach it they will do the things they ought not, and leave undone the things which they ought to do. Slavery will cease, in the course of some generations, in several of the States where it now exists, and cease upon the same principles on which it has disappeared elsewhere."

Is it not Strange?

We not unfrequently meet Republicans of fair average intelligence on all subjects except one; and those are they who seemingly express an honest surprise at the hostile attitude assumed by the States South against the inauguration of the candidates and policy which they assisted by their votes last Fall to establish. Why is this? Is there not a grievous fault somewhere? Undoubtedly there is. Then, why is it that any act of the least startling import which occurred in the most obscure and distant part of our vast country, was freely disseminated and freely read by all; while the united voice of fifteen of the Southern States for years, through all of their members in both Houses of Congress, by all their State Legislatures, by State Conventions called especially for that purpose, as well as by the united public press in that whole section, had joined in one common and clear declaration of entreaty and warning to the people of the North, (intended to be seen and read by all men here,) that they never would remain in the Union should the Republican party—with its avowed principles, its sectional candidates, and sectional election—get control of the Government? How does it then happen that there should be so many Republicans taken, as they say, by surprise at the momentous condition of our hitherto happy country? Had they no opportunity given them to know, and are they alone to blame? We answer, not entirely; but wherein they are to blame, is that they chose unfortunately to attach themselves to a party whose editors, stumpers, managers, &c., found it necessary to suppress all such facts; or, when forced to allude to the warnings given, either to deny, or swear they were the mere rant of certain fire-eaters and nullifiers in South Carolina, and intended for intimidation, of course. In order to guard their friends still further, special efforts were made to induce them to treat and call all Democrats and Bell men, in the North, who attempted to remonstrate against the wrong and hazard of such voting, as "Doughfaces," "Union-Savers," "Union Shriekers," or "the paid hirelings of the Slaveocracy." This advice was but too unhappily heeded; and thus they acted as spell-bound voters before the imperious demands of their party leaders.

We venture the assertion that the world does not show a parallel; our Union destroyed; the functions of the Federal authority paralyzed; the good old Ship of State, once steered by the wisdom of a Washington, the master mind of a Jefferson, and through all their successors, down to the high approach of a party, who, disregarding the warnings from Washington, &c., conceived the unhallowed purpose of "drawing the geographical line," and thus by "might to rule the right," or sink the noble old Ship with all aboard. Verily, there is a grievous fault somewhere.

Our National Troubles.

It seems almost impossible to believe, but it is nevertheless true, that while we are in the midst of a National Revolution at this moment, we can as yet see no hope of peace to our beloved, and heretofore happy country. It is true, while some of our northern Legislatures are attempting to pour oil upon the troubled waters, our own Pennsylvania Legislature, which has heretofore been the boasted Keystone of the Federal arch, is now about transposing itself into an entering wedge, for the purpose of bringing about a dissolution of this same arch. Madness seems to rule the hour. Abolitionism now controls the Halls of the Legislature. And to those we say who are still asserting, by their acts and speeches, to roll on and spread the emblems of Revolution, anarchy, and despotism: look well to your selves; remember the fate of Robespierre; an outraged people will yet supercede you; your ears may not be saluted by the wild and hoarse cry of "down with the tyrant," but down with the traitor will soon resound along the hills and valleys of this Commonwealth, and perhaps further, if our Representatives at Harrisburg and Washington refuse much longer to give us indemnity for their past treachery, and security for their future good conduct. Those whose servants ye are, will not stand still much longer and see their future hopes all blasted by a set of British hearted abolition hireling, who have been plotting treason against their friends and families for the past thirty years, and now have succeeded by a species of false pretences usually assumed by all demagogues and fanatics. We warn you against an outraged and deceived constituency, which will dare soon to speak for themselves.

The Change.

We rejoice to see the healthful change that is gradually overtaking our more erratic and Northern neighbors. It is true, we may have to pay too dear for our "whistle" before the present revolution ends; but, as the disease is of long standing and deep seated, it will take a powerful remedy to fully eradicate and forever cure it.

It is a well known fact that our present difficulties have all been brought upon us by the too free and insane teachings of British and Northern Abolitionism, as taught and promulgated by Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Abbey Kelley Foster and her mate, as lecturers, Horace Greeley and Taurlog Weed as newspaper writers, and Henry Ward Beecher, E. H. Chapin, and lesser lights as pulpit orators. This class of destructives have long since been banished from the Southern portion of our country by public opinion, for the benefit of public safety. It is true, the demagogical cry of "free speech" has been raised by their Northern friends and backers, until within a very short period

We are glad to know, however, that now Boston, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Rochester, and other Northern cities, have lately welcomed this class of fanatics with unmercantable eggs, brickbats, and other unwelcome missiles—all of which they have deserved for ye rs.

In this the South had taken the initiative; and if the North desires to continue the peace and happiness of this Government, they must resort to the same means to abate this dangerous nuisance. These British-hearted Tories have been plotting the downfall of this nation for more than thirty years, and at the present time have well nigh succeeded; and for aught we know at the present writing, they may yet accomplish their darling object. The friends of law and order, the friends and upholders of this country and her institutions, have no more right to tolerate this species of fanatics, than so many horse-thieves—for both are alike destructive to good morals and the future peace and welfare of our country. They are as dangerous to our political system as the small pox would be to our physical; and if nothing else will bring them to terms, they must be dealt with in a more summary manner. We have no more right to nurture and protect this class of lazaroni, or national destructives, than so many foreign physical diseased persons. They are more dangerous to our liberties than all the European Powers combined, and their banishment from our Northern States would only restore peace and good fellowship among us, as we have enjoyed it heretofore. If eggs and brickbats will not silence them here, as it has done in the South, by onsets and halts must do it. The American people have a right, and it is their duty, to protect themselves against every species of evil, whether attempted by citizens or aliens; and if we now neglect to banish the Abolitionists to Great Britain or Hayti, where they properly belong, we will hereafter be bound to bear the anathemas and curses of untold millions of our race. If we continue hereafter to cress, protect, and counsel with these political lunatics, we will most assuredly reap the harvest of the sword—revolution, anarchy, and despotism.

The Signing of the Secession Ordinance.

The Charleston Mercury thus describes the scene attending the signing of the Secession Ordinance: "The scene was one profoundly grand and impressive. There were a people assembled through their highest representatives; men most of them upon whose heads the snows of sixty winters had been shed—patriarchs in age—the dignitaries of the land—the High Priests of the Church of Christ—reverend statesmen—and the wise judges of the law. In the midst of deep silence, an old man, with bowed form, and hair as white as snow, the Rev. Dr. Bachman, advanced forward, with upraised hands in prayer to Almighty God, for his blessing and favor in this great act of his people, about to be consummated. The whole assembly at once rose to its feet, and with hats off, listened to the touching and eloquent appeal to the All Wise Dispenser of events.

At the close of the prayer the President of the Convention advanced with the consecrated parchment upon which was inscribed the decision of the State, with the great seal attached. Slowly and solemnly it was read into the last word—dissolved—when men could contain themselves no longer, and a shout that shook the very building, reverberating, long continued, rose to Heaven, and ceased only with the loss of breath. In proud, grave silence, the Convention itself waited the end with beating hearts. The members of the Convention then advanced, one by one, and placed their signatures to the Ordinance, after which, in the most tumultuous applause, the President proclaimed the State of South Carolina a separate, independent nationality."

THE CRITTENDEN PROPOSITION.—The National Intelligencer, in reply to the objection that the Crittenden Compromise establishes slavery by Constitutional enactment in all territory hereafter to be acquired south of the old Missouri line, merely says:

All we have to say upon this subject is to express the opinion that if some form of compromise be not speedily proposed by the Republican leaders, the people will adopt the Crittenden plan over their heads, whatever objections may lie against it in a political sense.

Official Zeal Rebuked.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Richmond, January 17, 1861. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:—I have received a letter from his Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of New York, enclosing a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State.

The first resolution declares "that the Legislature of New York" tenders to the President of the United States "whatever aid, in men and money, he may require to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government." This I understand to be a declaration of their readiness and willingness to sacrifice the men and money of that State in the effort to coerce the slaveholding States into submission to Federal authority. The Governor and Legislature of New York ought to know that the sword never reconciled differences of opinion.

Military coercion can never perpetuate the existence of this Union. When the affections of the people are withdrawn from the Government, an attempt at coercion can have no other effect than to expatriate the people threatened to be coerced. Blood shed in civil strife can only enrich the soil that must speedily produce "a harvest of woe."

I cannot suppose, from what has occurred, that the President of the United States would be inclined to adopt a policy which he must see and know could not fail to result in bloodshed. I am satisfied that prudence and patriotism would induce him to reject all counsels and measures which would be calculated to bring about so great a calamity. I have no idea, therefore, that he will accept the tender which has been so impudently and ostentatiously paraded before the country.

Nothing that has occurred in the progress of this controversy has been worse timed and less excusable. If the Governor and Legislature of New York desire to preserve the Union, a tender of men and money under promptings of passion, prejudice and excitement, will not produce the result. At a time like this, when the horizon is overcast with clouds; when darkness and gloom are gathering close around us, and when we behold nothing but danger on all sides, some little wisdom, discretion, and prudence is expected from the representatives of the people. They ought, at least, to refrain from adding fuel to the flame that burns with untimely intensity now. It would have been far better that these resolutions had never been adopted.

In 1798 and 1799 the action of Virginia was marked by calmness, dignity and an earnest desire to preserve the Union, without prejudice to the rights of the States. No feeling of resentment towards the other States was manifested by those great men in that day of peril and trial. No effort was made to produce estrangement between the different sections of the country, or to inflame popular prejudices. Their example is worthy of imitation when events are hurrying us on so rapidly into civil strife.

Nothing but a sense of duty has induced me to transmit this preamble and resolutions to the two Houses of the General Assembly. The threat which is conveyed in them can inspire no terror with freemen.

The message and accompanying resolutions were read, when, on motion of Mr. Anderson, Resolved, That the Governor of Virginia return the resolutions of the Legislature of New York to the Executive of that State, with the request that no such resolutions be again sent to this General Assembly.

RHODE ISLAND.—To Rhode Island, the last State to come into the Union, belongs the honor of being the first State to repeal the Personal Liberty act upon her statute book, or acted with a view of nullifying the fugitive slave law. There can be little doubt that the Governor will give the repealing bill his prompt approval, as he was elected as a conservative in opposition to the regular Republican nominee. If he should not, the majority is sufficiently large to pass it over his veto by a two-thirds vote. The example of little Rhode Island should be promptly followed by all the States that have passed objectionable acts. And, above all, Pennsylvania should not hesitate. Her act of 1847 may not be as offensive as those adopted by other States since the passage of the fugitive law, but some of its provisions are disgraceful and demand prompt modification.—Patriot & Union.

THE NULLIFICATION DIFFICULTY OF 1833.—How it was settled.—The politicians who are opposed to a compromise of our present sectional difficulty are constantly referring to the crisis of South Carolina nullification of 1832, which they tell us, was put down by force of the Government of General Jackson. Without, in the present connection, referring to the widely different state of our political affairs now from what they were then, it is sufficient to say that that difficulty was settled not by coercion, but by a compromise. South Carolina demanded a redress of grievances by the repeal or modification of the tariff of 1828, which bore heavily upon her industry. It was upon this issue that she made preparations for secession from the Union. In the height of the difficulty, Mr. Clay introduced his Tariff Compromise Bill, which obviated the objections of South Carolina to the Black Tariff of 1828. The bill passed, and the crisis was averted. The politicians of that day, such as General Jackson and Mr. Clay, were for compromise between the State and the General Government, and the compromise was made. Our troubles now will have to be settled in the same way, or not be settled at all.—Clinton Dem.

Charles D. Hineine, Esq., having disposed of the "State Sentinel," that paper will hereafter be conducted by William B. Sipes, Esq., as an independent political journal.

THE FIRST DISUNION SPEECH IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The first disunion speech made in the United States Senate was made by Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, in regard to the Louisiana enabling act, on January the 14th, 1811. He said:

"I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that it is this bill passes the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their mutual obligations, and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must."

This same Josiah Quincy is yet alive, and despite his advanced age, is one of the most radical and extreme Abolitionists in New England, and is for coercing those who are acting on the doctrine which he enunciated in his youthful manhood.

Hon. Jefferson Davis has left Washington, for Charleston. It is said he will do all in his power to preserve peace.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 29. The Flour market to-day is not very active. Sales of 1,000 barrels of Superfine at \$5 40@544 Extra \$5 62; Family \$6, and Fancy at \$6 25@7. Rye Flour in little request, sales at \$1. Corn Meal—Pennsylvania, sold at \$2@2 50. Wheat is dull to day; sales of 4000 bushels at \$1 25@1 50 for red, and \$1 40@1 55 for white, the last for 11 months.

Corn—Sales of 1600 bushels new at 61@62; old, 79@71. Oats—1000 bushels prime Southern sold at 34; Pennsylvania at 31; and in request. Rye—Sales of Pennsylvania at 75@76; Seeds—Cloverseed sold at \$3@3 25; 629 bushels Timothy at \$2 25; Flaxseed \$1 40. Provisions are dull; Prices firmer and no sales for export.

MARRIED.

On the 26th inst., by M. A. Frank, Esq., Mr. Aaron Bloom of Pike township, to Miss Elizabeth M. Graham, of Lawrence township.

DIED.

In Lethargy, on Thursday, the 24th inst., Austin I., infant son of Michael and Catherine Brown, aged 9 months and 11 days. A sad, happy child, adieu. Thy sorrow has taken a child so true, For Heaven has taken a child so true, To everlasting peace. In Lawrence township, on the 10th inst., of Diphtheria, Lorenzo Dow, son of William and Abigail Mages, aged 3 years 6 months and 24 days. "Too young to know wrong, or be tried by temptation. He has escaped a world's chilling frowns; He was summoned to bathe in the font of salvation. And wear thro' all ages an unending crown." At his residence near Mount Pleasant, on Thursday, 24th inst., Mr. John Wain, Esq.

On the 24th inst., MARY A., daughter of Samuel and Eliza Snodgrass, aged 1 year 3 months and 3 days. In Decatur township, on the 25th inst., JOHN DUNN; aged about 60 years.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Susan Arbery, deceased, in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, on MONDAY, the 4th day of FEBRUARY next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., the following property, viz: Cows, Wagons, Sleds, Plows, Harness, Bays, Geese, etc. Also, a lot of Apples, Green and dried; a weaver's LOOM, with fixtures.

All the Household Furniture, consisting in part of Beds and Bedding, mostly Posture; Bureau, Chests, Cupboards, Chairs, Pots, Kettles, and various other articles too numerous to mention. JAMES T. LEONARD, Admr., Clearfield, Jan. 29, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of SUSAN ARBERY, late of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAS. T. LEONARD, Admr., Jan. 29, 1861.

YOU WANT IT.

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT.

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT.

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY.

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT. If you only know how useful, how instructive, and how entertaining it is. We refer to that "first class" work, that "most instructive, most beautiful, and yet cheapest journal in the world for the household, for the farm and for the garden, viz: the

American Agriculturist.

You want it, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints, and suggestions about all kinds of out-door work, in the garden, in the field, in the Orchard, on the little plot of ground, about domestic animals, etc., etc. The Agriculturist is not a stale rubbish of their kind stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with new practical information, every word of which is reliable, because prepared by honest, practical working men, who know what they write, and what they say.

Each volume contains many hundreds of useful hints, and it is certain that many of these hints will save you more than a dollar. As an example, a subscriber writes: "I obtained 3 bushels more per acre on a ten-acre field of wheat, (or in all 30 bushels) simply from a hint about preparing seed given in my Agriculturist. Another says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a fifteen-acre field, and with no extra cost for culture, by applying one hint from the Agriculturist. Another (a villager,) says he got \$12 worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the Agriculturist, which told him from time to time what to do, how to do it, and when to do it. Thousands of others have derived similar advantages. You are invited to try the paper a year, at a cost of only \$1. If you desire, you can have, free of charge, four or five parcels of choice seeds, which the Publisher will distribute among his subscribers the present winter.

Your wife wants the Agriculturist, because it has a large amount of valuable and really useful information about all kinds of Household work from front to cellar. Give her the benefit of this paper for a year. You will find your home made better, and money saved.

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ORANGE J. FORD, Publisher, 41, Park Row, New York, Jan. 30, 1861.