GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. A. BANDERSON, Associate. LANCASTER, PA., JANUARY 15, 1861.

CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES:

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. One of the most important State paper that has emanated from the Executive Mansion since the memorable Proclamation of Gen. Jackson against Nullification in 1832, is the Special Message of President BUCHANan, which will be found in another column. To use the strong and emphatic language of Forney's Press, its tone is so patriotic, states manlike, and vigorous, as to commend it to the public as one of the best State papers that our political literature has yet produced .-Short, pointed, and emphatic, it will be read with pleasure all over the country, and even those who are not prepared to endorse all its suggestions will still have to acknowledge that its author has addressed his countrymen in a style worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great country, in the hour of its extremest

Would to Heaven that infatuated men North and South, would show the same conciliatory and patriotic disposition which is so eminently conspicuous in the conduct and recommendations of Mr. Buchanan; then, and not till then, can we hope to see peace and prosperity restored to our distracted and bleeding country.

DEMOCRACY VS. REPUBLICANISM. The Republican leaders, by their policy of the equality of the States, having plunged the the movement, and frighten the County Comcountry not only into commercial, manufac turing and financial distress, but carried it to the verge of dissolution, are now endeavoring to inaugurate a civil war, with their new doc trine of coercion. Hence their opposition to distracted country.

They desire to see a united North against secession of South Carolina and the hostile attitude of the Southern States generally, (produced wholly and solely by Abolition aggressions and transgressions against those States and upon the laws of Congress,) as just grounds for the whole military power of the North to be brought into requisition for the purpose of carrying the sword and the firebrand into the homes of our Southern brethren, under the specious plea of the necessity of preserving the Union, which everybody, except if it can be done by peaceable means.

The Democratic party, on the contrary, has always been for peace in the Union. It has instigated no John Brown raids. It has furnished no rifles to "bleeding Kansas." It has supported no bandit Montgomery. It slave insurrections, and to assassinate women and children. It has not desecrated the pulpit, polluted the judicial ermine, and prostituted the forum to anti-slavery fanaticism .-No Democratic Legislature has passed any anti slavery law, nullifying the laws of Congress. No Democratic mob has resisted the execution of the laws providing for the rendi tion of elaves. All these things have been the work of the Abolitionized Republican party, and the skirts of the Northern Democ treme case of absolute necessity, which may kind Heaven in mercy avert. The Democracy are for peace at almost any sacrifice. They are averse to war of any kind, if it can be avoided with honor; and above all do they deprecate a civil war so called among our selves, in which brother shall be arraved against brother, and father against son, in bloody conflict, and which can only terminate, if it ever does end, in a final separation of the States of this glorious Union.

THE LEGISLATURE.

No business of importance has yet been transacted in the Legislature, except the election of a U. S. Senator and State Tressurer: nor will there be, we suppose, until after the Inauguration frolic is over. The Standing Committees have been announced in both branches, and several projects have been started looking to the settlement of National affairs, but nothing is yet done.

A large number of borers are said to be a Harrisburg, and any amount of special legislation will be enacted, now that Governor PACKER is out of the way. The Common wealth will be fleeced this winter, by the Republican Legislature, or we shall be agreeably disappointed.

INAUGURATION. Governor Andrew G. Curtin will be inau

gurated to day. ANOTHER STATE GONE :

Mississippi has followed in the wake South Carolina. On Wednesday last, the State Convention passed an ordinance, by a vote of 84 to 15, declaring the immediate secession of Mississippi from the Federal Union.

In the evening, the town of Jackson, where the Convention is now being held, was brilliantly illuminated, and salutes were fired in honor of the event. The excitement is represented as being very great.

MORE STATES GONE! Alabama and Florida have also passed or dinances of secession, and therefore consider submitting its adoption to a vote of the people themselves out of the Union. The seceding the excitement would at once be allayed in States now number four, viz: South Carolina, the public mind, North, and it would not be Mississippi, Alabama and Florida; and it is sixty days until business would revive and believed that these will shortly be joined by | prosperity again come to the whole country. Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

VOICE OF VIRGINIA. The House of Delegates of Virginia passed a resolution on Tuesday last, by a vote of 112 to 5, to the effect that the Government of the Union has no power to declare or make war against any of the States which have been its constituent members: and that Virginia is unalterably opposed to any attempt at coercion to bring back the seceding States.

THANKS-to Henry M. White, Esq., of the House of Representatives, for valuable public

doenments, &c. STATE TREASURER.

has been elected State Treasurer, to succeed Mr. SLIFER, who is to be Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Custin. Mr. GEORGE W. HAMERSLY, formerly of this city, is to be Deputy Secretary, and SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Esq., of Butler, Attorney General.

A MONSTER PETITION.

A petition was presented in the Legislature last week, signed by 11,000 citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the repeal of all laws (Dem.) 35. Mr. C. is said to be a man of conflicting with the letter and spirit of the ability and somewhat conservative in his Constitution. It was the largest petition ever views, and therefore much preferable to Mr. resented to the Legislature of this State, Wilkor, who was his principal competitor for measuring over 500 feet in length. It was as the nomination. Senator CAMERON WAS large a bundle as one of the messengers could strongly in favor of Wilmot, but was beaten conveniently carry.

AN EXPLANATION.

The Union Meeting advertised in the Inteligencer, Express, Examiner, and Union, to be held in the Court Room on Wednesday evening last, not having taken place, it is proper for us to state the facts of the case, and the conroceed to do so in as few words as possible.

On the Saturday morning previous we were salled upon by two gentlemen-one a Republican, the other a Democrat—and requested Robert Anderson, of the U.S. Army, for his gallant conduct in the harbor of Charleston; requested us to call upon the County Comnissioners and solicit the use of the Court Room for the meeting. We did so, on Monday morning, in company with his Honor, signers to the call, and after the object was fairly and honestly stated to the Board by the Judge and ourself, the Commissioners without any hesitation complied with the request, and

granted us the room. So far, so good. But the Express of Monday evening discovered a mare's nest in the secidental omission in the call of the words Vork. "irrespective of party," although sufficiently explicit without them, and, in its usual jesuaggression upon the rights of the South and itical way, attempted to throw cold water on missioners out of their propriety. Accordingly, late in the evening of Monday, one of the Commissioners, Mr. Boyen, called at the Mayor's Office, and informed us that, owing to the omission of the above mentioned words, the holding of Union meetings, to the adoption there was objection made to having the meetof the Crittenden Compromise, or any similar | ing held in the Court Room, and desired that arrangement which would bring peace to our the call should be amended by their insertion. We assured him that the call should be so amended in the Express, Examiner, and Union a united South; hence they seize upon the of next day, and he left us by saying that, if the correction was made, we should have the Room-that it would "all be right."

On Tuesday morning, according to promise, we called at the different printing offices and had the call amended on our own responsithe Commissioners had sent a card to their at the Commissioners' Office and found none of the Board present except Mr. Good. We of our surprise to find in the Express of that same evening (Tuesday) a communication signed by all the Commissioners, absolutely forbidding the use of the room for holding the meeting! assigning as a reason that we, Judge HAVES and ourself, had misetated or misrepre sented the true object of the meeting, and intimating that it was to be a political meeting in disguise, and would give rise to angry

and excited discussion. So far from there being any sinister or no racy have not been defiled with them, neither litical object in the meeting, nothing was farare they willing to stain them with the blood ther from the thoughts of those who got it up. of their Southern brethren, unless in an ex | The signers to the call are Democrats, Republicans and Americans-about one half, not more, belonging to the Democratic party .-They are not it is true, as a general thing, lawyers, doctors, and gentlemen of leisure with long purses, and this is one of the reasons assigned by some for their hostility; but they are mostly hard working, industrious ma chanics, who feel the sad effects of the dis tracted state of the country, and who are anxious that something should be done, in a spirit of compromise, to adjust our difficulties and restore confidence and prosperity to the industrial interests of our Commonwealth.

We have thus given a plain statement of the facts, as they occurred, for the truth of which we appeal to all the signers of the call, including Judge HAYES, Major B. F. Cox, Messrs. Landis, Cockley and other gentlemen belonging to the Republican party, who may be cognizant of them. We, ourself, had no hand in originating the meeting, and only participated in the way and manner above stated .-We never once thought of giving the meeting a party bearing, and would have opposed. with all our might, any attempt, if such should have been made, to give it a partizan character; and we are very sure that nothing of the kind would have occurred, unless it was done by some of these ultra Republican leaders who opposed the holding of the meet-

ing, for the purpose of making trouble. The principal object of the meeting, as w understood it, was to endorse the Crittenden Compromise, and this, we apprehend, is the reason why the leading Republicans of the Stevens' stamp made opposition to it. They, following in the wake of their leader, are opposed to any compromise or conciliation whatever-preferring to see the country in volved in all the horrors of a civil war, which will bring misery and ruin upon the North and the South, rather than that there should be an amicable adjustment of our National difficulties. If Congress were to adopt the Crittenden Compromise, with the provision

We shall only add that the course taken by all the English Republican newspapers in this City-the Express, the Examiner, and the Union-in reference to the meeting, had, doubtless, some effect in influencing the County Commissioners to revoke their grant of the Court Room.

SECRETARY THOMPSON RESIGNED. Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, resigned his seat in the Cabinet on Tuesday, and has left for his home in Mississippi. The reason assigned is, because of the reinforcements sent to Major Anderson in the harbor of Charleston. Hon. John A. Dix. Hon. HENRY D. Moore, of Philadelphia, of New York, it is said, will take charge of the Treasury Department, in place of Mr. Thomas, resigned.

HON, EDGAR COWAN. This gentleman has been elected, by the Legislature, a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March, to succeed Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, whose term will then expire. The vote stood, Cowan (Rep.) 98; FOSTER EXCITING NEWS:

THE "STAR OF THE WEST" PIRED UPON! The steamship Star of the West, while ndeavoring to enter Charleston Harbor, on Wednesday last, with reinforcements and supplies for Major Anderson, was fired upon section we had with the subject. We shall by the garrison on Morris' Island and also by Fort Moultrie, but no injury was sustained by the yessel or those on board. The steamer put about and went to sea.

Fort Sumpter did not respond to the fire to prepare a call for a Union meeting of the from the South Carolinians. But, subse citizens, for the purpose of sustaining Major quently, Lieut. Hall was sent with a flag of truce to the Governor, by Major Anderson, to ascertain from the executive whether the firng also, for the purpose of approving the action was done by his orders. The Governor justiof the National Administration so far as it fied the act, and endorsed the action of the went to sustain that brave officer in the faith. South Carolina military. Whereupon Major ful discharge of his duty; and also to approve | Anderson immediately started a special mesof the Crittenden Compromise, so called, or senger to Washington with a copy of his some other equally effective plan of adjusting correspondence with Governor Pickens, and our National difficulties. Supposing that will await further orders from the President every body was in favor of such reasonable in reference to what his action should be in propositions, we did not hesitate to comply the present emergency. Matters will, therewith the request by writing and subscribing fore, remain in statu quo, we presume, until our name to the call, and then handed it over fresh orders reach Major Anderson from to one of the gentlemen who had called upon Washington, unless, in the meantime, some us. This is the last we saw of it, until we additional overt act be committed by the read it in the proof on Monday morning. In South Carolinians. In that event, it is underthe mean time several gentlemen of all parties stood that the batteries at Fort Sumpter will open upon the city of Charleston and the adjacent fortifications.

The people of Charleston are represented as being intensely excited, but no insults were Judge HAYES, a Republican and one of the offered to Lieut. Hall in his visit to the Governor.

Lieut. Talbot, the bearer of dispatches from Major Anderson, reached Washington on Friday, and left on Saturday morning with orders from the President. What were those orders are, of course, not known as yet. The Star of the West returned to New

THE TRUE POLICY. GOV. PACKER, in his recent message to the legislature, thus forcibly condensed the true colicy which should be pursued at the present

"The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may High Heaven, and the civilized world, without ear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of Government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man.' This we believe to be a fair expression of

the sentiments of nine tenths of the people of Pennsylvania upon the all absorving topic of the day. The firm, but moderate and conciliatory tone of the Governor is identical with bility. But, during the morning, we learned | that of our citizens generally, save and except from one of the editors of the Express that a few radical Abolitionized Republicans who can talk about-nothing but war and compuloffice revoking the grant of the Court Room | sory measures to remedy existing evils. Our for the meeting. Upon hearing this, we, in people are without bluster, as they are withcompany with JESSE LANDIS, Esq., another out fear. They are willing to correct whatthe Republican leaders, wants to see preserved, of the signers and also a Republican, called ever may be shown to be wrong in their past legislation as a matter of duty, not as a concession (as is alleged by some of the more read the call to him, told him how it was rabid Abolitionists) to the threats of Disamended, and explained to him the whole uniquies; and they are united in their deobject and purport of the meeting, when he termination to support the authority of the expressed himself satisfied, and intimated to General Government, without regard to the has sent forth no missionaries to instigate us that we could have the room. Judge, then, party which may be temporarily entrusted with the administration.

> WHO ARE THE SECESSIONISTS! We suppose that many of the present reneration may not know that the New Eng land States held a Convention in Hartford, Connecticut, during the last war with Great Britain, for the purpose of seceding from the Union These natriotic States which had refused to furnish their quots of militia to defend the country, when called upon by the President, met in treasonable conclave while the country was involved in war with a foreign foe, and made arrangements to retire from the Union and from an alliance with England, then at war with the nation. These Hartford conventionists actually sent commissioners, to Washington to treat about their withdrawal and were only arrested in their cowardly and treasonable designs by the signing of the treaty of peace. Now with such a record as this, coupled with their subsequent violations of the Constitution, is it not most amazing that any man in New England can have the hardihood to talk of the present action of the Southern States? These Northern fanatics are the original seceders and the continued aggressors upon the Constitution and the rights of the Southern States. They wanted to dissolve the Union in 1814-'15, and they have done it in 1860.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

PIZHER OF THE FORTS BY ORDER OF THE GOT ERNOR. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10 .- All the troops were under arms last night, by order of Gov-

Five companies embarked this morning at two o'clock, to seize the arsenal at Baton Rouge.

The Orleans Battalion Artillery and four

companies embarked at eleven for Forts Jack-son and St. Philip, forty miles below, on the Mississippi, commanding the approach to New

The wharf was crowded with citizens, who rociferously cheered the departure of the Three companies left this afternoon on a steamer to seize Fort Pike, on Lake Pont-

chartrain. New regiments of troops are being organzed. A rumor prevails that the war steamer Crusader is coming up the river, and the highest excitement prevails.

Texas and Florida will also seize their for-The troops in Tennessee and Mississipp

are arming.

Eight hundred thousand dollars in specie arrived to day from New York.

SENATOR SEWARD. This centleman, who is to be the Premier of the new Administration, made a speech in the U.S. Senate, on Saturday last, in reference to our National difficulties. It was upon the whole, conciliatory; but he made no practical suggestions by way of healing the than the practical in his composition, and is therefore not the man for the present crisis.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for February, is already ur table, and a more interesting number, or one n eautifully embellished, has never been issued by beautifully embellished, has never been issued by the enterprising publisher—and this is saying a great deal for a work which, of its kind, has no superior anywhere. The Fashion Plate for February, entitled "A Consultation," really a superb engraving. So also the frontispiace sittled "A High Walk in Life. The other illustrations at varied and numerous, and the reading matter is excellen and interesting in every respect. The Lady's Book i beyond question the best magasine in the Union.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for November, and BLACKWOOP'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE, for December, have both been received from the American Publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., New York. As usual they are well filled with strongly written and able articles on various subjects, which cannot fall to be highly interesting and instructive to the intelligent reader.

427 For sale at Westhersfer's Book Store:

For sale at Westhseffer's Book Store:

THE METHODIST.—This admirable journal commenced its second volume, on Saturday last, in a greatly enlarged form—thus giving evidence of full auccess in the enterprise. It is published weekly in quarto form, at \$2 per annum, in advance, and is now beyond question one of the largest, as it is the cheapest, religious papers of the day. The current number contains an excellent engraving of Bishop Encreax, of the M. E. Church. Those of our readers who desire a first-class religious journal, cannot do better than by subscribing for The Methodist. It is published by L. Bang, at No. 7 Beckman street, New York, and edited by Gross R. Crooks, D. D., and John McClintock, D. D., two of the ablest theologians in this country, who have all the necessary tast and energy to make it, what it is, one of the most interesting papers of its class in the Union.

A Medicine scientifically compounded efficient in action, radical in its cures, containing nothing noxious, but everything harmless, merits and will receive the support of the public. Witness the Oxygenated Bit ters, that remarkable specific for Dyspepsis, Indigestion, and General Debility.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- SAMUEL H. REY THE HOWARD EVENINGS.—DANGEL H. LEY-NOLES, Eq., delivered the last Howard Lecture before a crowded house. He gave his audiances, truly able and patriotic lecture, and in referring to the day on which the fecture was delivered, (the 8th of January,) and the glori-ous old hero, Andrew Jackson, his sentiments were noble and conservative, and excited loud and prolonged applause Mr. R'e manner and delivery are well calculated to please the territory and reference. y andience. her were present, and, during the intervals, sees with some shoice selections of vocal

nucle. The discussion was participated in by Maj. Ditmars, Geo 7. McElroy, Eeq., Prof. Wise and Judge Hayes, Presiden W. molerry, he', rvil. who and study halves, tradent of the Howard Association.

The lecture this evening will be delivered by Rev. J. famos Hoharnt, of St. James' Episcopal Church. Subject: On Philosophy in Provente." It is not necessary to say a word in praise of the reversing gentleman's abilities and qualifications as a lecturer. His great lecture before the floward Association last winter will not soon be forgotter, and is a sure guarantee that the one this evening will be a rare treat. Mr. M. is one of our most learned savans.

THE 8TH OF JANUARY .- Tuesday last, the THE OTH OF JANUARY.—1 ueeday last, the shot January, was celebrated with becoming spirit in this city by a parade of the military. The Feuchles, Capt. Franking commanding, paraded in the morning, and the arening, and fired salutes in bonor of the day in different quarters of the city. This latter company, we are informed, under their noble commander, Capt. Harbinder, hold themselves ready at a moment's notice for service under the Government. We hope, however, they will not be needed. THE CADETS' EXHIBITION.—The Cadets of

Temperance Exhibition at Futton Hall, on Friday evening last, was attended by a crowded house. The young gentiamen acquited themselves handsomely slit through, and in fact some of the scenes enacted would have been creditable to some of those who "walk the boards" a "stars".

Indeed, the Firemen's Tableaux, and the scene of Washgion crossing the Delaware, were represented in such a anner as not to be easily excelled, if equalled. The pro-eds of the exhibition were for the benefit of the Home r Friendless Children. A SAD AFFAIR.-A man named Brown wa shet during an altercation, in West Karl township, on Sat-urday evening last, by a young man named Bender, resid-ing in this city. The shot was from a revolver, took effect under the left eye, and it is supposed will prove mortal.— Bender was arrested, and committed to prison on Sunday. We have hard several reports about the tragic affair, but as the subject will he legally investigated, we forbear any

COLD WEATHER.—On Sunday morning last he thermometer fell 3° below zero in this city. This was ecidedly the coldest morning of the season.

THE INAUGURATION BALL .-- The Inaugura tion Ball, to be given in the City of Harrisburg this even-ing, it is said, will be a grand affair. Keffer's superb String Baul, of this city, is engaged to furnish the music, and we can assure the davotees of Terpelcore at the State Capital and those from other parts of the State. that the music will be of a tip-top order. We commend all our Old fluid in the state of the state

GREAT TRIUMPH .- At the municipal election held on Monday the 7th inst., in the Borough of Celumbia, the Democrata and Union men swept the board clear, and deteated the straight-out Republican ticket "horse, foof, and dragoons." The following is the result: Chief Durgets.

Cisic Disiguess
Peter Fraley (Dem. and Union)243
Samuel Truscott (Rep.)119
Camuei Iruscote (Bep.)

Majority124
Assistant Burgess.
Joseph Tyson (Dem. and Union)250
Joseph Tylon (Delli, and Onion)
Milton Wike (Rep.)120
Melodor i 130
Majority
8. F. Eberlein
M. S. Shaman252
M. S. Shuman
B. 5. Approx
W. Righter122
H. Sourbeer122
J. H. Black142
School Directors.
Samuel Grove229
H. M. North256
D. I. Bruner115
B. Rohrer123
High Constable.
Samuel Waites246
R. Derrick123
Majority123
majority123
Contra Manager on myn N W Winn Do

GREAT MEETING OF THE N. W. WARD DRMCGRAY.—On Thursday evening last the Democracy of the
North West Ward assembled at the Public House of Frederick Lutz, corner of North Queen and Lemon streets.—
Alderman Chas. R. Frailey was chosen President, Charles
G. Beal, Yice President, and Col. J. P. Reigart, Secretary.
The Chairman bri-fly stated the object of the meeting.
On motion of Col. John Ranktn, a committee, vis: Col.
Ranktn, Joseph Barnits, Lewis Zecher, Lileut. John Rees
and Capt. Henry Bilokenderfer, were appointed to make
the necessary arrangements for the ensuing City Election,

ing next.

On motion of Mr. James Rogers, Col. Reigart was renested to address the meeting. The Col. complied, and
boke amid great enthusiasm and applause. He concluded
y offering the following resolution, which was unandopted: cd, That we, the Democracy of the North West bereby most determinedly declare curselves firm ted in favor of the Constitution and Laws of the and that we will use our

imously adopted: olved, That the Compromises offered by the Hon. J. ttenden, now before the United States Senate, or any J. Crittenden, now before the United States Senate, or any similar resolutions for the adjustment of our National difficulties, meet with the hearty approval of the Democracy. Col Rankin then offered the following:

Recolect. That we most heartily approve of the conduct of the President of the United States, in his endeavors to pacifically settle the difficulties with South Carolina, and, notwithstanding he was abandoned by a portion of his labines, the Democracy of the North West Ward, of the

City of Laucaster, stand firmly by Major Anderson in the course he has taken.

Col. Raukin, Mr. Charles G. Beal, F. S. Pyfer, Esq., and TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DAVID BRANDT .-- The

Sth instant:
WHERMAS, It has pleased God in His Providence to remove by death our late fellow-member, David Brandt; therefor.

Resolved, That whilst we how in submission to Him who "doeth all things well," we mourn the loss of consend Il things well," we mourn the loss of one endeared many pleasant associations.

d. That in the death of David Brandt we have

members of this Board

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and reso
lutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, be
recorded in the minutes of the Board, and be published.

SENATOR RIGHER. The propositions submitted by the venera ble Senator from Kentucky, a few days ago, are heartily endorsed by Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, believing, as the latter does, that the plan of Mr. CRITTENDEN is the best yet submitted. As a proof of this, we will cite the following remarks of Senator Biguer on the occasion of the presentation of some petitions from Pennsylvania, relative to the National difficulties. He used the following

language: "I will remark in this connection, Mr. President, with the indulgence of the Senate, that meetings of a similar character have been held in different parts of that great State and I believe in every instance their proceed-ings have breathed a spirit of loyal devotion to the whole country, and fidelity to the institutions of the country, to the Constitution and the Union as they now stand. They further manifest the utmost disposition on the nart of the people of that State to avoid ever an appearance of evil, for the purpose of pro ducing harmony and peace in this great Confederacy. Furthermore, they indicate very distinctly a desire to adopt promptly the measures of adjustment suggested by the Senator from Kentucky; and I will venture to repeat, what I have said before, that if the Congress of the United States will give the people an opportunity to act, they will em brace any reasonable measure of adjustment. Our friends in the South will discover that the people are prepared and willing to meet their complaints in the spirit of kindness and generosity, and respond favorably to any demand which the States complaining may States complaining may

A VOICE OF REASON.

pamphlet, entitled " Shall South Carolina betroubles. Mr. S. is evidently an over rated gin the War?" in which he earnestly desires statesman, having more of the philosophical that the Collector on board the Harriet Lane may be allowed to land, and that he be treated politely, and that every means be afforded to to settle their respective claims in a spirit of courtesy and kindness.

If the posts are re-inforced, it would be an infair conflict. Hundreds of our sons would be slain, Fort Moultrie would become deserted, and the wrath of the United States be brought in Cabinet," you say, "but certainly no conupon our devoted city. He implores his fellow-citizens to let the first shot come from the enemy.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

There seems to be a mistake or misapprehension somewhere. It is denied by gentle-men very intimately related to the Administhat the recruits to Fort Sumpter were ordered without the previous sanction of the President, and further, that the subject was discussed in the Cabinet, and acting the other members of the Cabinet, clearly understood that it was the wish of the Presi dent that the recruits should at once be sent.

The War Department is in possession of information that the Governor of South Caro-lina has forbidden the United States Sub-Freasurer, at Charleston, from paying the drafts of the Paymaster in favor of Major Anderson and his command, and the Sub-Treasurer has refused accordingly. Half a million of specie is daily expected

BORLE SENTIMESTS. From the great speech made by Judge DOUGLAS, in the U. S. Senate, on the 3d inst. we make the following extracts:

"The laws of nations and all the laws

civilization demanded that the government de facto be acknowledged. But the laws must be enforced. In our system of government the laws are to be enforced by civil authority assisted by the militia and posse comitatus when the Marshal is resisted. If the colonies or a State, revolt, the revolution is complete When the federal authorities are expelled and nooneman left to acknowledge allegiance to the United States, how are you going to enforce the laws then? How are you going to do in South Carolina? She has passed an ordinance f secession. I deny her right to secede, but he has done it. The revolution is complete She has no human being in her borders to wrong, but how are you going to help it? You tell us we must enforce the laws. I am in favor of that. Laws must be enforced according to the constitution and the laws. Under our constitution, laws can only be en forced against criminals; and those of us who are in favor of the Constitution and the Union, must be careful that we do not perpe trate the very things which we denounce as criminal in these seceding States. And South Carolina does not stand alone. that seven other States will follow her, and we have reason to apprehend that seven more States may follow them. The answer is, we must enforce the laws. My reply is, you cannot enforce the laws in countries not in your possession. I deny that we have the right to make war in order to regain possession, order to enforce the law. Are we prepared for war? I do not mean prepared in the sense of having soldiers, arms and munitions; but are we prepared in our hearts for war with our brethren? While I affirm that petual Union-while I affirm the right to use l lawful means to enforce the laws-yet I will not meditate war, nor tolerate the idea. until after every effort at adjustment has been tried and failed, and all hope of the Union is gone. Then, and not till then, will deliberate and determine what course my duty will require of me. I am for peace to inevitable, final and irrepressible. Our own very existence forbids war.

"A war between eighteen States on the one side, and fifteen seceding States on the other, is to me a revolting thing. For what purpose is the war to be waged? not for the purpose of preserving the Union I have too much respect for gentlemen on th other side of the chamber, collectively and individually, to believe there is one among them who does not know what war is. You cannot expect to exterminate ten millions of people, whose passions are excited with the belief that you mean to invade their homes midst. You must expect to exterminate them, or subjugate them, or else, when you have got tired of war, to make a treaty with them. No matter whether the war lasts one year, or seven years, or thirty years, it must have an end at some time. Sooner or later both parties will become tired and exhausted and when rendered incapable of fighting an onger, they will make a treaty of peace, and that treaty will be one of separation. The history of this world does not furnish an xample of a war of sections, or between States of the same nation, where the war ended in reconciliation. Such a war always ends in a treaty of peace, and a final, eterna man can claim to be a friend of the Union. and yet be in favor of a war upon ten million of people in the Union. You cannot cover it up much longer under the pretext of love for the Union. Now, the question must be met, and whatever concessions I am called upon to make, I choose to make voluntarily, before blood is shed and not afterward bles my pride to see the authority of the government questioned, but we are not the first nation whose pride has been humbled. Republics, empires and kingdoms, alike in al ages, have been subject to the same humilia ting fact. - But where there is a deep seated liscontent pervading ten millions of people, penetrating every man, woman and child, and for inquiring whether there is not some cause in God's name let us remove it. Are we not criminal in the eight of Heaven and posterity, if we do not remove the just cause? If there is no cause, and yet they believe there is, so much the greater the necessity for removing

the misconception.'

MR. THOMPSON'S RESIGNATION. IS LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE REPLY Washington, January 8, 1861 -Sir: It is vith extreme regret I have just learned that This subject has been frequently Charleston. discussed in Cabinet Council; and when on Monday night, 31st of December ultimo, the orders for reinforcements to Fort Sumpter were countermanded. I distinctly understood from you that no order of the kind would be made without being previously considered and decided in Cabinet. It is true that on Wednesday, January 2d, this subject was again discussed in Cabinet, but certainly no conclusion was reached, and the War Department was not justified in ordering reinforce ments without something more than was the said.

"I learn, however, this morning, for the first time, that the steamer Star of the West with two hundred and fifty men, under Lieu tenant Bartlett, bound for Fort Sumpter Under these circumstances I feel myself bound to resign my commission, as one of your con onal advisers, into your hands. With high respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON. His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN,

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1861.-Sir: 1 have received and accepted your resignation, on yesterday, of the office of Secretary of the On Monday evening, 31st December, 1860,

I suspended the orders which had been issued by the War and Navy Departments to send the Brooklyn with reinforcements to Fort Sumpter. Of this I informed you on the same evening. I stated to you my reason for this suspension, which you knew, from its nature, would be speedily removed. In consequence of your request, however, I promised that these orders should not be renewed " with out being previously considered and decided in Cabinet." This promise was faithfully observed on my part In order to carry it into effect, I called a

special Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, 2d January, 1861, in which the question of send

forcements to Fort amply discussed both by yourself and others. you. At this moment the answer of the Prof. A. B. Longstreet, President of the South Carolina Commissioners, to my com-South Carolina College, issues a four paged munication to them of the 31st December was received and read. It produced much indignation among the members of the Cabinet After a brief conversation, I employed the following language: "It is now all over, and reinforcements must be sent." Judge Black said at the moment of my decision, that after this letter the Cabinet would be unanimous allow the Collectors of the two sovereignties and I heard no dissenting voice. Indeed, the spirit and tone of the letter left no doubt on ny mind that Fort Sumpter would be imme diately attacked, and hence the necessity of sending reinforcements there without delay. Whilst you admit "that on Wednesday was not justified in ordering reinforcement without something more than was then said. You are certainly mistaken in alleging that "no conclusion was reached." In this, your recollection is entirely different from that your four oldest colleagues in the Cabinet. ndeed, my language was so unmistakable Secretaries of War and the Navy proceeded to act upon it without any further intercourse with myself than what you heard, or might have heard me say. You had been o emphatic in opposing the that I thought you would resign in conse quence of my decision. I deeply regret that you have been mistaken in point of

> mistaken. Yours, very respectfully,
> JAMES BUCHANAN. Hon. JACOB THOMPSON.

> Still it is certain you have not the less been

ough I firmly believe honestly mistaken.

The Legislature of Maine have elected ex Governor Morrill a U. S. Senator, to take the place of Mr. Hamlin, the Vice President from New York, by the Treasury Department, elect, who has resigned his seat.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Representatives:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the opening of your present session, I called your attention to the dangers which threatened the existence of the Union. I expressed my opinion freely conserning the original causes of these dangers and recommended such measures as I believed would have the effect of tranquillising the country, and saving it from the perili in which it had been needlessly and most unfortunately involved. Those opinions and recommendations I do not propose now to repeat. My own convictions upon the whole subject rimin unchanged. The fact that a great called time asknowledged by every intelligent eitisen. It had already made itself feit throughout the length and breadth of the land. The necessary consequences of the alarm thus produced were most deplorable. The imports fell off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war, in the history of our foreign commerce. The Treasury was unexpectedly left without the means, which it had reasonably counted upon. to meet its public engagements, trade was paralyzed, manufactures were stopped, the best public sengreptiated more or less, and thousands or representatives. olic securities sunk in the market, every speciproperty depreciated more or less, and thousand, poor men, who depended on their daily labor for eir daily bread, were turned out of employment

their daily bread, were turned out of employment. I deeply, regret that I am not able to give you any information upon the state of the Union which is more satisfactory than what I was then obliged to communicate. On the contrary, matters are still worse at the present time than they then were—When Congress met a strong hope pervaded the whole public mind that some amicable adjustment of the subject would be speedily made by the Kepresentatives of the States and of the peuple, which might restore peace between the conflicting sections of the country. That hope has been diminished by every hour of delay, and, as the prospect of a bloodless settlement fades away, the public distress becomes more and more aggravated. As an evidence comes more and more aggravated. As an evidence of this, it is only necessary to say that the Treasury notes, authorized by the sot of the 17th of December last, were netwerized excording to law, and that no responsible bidder offered to take any considerable sum at par, at a lower rate of interest than 12 per cent. From these facts it appears that in a coverne responsible budger one and to take any constants as mum at par, at a lower rate of interest than 12 purent. From these facts it appears that in a government or any angle of the course domestic strife or even ment or any angle of the course domestic strife.

sum as par, at a lower rate of interest than 12 per cent. From these facts it appears that in a government organized like ours domestic strife, or even a well-grounded fear of eivil hostilities, is more destructive to our public and private interests than the most formidable foreign war.

In my Annual Message I expressed the conviction which I have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no State has the right, by its own act, to seede from the Union, or throw off its Federal obligations at pleasure. I also declared my opinion to be, that even if that right existed and should be exercised by any State of the Confederacy, the Executive Department of this Government had no authority, under the Constitution, to recognize its valudity by acknowledging the independence of such State. This left me no alternative, as the Chief Executive officer under the Constitution of the United States, but to collect the public revenue. of the United States, but to collect the public revenue, and to protect the public properly so far as a this might be practicable under the existing laws. This is still my purpose. My province is to execute, not to make the laws. It belongs to Congress exclusively to repeal, modify or enlarge their provisions to meet exigencies as they occur. I possess no dispensing power. I certainly had no right to make an aggressive war upon any State, and I am perfectly satisfied that the Constitution has wisely withheld that power even from Congress. But the right and the duty to use the military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and available. But the department of a public officer, or to render in effective an act of violence and devastation, in order to compet the resignation of a public officer, or to render ineffective an act of Congress, is high treason, "says Chief Justice Marshall.

I hat was the nature of the offence which Theodore Parser, Wendell Phillips, and their associates were charged with when they incited the mob in Faneuil Hall to go to the court house and rescue Burns, the figitive slave, in which unlawful enterprise Batcherication. f the United States, but to collect the public revelegal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable. But the dangerous and hostile attitude of States towards each other has already far trauscended, and cast into the shade, the ordinary Executive duties already provided for by law, and has assumed such vast and alarming proportions as to place the subject entirely above and beyond the Executive control.

The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great revolution. In all its various has

The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great revolution. In all its various bearings, therefore, I commend the question to Congress, as the only human tribunal under Providence possessing the power to meet the existing emergency.

To them exclusively belongs the power to declare war or authorise the employment of the military force, in all cases contemplated by the Constitution; and they alone possess the power to remove the grievances which might lead to war, and to secure peace and union to this distracted country. On them, and on them alone, rests the responsibility.

The Union is a sacred trust left by our revolutionary fathers to their descendants; and never did any

The Union is a sacred trust left by our revolutionary fathers to their descendants; and never did any other people inherit so rich a legacy. It has rendered us prosperous in peace and triumphant in war. The national flag has floated with glory over every sea. Under its shadow American citizens have found protection and respect in all lands beneath the sun. If we descend to considerations of purely material interest, when, in the history of all time, has a Confederacy been bound together with such strong tea of mutual interest? Each portion of it is dependent on all, and all upon each other, for prosperity and domestic security. A free trade throughout the whole supplies the wants of one portion from the productions of another, and scatters wealth everyproductions of another, and scatters wealth every-where. The great planting and farming States rewhere. The great planting and farming States require, and commercial navigating States send their productions to domestic and foreign markets, and turnish a naval power to render their transportation secure against all hostile attacks. Should the Union perish in the midst of the present excitement, we have already had a sad foretaste of the universal suffering which would result from its destruction.—
The calamity would be severe in every portion of the Union, and would be quite as great, to say the least, in the Southern as in the Northern States.

The greatest aggravation of the evil, and that which would place us in a most unfavorable light, but before the world and posterity is as I am firmly both before the world and posterity, is, as I am firmly of the sentiments of the majority in several of the from political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people themselves would speedily redress the serious grievances which the South have suffered. But, in Heaven's name, let the trial be made before we plunge into an armed conflict upon the microsassumption that there is no other alternative.

Time is a great conservative power. Let us pause at this momentous point, and afford the people of both North and South an opportunity for reflection. Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this truth before her precipitated action. I theremblies to the ballot-box, and the

Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this trath before her precipitated action. I therefore appeal, through you, to the people of the country, to declare in their might, that "the Union must and shall be preserved" by all Constitutional means. I must earnessly recommend that you devote your selves exclusively to the question how this can be accomplished in peace. All other questions, when compared with this, sink into insignificance. The present is no time for palliation. Action, prompt action, is required. A delay in Congress to prosecute and recommend a distinct and practical proposition for conclination may drive us to a point from which it will be almost impossible to recede. A common ground on which conciliation and harmony may be produced is surely not unattainable.

ground on which conclistion and harmony may be produced is surely not unsatianable.

The proposition to compromise by letting the North have exclusive control of the territory upon a certain line, and giving Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation. In itself, indeed, it may not be entirely satisfactory; but when the alternative is between a reasonable concession on both sides, and the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation on ween a reasonable concession on both sides, and the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation on the patriotism of Congress to assert that its members will hesitate for a moment.

Even now the danger is upon us. In several States which have not seveded the forts are called.

Even now the danger is upon us. In several States which have not seceded, the forts, arsenals and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles. This public property has been left without garrisons and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in all the States of the Union. Besides, our small army has soarcely been sufficient to guard our remote territories against Indian incursions.

The seizure of this property, from all appearances, has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance to any attempt to ocerce a State or States to remain in the Union. At the beginning of these unhappy troubles, I determined that no set of mine should increase the excitement in either section of the country. If the political conflict were to end in civil war, it was my determined purpose not to commence it, nor even to furnish an excuse for it by any act of this Characterist.

t, nor even to furnish an excuse for it by any act of it, nor even to turnish an extense of the continuous this Government. My opinion remains unchanged, that justice, as well as a sound policy, requires us Kntertaining issue between the North and South. this conviction, I refrained even from sending rein-forcements to Major Anderson, who commanded the

this conviction, I refrained even from sending reinforcements to Major Anderson, who commanded the forts in Charleston harbor, until an absolute necessity for doing so shall make itself apparent, lest it might unjustly be regarded as a menace of military occurrence and thus furnish, if not a provocation, at least a pretext for an outbreak on the part of South Carolina. No necessity for these reinforcements seemed to exist.

I was assured by distinguished and upright gentlemen from South Carolina, that no attack on Major Anderson was intended; but that, on the contrary, it was the desire of the State authorities, as much as it was my own, to avoid the fatal consequences which must inevitably follow a military collision. And here I deem it proper to submit for your information copies of a communication dated the 28th of December, 1850, addressed to me by R. W. Barnwell, J. H. Adams, and James L. Orr, Commissioners from South Carolina, with accompanying documents, and copies of my answer thereto, dated the 31st of December.

In further explanation of Major Anderson's removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, it is proper to state that, after my answer to the South Carolina Commissioners, the War Department received a letter from that gallant officer, dated on the 27th of December, 1850, (the day after this move.

moval from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, it is proper to state that, after my answer to the South Carolina Commissioners, the War Department received a letter from that gallant officer, dated on the 27th of December, 1850, (the day after this movement.) from which the following is an extract:

"I will add, as my opinion, that many things convinced me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to a hostile act." [Evidently referring to the orders, dated December 11th, of the late Secretary of War.] "Under this impression, I could not hesitate that it was my soleinn duty to move my command from a fort which we could not probably have held longer than forty-eight or sixty hours to this one, where my power of resistance is increased in a very great degree."

It will be recollected that the concluding part of these orders were in the following terms:

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts; but an attack on, or an attempt to take possession of either one of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. Your are also authorized to take similar defensive steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act."

It is said that serious apprehensions are to some you have caugated that a hostile sat."

It is said that serious apprehensions are to some extent entertained that the peace of this district may be disturbed before March next. In any event it will be my duty to prevent it, and this duty shall

be performed.

In conclusion it may be permitted to me to remark, that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially,—I feel that my duty has been faithfully though imperfectly performed, and whatever the result may be, I shall performed, and whatever the result may be, I shall performed, and whatever the result may be, I shall performed, and whatever the result may be, I shall performed and whatever the result may be, I shall performed and whatever the result may be. I shall performed the consciousness, that I, at least, performed, and whatever the result may be, I shal carry to my grave the consciousness, that I, at least mean, well for my country.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 8th, 1861.

Senator SEWARD, it is now positively asserted, is to be Secretary of State in Mr. Lincoln's administration.

CRUDITIES ON THE CONSTITUTION

his "Lite of Andrew Jackson," (compiled too much from street talk and newspaper slanders,) sets it down that den. Jackson proposed to hang Mr. Ualhoun for nullification, which is talse. At citizen can be punished or deprived of life or liberty in this country without due process of law.

Alassachusetts contrived the Hartford convention in the war of 1814 to set up a northern consederation, and South Carolina has got up a secession convention to precipitate the slaveholding States into a southern conseder, ton.

ouneder tion.

Massacqueetts, in 1814, sent two ambassadors of the Harstord convention to Washington to demand of Pres deut Madison the separation of New England from the Union, in carrying on the war. Withiam Sullivan and Harrison dray Unis were the commissioners. Mr. Madison did not propose to mang them. But, as Mr. John Quinny Adams says, of the peace of Ghent, the news of which came while the commissioners were at Washington, "the interposition of a kind Providence averted the most deplorable of catastropies"—"the establishment of a northern contederacy."

patastrophes"—"the establishment of a northern confederacy."

South Carolina now follows the example of Massa chusetts by sending her commissioners to President Buchanan, and President Buchanan is abused by Buchanan, and President Buchanan is abused by Massachusetts in particular because he won't hang them for treason without judge or jury!

Now let us inquire what treason is, and what the constitution says about seizing and hanging people in this country. The constitution of the United States says: "Treason against the United States says: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

comfort."

This last applies only to aiding a foreign enemy

This last applies only to aiding a foreign enemy and giving them aid and comfort, as the Hartford convention did in 1814.

The United States not being at war, treason now can consist only in levying war upon the United States, and the constitution says there must be some overt act, proved by two witnesses. And what is levying war is thus defined by the Supreme Court in the United States vs. Aaron Burr: "To levy war is to raise, cleate, make or carry on war. War can be levied only by the employment of actual force—troops must be embodied, men must be openly raised," &c. And the purpose must be to make war on the United States. Thus "to march in arms with a force marshaled and arrayed, committing acts of violence and devastation, in order to compet the resignation of a public officer, or to render in

elder, one of the marshal's deputies, was murdered.
And here again South Carolina is only following this
example of Massachusetts in the attack upon the example of Massachusetts in the attack upon the forts, if she has really used military force to take them. That is treason in the men who committed and incited the act, unless South Carolina has: a right to seede from the Union. But it is not treason in the State, for a State cannot commit treason. It is only treason in the individuals who commit the overt act. And if it be treason or misdemeanor, where is the authority of the President to seize or hang anybody, as the republicans are insisting he hang anybody, as the republicans are insisting he ought to do, and charge him with being a traitor for not doing it? The constitution is very plain on this point. It reads thus:

"The trial of all crimes shall be by jury, and such tral shall be held in the State such traismail be held in the State where the said orime shall have been committed."

"No person shall be held to answer for a crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

And "the accused shall enjoy the right to a public tries by an innertial large of the State where the

trial by an impartial jury of the State where the These are the limita crime has been committed." These are the limita-tions of that despotism which certain people so inconsiderately claim now-a-days for the President considerately claim now-a-days for the President. If any citizens or body of men in South Carolina have levied war against the United States they cannot be arraigned or tried for it anywhere but in South Carolina. Here must first be an indictment found by a grand juzy in South Carolina. There must be a District Attorney to prepure and attest the unditment. There must be a court to receive it and arraign the prisoner, and a jury to try him.

This last was the protection which Parker and Phillips and their associates found when they were indicted for what they called "free speech," in connection with the murder of Batonelder, and the connection with the murder of Batenelder, and the batruction of the laws of the United States for the

obstruction of the laws of the United States for the rendition of fugitive slaves. The President could not seize them, nor could they be tried any where but in Massachusetts; and though there were all the officers of law here and a grand jury indicted them, they escaped a trial and got off upon a very small technicality, which was, that the commissioner who issued his warrant of arrest had signed it only commissioner, without saying what commissioner; and the court held that the indictment, however drawn, could not supply this deficiency, because it could could not supply this deficiency, because it could not go beyond the description in the warrant Just so President Buen man has no power to seize or arraign or try anybody in Washington or any-where else. If there have been acts of treason they have been committed only in South Carolina The parties charged must be tried in that State by

that the right of secession absolved the party accused from his liability to the laws of the United States and no jury would convict.

11 yould be the same in Massachusetts, if, under It would be the same in Massachusetts, if, under the personal liberty bill, a tuglive from laborsh and be taken before a jury to be triel. No Massachusetts jury could be found to agree that he was a fugitive slave. Flus it is obvious that Massachusetts and South Carolina stand in the same outgory of discusion and secession, so long as the people resist and refuse to execute the laws of the United States within her borders.

But it is said, suppose the Judges and all the United States officers have resigned in South Carolina, why don't President Buchanan supply the vacancies? But what them? He could find no men in South Carolina to accept the offices, and the law

vacancies: Dat what there is no offices, and the law requires that they shall be appointed in the District. Even if he sent Northern men there they would not be allowed to act, and if they were resisted, then it comes back to just where we started from; those who resisted must be indicted and tried by a court

who resisted must be indicted and tried by a court and jury in the State.

If men of sense would look at the facts and law, and read the constitution, they would see the practical difficulties in the way of the summary process with which they require the President to deal with existing difficulties. He can only move the constitutional machiners of government in experience. tutional machinery of government in executing the laws. If the machinery is all broken up in a State, he cannot invade a State, or send an army there, laws. If the machinery is all broken up in a State, he cannot invade a State, or send an army there, to enforce martial law, unless the dovernor or Legislature call upon him to suppress insurrection or domestic violence. He can send troops to the forts, and if the commissioners of South Carolina require him to order troops to one or another fort they assume what does not belong to them. The President, as commander-in-chief, is to judge for himself of the expediency; and on this point he should insist, and yield to no threats from South Carolina, or anybody, if they are made. It is this question of expediency as to reinforcing the forts at Charleston which the President has gravely considered.

If Major Anderson has solved the difficulty without bloodshed, so much the better. Of what avail would United States troops have been there if sent, as they must have been, when their presence would have brought on a bloody conflict? If any were sent in such a crisis, an army should have been stem sufficient to conquer South Carolina, aided as they would be, the moment blood was shed, by the sympathizing States. That would have been olvil war. The President did not bring on this 'irrepressible conflict,'' and will endeavor to avoid staining his hands with the blood of his fellow-citizens in a fratricidal war. It is his purpose (and he will prove the true patriot and Christian if he succeeds in doing it) to leave his high office without a drop of blood having been needlessly shed in this awfully impending "battle of the States.''

Mr. Lincoln will then take the responsibility, and he has four years in which to carry out his policy. If he means peace and union he will recommend

Mr. Lincoln will then take the responsible has four years in which to carry out his policy. If he means peace and union he will recommend concession and compromise, and a restoration of the fraternal relations of all the States, and endeavor fraternal relations of all the States, and endeavor to shed no blood to madden the whole sountry. In the meantime, Mr. Buchanan must bear all the unreasoning assaults made upon him, until reason shall resume her sway and justify the only peace policy that could save a civil war, if indeed any policy can do it. But really it is not so small a thing as some people think to sacrifice millions of lives in the attempt of one section of the country to conquer another section of the country and preserve the Union, as they call it, by bathing it in seas of blood and carnage. Let us pause a little while, study the constitution, and reflect.

of blood and carnage. Let us pau study the constitution, and reflect. Those who talk so glibly of Southern seces sion seem to have forgotten that the records of Massachusetts legislation have in them

resolutions to the following effect: Resolved. That the annexation of Texas is ipso facto, a dissolution of the Union. Resolved, That Texas being annexed Massachusetts is out of the Union.

These resolutions stand unrepealed. Yet this same Massachusetts, with her personal liberty bills, negro suffrage, negro equality, is the fountain head and source of all aggressions against the South, and is most loud monthed in her denunciations of disunion

uttered from the same mouths which preached

DEFENCES AT PENSACOLA -The important post of Pensacola, Fiorida, is now well guard ed. There is one company of infantry, with two vessels of war, at that station. Key West, also another highly important station with one of the finest harbors in the world, and holding the key of the Gulf of Mexico, is occupied by a sufficient force to protect it against any attack the revolutionists can

make upon it. Hampton Roads, the other naval station in the South, is likewise in a secure position.

disunion at the Hartford Convention.