

sovereignty directed their political action... which are surprised at the pertinacity with which a portion of the people elsewhere maintain the opposite view.

I have already taken occasion to say publicly, and I now repeat, that if we have any laws upon our statute books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government...

It is all we desire or hope for, and all that our fellow-countrymen who complain, can reasonably demand. It provides that amendments may be proposed by Congress; and whenever the necessity to amend shall occur, the people of Pennsylvania will give to the amendments...

In the grave questions which now agitate the country, no State has a more profound concern than Pennsylvania. Occupying a geographical position between the North and the South, the East and the West, with the great avenues of travel and trade passing through her borders...

All the elements of wealth and greatness have been spread over the State by a kind Providence with profuse liberality. Our temperate climate, productive soil, and inexhaustible mineral wealth, have stimulated the industry of our people and improved the skill of our mechanics.

How VESSELS ARE CLEARED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE, CHARLESTON.—Some curiosity exists as to the forms at present adopted at the Charleston Custom House for clearing vessels.

THE BATTLE OF MORRIS' ISLAND.—One is really disposed to forget the serious aspect of the affair, in reading the Charlestonian version of the firing into the Star of the West.

MAJOR ANDERSON DID IT THOROUGHLY.—If the truth must be told, the South Carolinians cannot drill out the gans of Fort Moultrie so as to make them serviceable.

purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it.

The Constitution which was originally framed to promote the welfare of the thirteen States and four millions of people, in less than three quarters of a century has embraced thirty-three States and thirty millions of inhabitants.

It is all we desire or hope for, and all that our fellow-countrymen who complain, can reasonably demand. It provides that amendments may be proposed by Congress; and whenever the necessity to amend shall occur, the people of Pennsylvania will give to the amendments...

I assume the duties of this high office at the most trying period of our national history. The public mind is agitated by fears, suspicions and jealousies. Serious apprehensions of the future pervade the people.

Invoking the blessing of the God of our fathers upon our State and nation, it shall be the highest object of my ambition to contribute to the glory of the Commonwealth...

Goon.—The editor of the Scholarie (N. Y.) Patriot thinks the Federal Government represents the locomotive, and South Carolina the cow, in the following story:

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Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, R. W. STURROCK, EDITORS.

TOWANDA: Thursday Morning, January 24, 1861.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Seward on the present political crisis, an extract from which may be found in another column is regarded as one of the most eloquent and able that ever fell from the lips of the distinguished Senator.

- 1. His adherence to the fugitive slave law, and his opinion that state laws in opposition to the fugitive slave clause and laws ought to be repealed.
2. That slavery should be left to the State laws, and his willingness to vote for an amendment of the Constitution depriving Congress hereafter of power to interfere with it there.
3. His third point, in regard to the organization of two States, which should include all the territories except Kansas, is practically annulled by its numerous qualifications and reservations; but last, and to his mind best of all, would be a convention of the people after secession and disunion have run their career to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution to consider and decide whether any and what amendments of the organic law ought to be made.
4. He is willing to vote for laws preventing and punishing the invasion of States by citizens of other States.
5. Physical and material bonds being firmer than written ones, he would vote for two Pacific railways—one northern and one southern.

—Mr. SEWARD, inasmuch as he foreshadows the purposes of the incoming administration has gone as far in favor of concession as is consistent with the principles of the party, too far to endeavor to win back the allegiance of a band of rebels who openly defy the government. As ardently as peace is to be desired, it is too great a price to pay for it by concessions of any kind, which will have to be repeated whenever they choose to make new demands.

THE NEWS.

Reports from Pensacola, received through dispatches from New-Orleans, indicate that the Governor of Florida has determined to risk a collision with the federal forces at Fort Pickens, unless that fortification shall be speedily surrendered to the State authorities.

The Georgia State Convention adopted the secession ordinance at 2 p. m. on Saturday—Ayes, 208; Nays, 88. A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance till March 3 was lost.

ARKANSAS.—A Washington dispatch says: "The news of the refusal of the Arkansas Senate to pass a Convention bill, produces a profound impression in secession as well as Union circles."

News from all Patrons.

—General Scott is the largest man in the American service. He is six feet six inches tall, and weighs two hundred and sixty pounds.

—In less than a fortnight nearly \$11,000,000 have arrived at New York by steamers from Liverpool, California, Havre and Havana.

—The latest mention of the Golden State is a plan to make white dogs useful. Your San Francisco seizes up his white cur, with a stencil plate and blacking, inscribes his business card upon each side of the wretched pup, and sends him forth a quadruped locomotive advertiser.

—A wedding in "high life" took place in Philadelphia last week. A romantic couple were married in the steeple of Independence Hall.

—The detailed reports of the North Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, which lately returned to England, are shortly to be made public.

—The gold which came to New York by the Persia, from Liverpool during the time of the panic a week or two ago, upwards of \$3,000,000, weighed 117,700 pounds, and loaded six express wagons.

—The Governor of Massachusetts was the recipient of a small box, enclosed in brown paper, recently, which was brought from Baltimore by the Adams Express Company, and was directed to "The Governor of Massachusetts."

—Gen. Scott was lately burnt in effigy by the students of the University of Virginia.

—The Chicago Tribune says that during the progress of the play at the theatre in that city, on Saturday evening, a casual allusion to the gallant Major Anderson was the occasion of one of the most striking scenes ever witnessed in that city.

—A New York paper is informed on good authority that the story now going the rounds of the press, that Mr. Beecher was insulted, and rotten eggs thrown at his carriage after lecturing in New Haven last week is utterly untrue.

—A recount of three boxes for Congress in the infamous Freedmen's district, Philad., shows numerous frauds are yearly committed, show a loss of 136 votes for Leiman, and a gain of 139 for Butler—proving that the latter was fairly elected.

—Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Rep., is re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Illinois.

—Col. Forney speaks kindly again of President Buchanan since the latter has discarded the traitors who so long misled him.

—At the close of a business letter from Springfield, the writer says: "We have lived eleven years on the corner opposite Mr. Lincoln's home, and have never heard him speak an angry word."

—A revolting case of barbarity has been brought to light near Willsboro, Pa. An old man named Isaac Bishig, living in that vicinity, quarrelled with his son Andrew, and in a fit of rage he seized a gun and shot the boy in the back, from the effect of which it is feared he cannot recover.

—Mr. Buchanan has withdrawn from his official organ, The Constitution, all the Executive advertisements, and has given them to the Intelligencer, which will hereafter express the views of the Administration.

—When Senator Baker, of Oregon, was corrected for the blunder of calling the Louisiana Senator the Senator from South Carolina, he apologized with the saying of Shakespeare, that a substitute shines just as well as a king when no king is standing by.

—An effigy of James Buchanan was found on Monday morning hanging from a rope, stretched across Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, with a copy of the Chicago Times in its pocket.

—The Washington correspondent of the Press says the Disunionists are waiting every day to hear news of riots and bloodshed in Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

—It is said that forty tons of shot, shells and powder were forwarded from New York city recently, by Adams Express for New Orleans—reported to be destined for Mexico, but believed to be for Louisiana.

—Gold is so plentiful in New York that even English sovereigns are there at a discount, and the banks will not take them.

—An exchange thinks that the seizure of Fort Monroe by the Carolinians looks a little billious. Precisely, and the seizing of the forts at Mobile looks a little McBillious.

—A singular phenomenon, in the shape of a cloud, the exact likeness of a goose-quill, was noticed in Montgomery, Ala., one night last week.

—General Lane absented himself from the Senate while his colleague, Colonel Baker, was speaking.

—Governor's Island, in New York harbor, has been cut off from communication with the city by order of its commanding officer.

—The London Saturday Review is very severe upon Edward Everett's "Mount Vernon Papers," calling them "a splash, meagre," &c.

Seward on the Union.

EXTRACT FROM SEWARD'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE, JAN. 12, 1861.

Mr. President, I have designedly dwelt so long on the probable effects of disunion upon the safety of the American people as to leave me little time to consider the other evils which must follow in its train.

Dissolution would not only arrest, but extinguish the greatness of our country. Even if separate confederacies could exist and endure, they could severally preserve no share of the common prestige of the Union.

If the constellation is to be broken up, the stars, whether scattered widely apart, or grouped in smaller clusters, will thereforth shed forth feeble, glimmering and lurid lights. Nor will great achievements be possible for the new confederacies. Dissolution would signify its triumph by acts of wantonness which would shock and astound the world.

While listening to these debates, I have sometimes forgotten myself in marking their contrasted effects upon the page who customarily stands on the dais before me, and the venerable Secretary who sits behind him.

The public prosperity! How could it survive the storm? Its elements are industry in the culture of every fruit; mining of all the metals; commerce at home and on every sea; material improvement that knows no obstacle and has no end; invention that ranges thro' the domain of nature; increase of knowledge as broad as the human mind can explore; perfection of art as high as human genius can reach; and the social refinement working for the renovation of the world.

—The President remains firm in carrying out the new and vigorous policy which has been adopted. He said recently, in reply to a suggestion of apprehended difficulty in guaranteeing Mr. Lincoln, "If I live till the 1st of March I will ride to the Capitol with Abe, whether I am assassinated or not."

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was manifestly designed by him who appoints the seasons and prescribes the duties of States and empires. No, sir; if it were cast down by faction to day, it would rise again and reappear in all its majestic proportions to-morrow.

Gov. CURTIS'S APPOINTMENTS.—We learn that Gov. Curtis has made the following appointments:—

- Secretary of State—Eli Slifer, of Union county.
Deputy Secretary—George W. Hammerly, of Butler county.
Whisky Inspector—Wm. Butler, of Mills county.
Physician of the Port of Philadelphia—Dr. Clark, of Philadelphia.
Messenger to the Governor—Samuel Miller, of Centre county.
Adjutant General—James S. Nagley, of Pittsburg.
Western Flour Inspector—Thomas Collins, of Pittsburg.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—J. D. Owens, of Pittsburg.

Col. Slifer having resigned as State Treasurer, the Hon. Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, has been nominated by the Republicans to fill the vacancy, for one year from the 1st of May next. Election on Monday the 21st inst.

MR. HOLT was confirmed as Secretary of War by the Senate, on Friday by a vote of 38 to 13, after a stormy secret session of about four hours. During its continuance Mr. CRITTENDEN unexpectedly made a speech in which he severely upbraided the Southern members who voted against his resolutions on Thursday, and thus defied them.

THE CHARLESTON CUSTOM HOUSE.—By its statistics accompanying the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the custom house at Charleston, S. C., has cost the National Government more than \$2,000,000, although it is still unfinished, and more than \$500,000 would be required to complete it.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.—The proceedings of Congress on Saturday indicate that Kansas is now very soon to be numbered among the States of the Union. Senator GREEK, of Missouri, adopted sundry parliamentary expedients to delay the event as long as possible in which he was aided by other gentlemen from the slaveholding States, but when the Senate adjourned, it was the understanding that the final vote should be taken Monday.

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New Advertisements.

JANUARY 8, 1861

To the People of Bradford County and all other Patrons of the CASH DRUG STORE

I TENDER my sincere thanks, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last year, in my New Medicine Building, upper corner of Main and Pine Streets.

FEED.—A large quantity of Wheat, Buckwheat Bran and Caneel, for sale at... DRIED FRUIT.—Dried Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Raspberries, Whortberries, Blackberries, Zante Currants, Raisins, Citron and the best assortment of Dried and Green Fruit at Towanda, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of JOHN D. BAY, of each week till that time, after which remaining unsettled they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection J. W. HOFFMAN, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Wm. Brew, of Bradford County, Pa., holds the name of subscribers for the sum of \$65, with interest, to date Feb. 18, 1859, this is to notify all persons who have purchased the said note, as it has been fully paid and listed. SOLOMON CORNELL, BARBARA E. CORNELL, Canton, Jan. 5, 1861.

Special Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on the late firm of Humphrey & Wickham, who are delinquent or otherwise, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment. Accounts remaining unsettled will be placed in the hands of a legal agent for collection on the 10th of February next.

GOODS AT COST.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of Plain and Printed French Merinos, Repps, Valenciennes, Dress Goods. Also a lot of very desirable notions will now be sold for cash at cost by B. S. NEWELL, January 8, 1861.