ain the opposite view. past, the recorded teachings of the Fathers of ily secede from the Union, nor absolve themthe Republic, the security of their freedom selves from their obligations to it. To permit and prosperity; and their hopes for the future, a State to withdrew at pleasure from the are all in harmony with an unfaltering allegi- Union, without the consent of the rest, is to ance to the National Union, the maintainence | confess that our government is a failure. Pennof the Constitution and the enforcement of the sylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiand willingly recognized the peculiar institu- Government is to exist, all the requirements of tions and rights of property of the people of the Constitution must be obey ed; and it must other States. Every true Pennsylvanian ad- have power adequate to the enforcement of the mits that his first civil and political duty is to supreme law of the land in every State. It is the general government, and he frankly ac- the first duty of the National authorities to knowledges his obligation to protect the constitutional rights of all who live under its authority and enjoy its blessings.

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books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Governbe repealed. We ought not to hesitate to exhibit to other States that may have enacted laws interfering with the rights, or obstructive of the remecies which belong constitutionally to all American citizens, an example of magnanimity and of implict obedience to the paramount 1cw, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even by implication, be liable to reajust cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation.

Pennsylvania has never faltered in her react consistent with her devotion to the interpeace, and a liberal comity between the States. Her conviction on the vital questions which have agitated the public mind are well understood at home, and should not be misunderstood abroad. Her verdicts have been as uniform as they have been decisive, in favor of founded, and menace or rebellion cannot re- great charter of our liberties. verse them. They have passed into history as hour will subside, as the patriotic, faithful

commerce with her neighbors, in the vast and tion, I humbly invoke the assistance of varied productions of her soil, her mines and mentons cousequences to her people. The second of the thirty-three States in population, a generous people. and the first in material resources, it is due both to ourselves and to the other States. that the position and sentiments of Pennsylvania on the question should be distinctly understood.

All the elements of wealth and greatness have been spread over the State by a kind Providence with profuse liberality. perate climate, productive soil, and inexhaustible mineral wealth, have stimulated the industry of our people and improved the skill of our mechanics. To develop, enlarge and protect the interests which grow out of our natural advantages, have become cardinal principles of political economy in Pennsylvania, and the opinion every where prevails among our people that development, progress and wealth depend on educated and requited labor; and that M. P.'s looked sneeringly at his invention, and labor, and the interests sustained by it, should said : "So you have made a carriage to run thousand men in the vicinity, and Major be adequately protected against foreign comsteam, have you ?" " petition. The people of Pennsylvania have always favored that policy which aims to allel rails, so that it can't get off, do you ? elevate and foster the industry of the country in the collection of revenue for the support of the General Government; and whenever they have had the opportunity, in a fair these rails at the rate of twenty or thirty and other points. The Pensacola pilots have election, they have vindicated that policy at the ballot-box. When their trade was prostra- to even suppose such a thing possible), a cow ted and their industry paralyzed by the legislation of the General Government, which favored adverse interest, they waited patiently for the return of another opportunity to declar the public will in a constitutional manner. In the late election of President of the United States, the principle of protection was one of the prominent issues. With the proceedings of Congress at its last session fresh in their memories, a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania eurolled themselves in an organization, which, in its declaration of principles. promised, if successful, to be faithful to their suffering interests and languishing industry .--Protection to labor was one of the great principies of its platform: it was inscribed on its banners: it was advocated by its public journals and throughout the canvass it was a leading text of the orators of the successful party. This is a propitious moment to declare that while the people of Pennsylvania were not indifferent to other vital issues of the canvass, they were demanding justice for themselves in the recent election, and had no design to interfere with or abridge the rights of the people of other States. The growth of our State had been retarded by the abrogation of the principle of protection from the revenue laws of the national government; bankruptcy had crushed the energies of many of our most enterprising eitizens: but no voice of disloyalty or treason was heard, nor was an arm raised to offer violence to the sacred fabric of our national Union. Conscious of their rights and their power, our people looked to the ballot-box alone as the legal remedy for existing evils. In the present unhappy condition of the country, it will be our daty to unite with the people of the States which remain loyal to the Union, in any just and honorable measures of raised to commemorate this great event in conciliation and fraternal kindness. Let us invite them to join us in the fulfilment of all our obligations under the Federal Constitution and laws. Then we can cordially unite the truth must be told, the South Carolinians ate to pass a Convention bill, produces a prowith them in claiming like obedience from those States which have renounced their alle-giance. If the loyal States are just and mod-derson did his work so well. He not only erate, without any sacrifice of right or self-re- spiked the guns, but he plugged them up and spect the threatened danger may be averted. left their cavities filled with powder. Ours is a National Government. It has then, an explosion is certain, when the drills now before Congress, the road as proposed within the sphere of its action all the attribu- coming in either direction, reaches the powder; tes of sovereignty, and among these are the and daring as the secessionists are, they will however, of well informed Southern gentlemen right and duty of self-preservation. It is based not risk or waste their precious lives in this abon a compact to which all the people of the manner. So the only report likely to come United States are parties. It is the result of from the guns is they are unservicable. Three the overwhelming secession sentiment prevailmutual concessions, which were made for the more for Major Anderson.

d covereignty directed their politcal action hast they are suprised at the pertinacity with which a portion of the people elsewhere main-which a portion of the people elsewhere main-The traditions of the State nor combination of States, can voluntartaws. They have faithfully adhered to the racy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves compromises of our great National compact, the destruction of the Government. If the found in another column is regarded as one of stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the the most eloquent and able that ever fell from laws, and Pennsylvania with a united people, the lips of the distinguished Senator. His will give them an honest, faithful and active positions may be understood from the followsupport. The people mean to preserve the

integrity or the National Union at every hazard The Constitution which was originally framed to promote the welfare of the thirteen States ment or obstract its execution, they ought to and four millions of people, in less than three to the fugitive slave clause and laws ought to quarters of a century has embraced thirty-three be repealed. States and thirty millions of inhabitants. Our territory has been extended over new climates including people with new interests and wants and the Government has protected them all .--Everything requisite to the perpetuity of the Union and its expanding power, would seem to have been foreseen and provided for by the sonable objection, do our part to remove every | wisdom and sagacity of the framers of the Constitution.

It is all we desire or hope for, and all that our fellow-countrymen who complain, can reacognition of all the duties imposed upon her sonably demand. It provides that amendments by the national compact, and she will, by every may be proposed by Congress; and whenever the necessity to amend shall occar, the people ests of her own people, promote fraternity and of Pennsylvania will give to the amendments which Congress may propose, the careful and deliberate consideration which their importance may demand. Change is not always progress, and a people who have lived so long, and enjoyed so much prosperity, who have so many sacred memories of the past, and such rich legthe dignity, the prosperity and the progress of acies to transmit to the future, should deliberher free industry, and support to the princi-ples of liberty on which the government is alter any of the fundamental principles of the

I assume the duties of this high office at the the deliberate judgment of her people, ex- most trying period of our national history. The pressed in a peaceful, fraternal and constitu- public mind is agitated by fears, suspicions and tional manner; and when they shall have people in a section appreciate of the section of the fu-been administered in the government, as soon ture pervade the people. A preconcerted and they will be, the madness that now rules the organized effort has been made to disturb the stability of Government, dissolve the union of and national aims bring ample protection and the States, and mar the symmetry and order peaceful progress to all sections of the Re- of the noblest political structure ever devised and enacted by human wisdom. It shall be my In the grave questions which now agitate earnest endeavor to justify the confidence which the country, no State has a more profound you have reposed in me, and to deserve your concern than Pennsylvania. Occupying a approtation. With a consciousness of the geographical position between the North and the South, the East and the West, with the great avenues of travel and trade passing wish but the public good to gratify, and with through her borders, carrying on an extensive a profound sense of the solemuity of my posi-

Heavenly Father, in whom alone is my depenher manufacturing industry, and bound to dence, that His strength may sustain and His them by the ties of kindred and social inter- wisdom guide me. With His divine aid I shall course, the question of disunion involves mo apply myself faithfully and fearlessly to my responsible dutics, and abide the judgment of

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 maintain the civil and religious privileges of the we have fought and conquered-the principle people, and promote the union, prosperity and of liberty which forms its corner-stone. happiness of the country.

Goon .--- The editor of the Schoharie (N. Y.) Patriot thinks the Federal Government represents the locomotive, and South Carolina

the cow, in the following story : When George Stephenson, the celebrated Scotch engineer, had completed his model of a risk a collision with the federal forces at Fort locomotive, he presented himself before the Pickens, unless that fortification shall be British Parliament, and asked for the attention and support of that body. The grave

Dews from all Dations.

- General' Scott is the largest man in the American service. He is six feet six inches tall, and weighs two hundred and sixty pounds. He is 74 years old, yet his health is good, and his whole system is ap parently vigorous, much of which is owing doubtless to his very temperate habits.

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

1. His adherence to the fugitive slave law,

and his opinion that state laws in opposition

2. That slavery should be left to the State

laws, and his willingness to vote for an amend-

ment of the Constitution depriving Congress

hereafter of power to interfere with it there.

3. His third point, in regard to the organi-

zation of two States, which should include all

the territories except Kansas, is practically an-

nulled by its numerous qualifications and re-

servations; 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

4. He is willing to vote for laws preventing

5. Physical and material bonds being firmer

than written ones, he would vote for two Pacific

-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 go-

time, but he cannot avert the struggle which

must finally come. The true way of settle-

THE NEWS.

Reports from Pensacola, received through

railways-one northern and one southern.

and punishing the invasion of States by citi-

political crisis, an extract from which may be

ing points :

made.

zens of other States.

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

-The latest mention of the Golden State is a plan to make white dogs useful. Your San Franciscan seizes up his white cur, and with a stencil plate and blacking, inscribes his business card upon each side of he wretched pup, and sends him forth a quadrepedal lo omotive advertiser-a dogerotype of the fast people of a fast country, in a fast age. It is reckoned that a lively dog will be worth at least five dollars a day, or equal to ne-fourth of a column in a newspaper

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

- The detailed reports of the North Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, which lately returned to Engand, are shortly to be made public. In the meantime the London papers publish some preliminary reports, together with a letter from Sir. Leopold McClintock to Sir Charles Bright, giving a very favorable opinion respectcable ng the proposed route for the

- 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 11, 700 pounds, and loaded six express wagons. It was quite a consolatory sight to the cramped merchants, in the height of the hard times, to see six horses each pulling a wagon load of gold along Broadway.

- The Governor of Massachusetts was the ecipient 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." On opening it, his Excellency found that the box contained some two dozen Minnie rifle balls, but not a word as to who sent them.

- 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 cenes ever witnessed in that city. The entire audience rose to their feet ladies waved their handkercheifs and cheer after cheer resounded through the edifice. There s evidently but one sentiment pervading the great North vest-"THE UNION IT MUST BE PRESERVED !

- The Southern students of Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., have resolved to secede from that institution as soon as they shall learn that the respective States in which they reside have seceded.

- A New York paper is informed on good vernment. As ardently as peace is to be desired, it is too great a price to pay for it by ress, that Mr. Beecher was insulted, and rotten eggs after us. concessions of any kind, which will have to hrown at his carriage after lecturing in New Haven last be repeated whenever they choose to make week is utterly untrue. Nothing of the sort occurred so the storm ? Its elements are industry in the far as Mr. B. hfmself is aware. The whole story is a new demands. Mr. Seward with his incomure fabrication parable rhetoric, may stay the storm for a

- A recount of three boxes for Congress in the infamous Moyamensing district, Philad., where nunerous frauds are yearly committed, show a loss of 135 votes for Lehman, and a gain of 139 for Butler-proving

that the latter was fairly elected - Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Rep., is re-electd to the U.S. Senate from Illinois

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

-At the close of a business letter from pringfield, the writer says: "We have lived eleven years on the corner opposite Mr, Lincoln's house, and have never heard him speak an angry word. Let us pray for one who will in the future, if God spares his life, be burdened beyond measure." This is a high tribute to the President elect. And who will not join the writer in prayer for the man who, at such a time as this, is brought in California take heed ; for its golden wealth to the Presidency.

dispatches from New-Orleans, indicate that -- A revolting case of harbarity has been the Governor of Florida has determined to brought to light near Willksbarre, Pa., An old man named Isaac Bisbing, 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. It seems that the old man speedily surrendered to the State authorities. He has already assembled a force of two was a perfect demon, and some of his acts of barbarity towards his wife and children would have shaned the wildest savage. He would frequently hang the younger

Seward on the Union.

EXTRACT FROM SEWARD'S SPEECH IN THE SEN-

Mr. PRESIDENT, I have designedly dwelt so ong on the probable effects of dismion upon the safety of the American people as to leave me little time to consider the other evils which must follow in its train. But, practically, the loss of safety involves every other form of public calamity. When once the guardian angel has taken flight, everything is lost. Dissolution would not only arrest, but extin-

guish 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 thenceforth shed forth feeble, glimmering and lorid lights. Nor will great achievements be possible for the new confederacies. Dissolution would signalize its triumph by acts of wantonness which would shock and astound the world. It would provincialize Mount Verson and give this Capitol over to desolation at the very moment when the dome is rising over our heads that

was to be crowned with the statue of Liberty. After this there would remain for disunion no act of stupendous infamy to be committed .--No petty confederacy that shall follow the United States can prolong, or even renew, the

majestic drama of national progress. Perhaps it is to be arrested because its sublimity is incapable of continuance. Let it be so if we have indeed become degenerate. After Washington and the inflexible Adams, Henry and the peerless Hamilton, Jefferson and the majestic Clay, Webster and the acute Calhoun,

Jackson, the modest Taylor and Scott, who rises in greatness under the burden of years, and Franklin, and Fulton, and Whitney, and Morse, have all performed their parts, let the enrtain fall !

While listening to these debates, I have 21st inst. 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 youth exhibits intense but pleased emotion in the excitement, while at every irreverent word about four hours. During its continuance that is uttered against the Union the eyes of Mr. CRITTENDEN unexpectedly made a speed the aged man are suffused with tears. Let him weep no more. Rather rejoice, for yours has been a lot of rare felicity. You have seen and been a part of all the greatness of Thursday, and thus defeted them. He declared your country, the towering national greatness that Kentucky occupied such a position in the of all the world. Weep only you, and weep with all the bitterness of anguish, who are just stepping on the threshold of life; for that greatness perishes prematurely and exists not authority that the story now going the rounds of the for you, nor me, nor for any that shall come

The public prosperity ! how could it survive culture of every fruit ; mining of all the metals; commerce at home and on every sea; material improvement that knows no obstable and has no end ; invention that ranges thro'out the domain of nature : increase of knowl edge 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. How could our successors prosecute these noble objects in the midst of brutalizing civil conflict? What guarantees will capital invested for such purposes have, that will outweigh the premium offered by political and military ambition ?-What leisure will the citizens find for study, or invention, or art, under the reign of conscription ; nay, what interest in them will society

feel when fear and hate shall have taken pos session of the national mind? Let the miner will become the prize of the nation that can dients to delay the event as long as pos command the most iron. Let the borderer take care ; for the Indian will again lurk around his dwelling. Let the pioneer come back into our denser settlements ; for the railroad, the post road, and the telegraph, ad vance not one furlong farther into the wilderness. With standing armies consuming the

substance of our people on the land, and our Navy and our postal steamers withdrawn from the ocean, who will protect or respect, or who out the new and vigorous policy which ha will know by name our petty confederacies ?- adopted. He said recently, in reply t The American man-of war is a noble spectacle. I have seen it enter an ancient port in the Mediterranean. All the world wondered at gurating Mr. Lincoln, "If I live till the it and talked of it. Salvos of artillery, from of March I will ride to the Capitol with O forts and shipping in the harbor, saluted its Abe, whether I am assassinated or a flag. Princes and princesses and merchants into the harbor on pain of death, and the should come to the gallows; and he bids fair to end his paid it homage, and all the people blessed it as a harbinger of hope for their own ultimate freedom. I imagine now the same noble ves sel again entering the same haven. The flag of thirty three stars and thirteen stripes has been hauled down, and in its place a signal is To the People of Bradford County run up, which flaunts the device of a lone star or a palmetto tree. Men ask, "Who is the stranger that thus steals into our waters ?"-The answer contemptuously given is, "She comes from one of the obscure Republics of North America. Let her pass.' Lastly, public liberty, our own peculiar liberty must languish for a time, and then cease to live. And such a liberty ! free movement ing of Shakespeare, that a substitute shines just as well everywhere through our own land and throughas a king when no king is standing by. This allasion to out the world ; free speech, free press, free suffrage ; the freedom of every subject to vote on every law, and for or against every agent who expounds, administers, or executes .--Unstable and jealous confederacies, constant ly apprehending assaults without and treason within, formidable only to each other and contemptible to all besides ; how long will it be before, on the plea of public safety, they will surrender all this inestimable and unequalled liberty, and accept the hateful and intolerable espionage of military despotism? And now, Mr. President, what are the au spices of the country? I know that we are in the midst of alarms, and somewhat exposed to accidents unavoidable in seasons of tempestuous passions. We already have disorder; and violence has begun. I know not to what extent it may go. Still my faith in the Constitution and in the Union abides, because my faith in the wisdom and virtue of the American people remains unshaken. Coolness, calmness, and resolution are elements of their character. They have been temporarily displaced; but they are reappearing. Soon enough, I trust, for safety, it will be seen that sedition and violence are only local and temporary, and that loyalty and affection to the Union are the natural sentiments of the whole country. Whatever dangers there shall be, there will be the determination to meet them ; whatever sacrifices, private or public, shall be needful for the Union, they will be made. I feel sure that the hour has not come for this great nation to fall. This people which has been studying to become wiser and better as it has grown older, is not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as dissolution. This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind Union has alot of very desirable January 3, 1861. enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a

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-mor. row. It is the only Government that can stand here. Woe ! woe ! to the man that madly lifts his hand against it. It shall con. tinue and endore ; and men, in after times shall declare that this generation, which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked for dangers, surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty, justice and humanity,

Gov. CURTIN'S APPOINTMENTS - We learn that Gov. Curtin has made the following appointments:---

Secretary of State-Eli Slifer, of Union ounty.

Deputy Secretary-George W. Hammersh of Butler county.

Whisky Inspector-Wm. Butler, of Million county.

Physician of the Port of Philadelphia-D Clark, of Philadelphia.

Messenger to the Governer-Samuel Miles of Centre courty.

Adjutant General-James S. Negley, Pittsburg.

Western Flour Inspector-Thomas Collins of Pittsburg.

Sealer of Weights and Mcasures-J. I Owens, of Pittsburg.

Col. Slifer baving resigned as State Trea. surer, the Hon. Henry D. Moore of Philadel. phia, has been nominated by the Republicant to fill the vacancy, for one year from the 1st of May next. Election on Monday the

MR. HOLT was confirmed as Secretary of War by the Senate, on Friday by a voted 38 to 13, after a stormy secret session of in which he severely upbraided the Souther members who voted against his resolutions on Union that it was of vital importance to be that it should be preserved, and that it may be preserved at all hazards. The speech isre resented to have made a decided sensation among the Secessionists.

THE CHARLESTON CUSTOM HOUSE .- By th statistics accompanying the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the custom house at Charleston, S. C , han cost the National Government more than \$2'000. 000, although it is still unfinished, and mon than \$500,000 would be required to comple it. This is one of the buildings which the s ceders seized upon at the outset of the movements, and the Palmetto flag now war over it in triumph.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS .- The proceedings of Congress on Saturday indicates that Ku sas is now very soon to be numbered anon the States of the Union. Senator GREES, Missouri, adopted sundry parlimentary er in which he was aided by other gentlen from the slaveholding States, but, when Senate adjourned, it was the understand that the final vote should be taken Monday.

THE PRESIDENT remains firm in car suggestion of apprehended difficulty in

ment is for the North to accept the alternative, which has been insolently given them, and decree a slaughter of traitors. If there is any pluck in Northern men the whole question is now on the eve of a final and lasting adjudication. Let there be no backing down. If the government is worth preserving at all, is only on the basis of the principle for which

Yes, my Lords. "Yes, my Lords." "Well now Mr. Stephenson, let us show you how absurd your claim is. miles an hour, (if you are extravagant enough should get in its way. You can't turn out for "Then 'swill be bad for her--what then ?" the coo, my Lords."

HOW VESSELS ARE CLEARED AT THE CUS-TOM HOUSE, CHARLESTON -Some curiosity exists as to the forms at present adopted at the Charleston Custom House for clearing vessels. throw some light upon this subject. The blank forms supplied by the Treasury Department to the Collectors at all ports of entry are still in United States of America" are struck out with a dash of the Collector's pen, and in their place are interlined with a pen the words eighty fifth year of the sovereignty and independence of the State of South Carolina !"-The clearance papers are signed by W. F. Colcock, Collector, and John Laurens, Naval Officer .- New York Times.

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 .-The Courier gives a solemn account of what it calls " the engagement," and describes the heroic courage of the men who manned the battery upon Morris' Island, and fired seventeen shots at an unarmed stemer. It is attempting to create the imprssion that a battle has been fought, and that the South Carolinians have won a signal victory. We may expect the survivors, and that a monument will be cannon, pyrotechnics and speeches. the South Carolinian war of independance.

Now.

Chase, Commander of the State troops, has Suppose when your carriage is running upon are also constantly arriving from Mississippi to the bed in which the children slept, just to see the steamer Wyandotte is reported as lying at the career on the scaffold. entrance of the harbor, with the families of the United States officers on board, out of coal and supplies,-she not being permitted to will hereafter express the views of the Administration. enter. The Florida forces had twenty-five The late attack upon the President and Mr. Secretary heavy guns mounted at the Navy-yard, and it We have been shown the clearance papers of was believed that Fort Pickens could be ta- itor, have caused this change. In the venerable old a vessel just arrived from Charleston, which ken with a loss of not more than three hun- Intelligencer the President will have what he has never dred men. The latest account, however, expresses some doubt as to there being any fightuse at Charleston, but the words "in the log, the prevalent belief being that the officer eighty-fifth year of the independence of the in command of the fort would surrender. It

is of course impossible to surmise how well this belief may be founded. Dispatches from Washington assert that efforts are being made there to prevent the catastrophe of a collision, though great apprehensions are entertained that it will occur. 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. Among those who voted against the ordinance were Hon. Alexander H. Stephens and Hon. Herschel V. Johnson. Resolutions in favor of continuing the present postal and revenue system, and all the civil Federal officers, till otherwise ordered, were adopted. The event was celebrated at Milto hear soon that medals have been struck for ledgeville and elsewhere in the State with

ARKANSAS .- A Washington dispatch says : MAJOR ANDERSON DID IT THOROUGHLY .- If "The news of the refusal of the Arkansas Sencannot drill out the gnns of Fort Moultrie found impression in secession as well as Union pared him somewhat for this action, which is here attributed to the Preific Railroad bill possing through Arkansas. It is the opinion that Arkansas cannot possibly stand against ing in Mississippi and Louisiana.

"And you expect your carriage to run on par- telegraphed to the Mayor of New-Orleans for at other times he would hold their heads under the water until they struggled in the agonies of death. One of the two thonsand additional men, the avowed purpose being an attack upon the fort. Troops and stated that his father had thrown a red hot poker infrolic they would have getting fout ! At another time he nearly drowned his wife by holding her head in a crock been notified not to pilot United States vessels of butter-milk. It would be a just retribution if this man

> -Mr. Buchanan has withdrawn from his official organ, The Constitution, all the Executive advertisements, and has given them to the Intelligencer, which Holt, which appeared in The Constitution, and the ultra disunion sentiments advocated by its alien British edhad before, a respectable organ.

-When Senator Baker, of Oregon, was corrected for the blunder for calling the Louisiana Senator the Senator from South Carolina, he apologized with the saythe absent senators, and to Benjamin's vicarious position provoked general laughter.

-An effigy of James Buchanan was found n 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 de stined 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. This is one of a thousand facts that show that the panic we experience was got up by politicians for the purpose of coercing the people.

-An exchange thinks that the seizure of Fort Moultrie by the Carolinians looks a little billious. Precisely, and the seizing of the forts at Mobile looks a little Mo'billions.

-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. It was regarded by some as ominous of peace.

-General Lane absented himself from the Senate while his colleague, Colonel Baker, was speaking. The Washington Intelligencer guesses that old Joe's manners are not much better than his spelling.

-Governor's Island, in New York harbor, has been cut off from communication with the city by order of its commanding officer. This is probably don that certain military preparations may not be known.

-The London Saturday Review is very seere upon Edward Everett's "Mount Vernon Papers," calling them "slipshod, meagre," &c.

Dew Advertigements. **JANUARY 8, 1861** all other Patrons of the CASH DRUG STORE

TENDER my sincere thanks, for L very liberal patronage bestowed upon me, d the last year, in my New Medicine Building, upo

corner of Maine and Pine Streets. Devoting my whole attention to all branches taining to this business, and strictly adhering grand aim of giving the best satisfaction. I im grand aim of giving the best satisfaction. I impresent opportunities for purchasers to procure ma according to their quality, at lower rates, thm other store in this vicinity. My usual assortment kept constantly supplied with fresh purchases. Medical advice gratuitously given at the Office, ing only for Medicine. Towanda, Pa. H. C. PORTER.

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for the The Willia Mr. H dents W. C.

FEED .- A large quuantity of Wheat Buckwheat Bran and Canel, for sale a

DRIED FRUIT .- Dried Apples, Pead Cherries, Raspberries, Whortleberries, Bi , Zantee Currants, Raisins, Citron and in fact assortment of Dried and Green Fruit at FO Towanda, Jan. 22. 1861.

NOTICE .- Notice is hereby given IN persons indebted to the esta IRVINE, dec'd., that the accounts of s main in the hands of the undersigned the 15th of February, and will meet such office of Wm. C. Bogart. Esq., in Towa DAY, of each week till that time,-aff ing unsettled they will be placed in f the proper officers for collection Jan. 22, 1861. of the

N OTICE .- Whereas, Wm. Brew, ton, Bradford County, Pa., holds cribers for the sum of \$65, with in date Feb. 18, 1859, this is to notify all purchase the said note, as it has been stied. Canton, Jan. 5, 1861. BARBARA E. C

Special Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the sub on the late firm of Humphrey & Wickha judgment or otherwise, are ear nediate payment. be placed in the hands of a legal ag ter the 10th of February next. After that date scriber will sell goods tor ready pay, and will to wait on his old customers and others whom him with a call. J. D. HUMPF Jan. 17. 1861.

GOODS AT COST.

FINE ASSORTMENT of Plain