Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Polk inclusive. And that great statesman, Henry Clay, of blessed memory, with the spirited sentiment, "I would rather be right than be President" his dying breath uttered the doctrine we hold to-day. Why, then, are we held up before the world as the advocates of polar ice cities? It is here in the day to assume the responsibility of bringing these opinions. Then, what doctrines have we held that are complained of? You don't complain that we hold your liberty bills. You don't complain that Mr. Lincoln is a violent man, and will probably do any injury to you. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Iverson) told us he had no apprehension. Mr. Lincoln would do any act his violation of the Constitution.

Mr. IVERSON said he had said no such thing.

Mr. WADE said he understood the Senator to say so.

Mr. IVERSON said he stated the Republican party might be tempted, with the power of Government, could do anything with Slavery in ten years.

Mr. IVERSON said he said the Republican party might do this injury. He thought Mr. Lincoln would violate the Constitution, when he could with impunity.

Mr. WADE—It is of no great consequence what the Senator said. I say that Mr. Lincoln's character, from his youth up, has been such that you have no rights to claim any inference that he will trespass on the right of any man, much less that he will trespass on the rights of the South, and if you further any other supposition it is the offspring of unwarranted prejudice, rankling slander. He showed a character in his whole life that I have listened to arguments here for years, very boldly drawn, and They are in very amicable terms, very boldly drawn, and I do not know where to meet you at all. In these any thing in our platform detrimental to your rights, unless that in modern times you set up a different construction of the Constitution from ours? We follow in the beaten track, but you have switched off, as it were, upon another track, but you have switched off, as it were, upon another or track, and assert your doctrine to be orthodox, that is all.

Mr. POWELL (Dem., Ky.) called the Senator's attention to the case of Gov. Dennison, and asked if he justified it.

Mr. WADE said that lawyers and Judges might differ. He thought Gov. Dennison's action justified on a decision given by Judge Story. He had no sympathy, and on a proper case he would give the Governor of Kentucky.

Mr. POWELL wanted the Senator to answer his question.

Mr. WADE was not going to be catechised in a question of law.

Mr. POWELL said the despairer of getting an answer. He wanted to know if the Senator was in favor of a right of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. WADE said he did not know as he was a witness in this case.

Mr. POWELL said he had a resolution to offer.

Mr. WADE declined to give way to be catechised any longer.

Mr. POWELL said he should not have called for special business if he didn't want to be catechised.

Mr. WADE—I have shown that the dominant party have nothing to complain of in point of legislation.—The Republican party in the North, and in Ohio in particular, held the same opinion, so far as I know, with regard to this peculiar institution that is held by all civilized nations. The world. We don't differ in public sentiment from England, France, Germany, or Italy, or any other civilized nation on God's earth. I tell you frankly you will never find a community who are in love with your peculiar institution. Now, the Senator from Texas told us that Cotton was King, and could overrule, by its influence, (I do not use his words,) the principal base by come down—that if had subjects in Europe. I will say to that Senator that they are rebellious subjects, and are talking very disrespectfully of their King. They tell you they sympathize with those you call Black-Republicans. Therefore, I hope we shall hear no more of the toast that "Cotton is King," and is going to overrule all nations and bring them under its footstool. It never will be done. But have our Southern friends any complaint to make of the platform? I tell you frankly that we did lay down the principle that we would prohibit, if we had the power, Slavery from invading another inch of free territory of this Government. I stand there to-day. I have argued it to half a million of people, probably, and they stand there—and they have commissioned me to stand there forever, and, by held me God! I will. I say to you, while we hold this doctrine to the end, there is no Republican, or Convention of Republicans, or paper, that pretends we have any right to your States to interfere with your peculiar institution. On the other hand, our platform repudiates the idea that we have any right, or intention even, to invade your institution in your own States. Now, what do you complain of? You are going to break up this government. You are going to involve us in war and blood out of a mere suspicion that we shall transcend that which we stand here to vindicate. How would you be justified in the eyes of the civilized world to take so monstrous a position, and predicate it on a mere suspicion? We don't touch Slavery. Didn't you know it before to-day? Everything remains as it did a year ago. But all at once, when we meet here, I find all gloom, and gentlemen rise up to say we are on the eve of breaking up this government. Seven or eight States are going to set up a hostile government—and they look imploringly over to us, and say "you can prevent it." What can we do? You have not conceded to tell us what you want done. If we should give up the verdict of the people and take up your platform. I don't know but you would be satisfied, and I think he the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Iverson) rather moves them intimated that if we would take what is exactly the Charleston platform, or the platform on which Mr. Breckinridge was placed, and give up that on which we won our victory, you would grudgingly and hesitatingly be satisfied.

Mr. IVERSON said he wished the Senator would read his speech before he quoted so much from it. He had not said they would be satisfied with any such thing.

Mr. WADE read from Mr. Iverson's speech, reported in *The Globe*, that he supposed he would be no overt act on the part of Mr. Lincoln, but the power of the Government would be so executed against Slavery that it would not last ten years, and continued: Then you are not going to wait for any overt act, but are going to proceed upon the suspicion that probably he might. I have disavowed any intention on the part of the Republican party to harm a hair on your heads. We hold to no doctrine that can possibly work you any inconvenience. We have been faithful to all the laws. It is not, then, that Mr. Lincoln is expected to do any overt act by which you may be injured. You won't wait for any.—But anticipating that the Government may work you a injury, you will put an end to it, which means simply that—that we intend to rule or ruin this Government. There is where it comes. We do not like your institution, you say. But we never liked them any better, and you might as well have dissolved the Union at any other time as now. We stand precisely where we stood, repudiating your institution as a matter of morals, but, admitting that, that it is out of our jurisdiction, we have no hold upon it and no designs upon it. Is there anything in the character of the President elect of which you complain? Has he not lived a blameless life, never violated any law; has he committed any violation of duty? Why then are you suspicious that he will? Now, then, I think in having the Government in your hands all the time, you have brought it to the verge of destruction; and the people, believing it was time the scepter should depart from your hands have placed it in more competent hands. I tell you you have no constitutional right to complain, when we all disavow any intention so to make use of that history. We have won, as to injure you at all. This brings me here to the question of compromise. The first day of this session a Senator rises and offers a resolution to inquire into the evils between different sections, and to ascertain what could be done to settle the difficulty.—I tell that Senator I know of no difficulty. As to compromise, I supposed we had agreed that the day of compromise was at an end. The most solemn we have made have been violated, and where are they?—Since I have had a seat in this Senate one of cognizable antiquity was swept away from our statute book; and when in the minority I stood up here and asked you to withhold your hands—that it was a sacred pledge—that was the cry! That it was not binding but an act of Congress, and could be swept away by the same majority that passed it. That was true in fact, and true in law, and it showed the weakness of compromises. Now, I only speak for myself, that in view of the manner in which compromises have been treated, I should think hardly any two members of the Democratic party could look each other in the face and say "compromise" without a smile. A compromise to be brought about after the experience we have had, is absolutely ridiculous. Whatever we to compromise! I am one of those who went with zeal to maintain the principles of the Republican party. In a constitutional way we met and nominated our candidates. You did the same. The issue was made and we went to the people with it, and, although unlikely in the minority, usually beaten, the justice of our principles and the bad administration of the Government convinced the people that a change ought to be brought about, and after trying your utmost, and we our utmost, we beat you. We have put on the plainest and most palpable issue ever presented to the American people, and one they understood the best—and now, when we come to the capital, we tell you that our candidates must be installed and administer the Government precisely as their predecessors have done. It would be humiliating and dishonorable to us if we listened to a compromise by which we should lay aside the verdict of the people. When it comes to that, you have no Government, but anarchy intervenes and civil war may follow, and all the evils that human imagination can raise may be consequent upon such a course as that. The American people would lose the sheet-anchor of Liberty, whenever it is denied on this floor that a majority fairly gives shall rule. I know not what others may do, but I tell you that with that verdict of the people in my pocket, and standing on the platform on which those candidates were elected, I would accept of nothing before I would compromise in any way. I deem it in no case where we have a right to extend courtesy or generosity. The absolute right, the most sacred right that a free people can bestow upon a man, is their verdict that gives him a full title to the office he holds. If we cannot stand there, we cannot stand anywhere; and, my friends, any other verdict would be as fatal to you as to us. You say he came from one section of the country. What of that? Mr. Wade appealed to the gentlemen on the other side to say if they believed if the result of the contest had been the other way the Republicans would have threatened disunion? He claimed that if Mr. Lincoln was an honest man, he would administer the constitution faithfully. Therefore I say to you, as far as I am concerned, I will yield to no compromise. I do not come here begging one. It would be an indignity to the people I represent if I stood to stand here recreant to the rights of my party. We have won our right to the Chief Magistracy, and if you were as willing to do justice to others as to exact it from them, you would never rise to ask for compromise.—Many of you stand in an attitude hostile to this Government when you threaten, unless we do so and so, you will go out of this Union, and destroy the Government. I say in my private capacity I never yield to anything by way of threats. In my public capacity I have no right to yield. Therefore, I would not entertain a proposition for compromise. This long, chronic controversy must be met upon the principles of the Constitution.—It is as it may be adjusted, but I know of no way except that laid down by the Constitution of the United States. When we go astray from that, we plunge ourselves into difficulties. There are different ways of construing it, but, in my judgment, it is the wisest constitution ever yet organized, and I am willing to stand by it. I ask for nothing more. There is another subject about which I ought to say something. It is charged that you have a right to secede at your pleasure. I cannot find any warrant for doctrine like that in the Constitution. In my judgment, it would be subversive of constitutional obligations. If that is so, we have no Government. It would reduce this Union to a mere compact signature of States, to be held together at the will of any caprious member of it. The State of South Carolina is a small State; but, probably, if she was sunk by an earthquake, we should hardly find it out, except by the unwonted harmony that would prevail in this Chamber. I say this from no ill will; I think she is unwise. I would be willing to let her go, but if we could do so without an example fatal to all government. But, standing here, my wishes must be controlled by constitutional duty. I don't see how any man can contend that a State can go out of the Government at pleasure. The question was revived thirty years ago, and received a verdict which it was supposed had set it at rest forever. The question was reviewed thirty years ago, and received a verdict which it was supposed had set it at rest forever. Mr. Calhoun, even, held to the doctrine that we have power to make war on a State. You will find this doctrine in his long letter to Gov. Hamilton. I acknowledge to the fullest extent the right of revolution. If you set up a right to destroy the Government and erect another on its ruins more in accordance with your wishes. But when you undertake it you undertake it with this proviso: If you are successful, all is right. You are heroes. But, if you are defeated you are rebels.

That is the character of revolutions; if successful all well. If unsuccessful the Government treats them as traitors. He did not see a cause to apprehend that any party intended to make war on the seceding States; he only asserted the right to do so if they saw fit. He would not, however, counsel or advise any party to do it. He would be very tender with the rights of the people who were about to break up the Government under which they had deliberately come to the conclusion they could not live—but he apprehended that the position of the Republicans would compel them to take a position ground. Although a State seceded, they cannot recognize her right to go out of the Union until she gives the consent of the Union. The duty of the Chief Magistrate is to execute the law in every part of the Government. He cannot be released from this obligation. Nothing in the Constitution of the United States will warrant him saying that a single star has fallen—He is sworn not to know that a State has seceded, and to pay no respect to resolutions that declare she has done so. In doing this it does not follow that he must make war upon her, but he should exercise every Federal right over her, the most important of which is the collection of the revenue. There are many rights for the benefit of the people of a State that might be dispensed with. If they do not want the mails carried the President could abolish the post offices. They might not perhaps elect officers to send here, but they could do as they liked about that. They have a right to be perfectly represented here, but if they choose to forego that privilege it is not incumbent upon the President to force them to send representatives here. But the chief magistrate must collect the revenue precisely the same as in every other State. No State can be released from that obligation for the Constitution demands it. What tolerant? If the seceding State shuts up her ports of entry, so that ships cannot discharge their cargoes, there ships will come to get their cargoes, and he blockades her ports to collect revenue, she will not have gained her independence by secession. If the case of her contented to live under the equivocal state of things all will be well, but she cannot do so.—What will she do? She must take the initiative and declare war upon the United States. Then force must be met by force, and she must have our her independence by violence and war. There was no other way under the Constitution that he knew of if a State seceds and declares war. He did not suppose that there was a larger on the floor but who will say that the act of levying war is treason against the United States. That is the result and we may as well look the matter in the face. You Senator from Texas says that the Union is a Gordian knot. I answer: Well, you may be right with your bravery; we do not want to fight with you but nevertheless if you drive us to the necessity we will use all our powers to maintain the Government intact in all its integrity.

If we are overthrown, the Government will be subverted to thousands of other governments have been—if you are the weakest then you must go to the wall. That is all there is about it. The Union is the condition in which we stand. I can see no power in the Constitution that will release the Senator from this position. He did not take the oath to support the Constitution unless his State seceded. There was no such incumbrancy for him. There was no "why" then, for a State to go out of the Union, but she could demand equal justice under the Constitution, and indicate her grievances while the flag of the nation waved over her. There was no way for a State to go out of the Union, except by making war and vindicating by force of arms her right to independence. And if she did this he had a prophecy to make—a prophecy that he had more than himself the disruption of the States where the people think any portion of the United States where the people think themselves aggrieved. If there was any honorable release from it. But all this trouble is a matter of prejudice unprincipled by listening to the counsels of the Republicans. We are looked upon in the light of enemies. We are branded as traitors; we are stigmatized. John Brown was hung! If the South will secede we will preserve the Union and await the glorious future. Mexico owes King least eight millions of dollars, and none of us protection, and she has all the elements to build up a glorious Republican Empire. The Republican party will do anything for the Union. The Senator from Illinois and his colleagues had said that the Black Republicans were going for a reign of equality, and would build up a black Government. He (Wade) thought it would be one of the most blessed things, if honorable means could be made to carry black men among us to find a home in Central America or lower Mexico. Then adopt the homestead policy, and we will have such a power, rested in native white men, as we never before seen. Men of every clime come among us, and we will build up a nation of laboring men. Then Canada will knock at our door and we will have all the elements to build up a sympathetic more powerful and more just than the world has ever dreamed of. He was for maintaining the Union of the States. He would sacrifice everything to maintain it. That glorious old flag of ours never shall, by any act or word of his, cease to wave over this nation as it is. But, if we have in the new renovated Government of which he had spoken, the old fourth of July will never be repeated, and the old flag of 1776 will float over this nation forever. This capitol gentlemen had said would do for a Southern Republic. Sir, it shall ever be the capitol of our Union. It was laid by Washington and consecrated by him, and the flag vindicated in the war of the revolution, shall ever continue to float to the breeze from it. (Applause in the gallery.) Washington and his patriots fought for that good old flag and it was the glory of their lives. His (Wade's) own father, though a humble soldier, fought to save the great country and was through with fatal hardships for it. He beqeathed the flag of his country to his children for their protection.—It was his (Wade's) protection in youth and the glory of his age of his riper years, and though it might be assailed by traitors on every side, yet, by the grace of God, under its shadow he would die.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

OUR POSITION.

It would almost seem superfluous for the MINERS' JOURNAL, after its well known course and tone during the entire period that the Republican Party has been in existence, to define its position at this time, for there is not a jot nor tittle of the principles for which we contended in the recent or preceding contests, which we would abate. They war upon no Constitutional right of our Southern brethren; embody the sentiments entertained by a long and illustrious line of statesmen, from the days of Washington down, and are true to the Union as our fathers framed it.

However, as in these times of excitement, American journals very generally are defining their positions, and it is certainly proper that there may be a fair, unmistakeable, and enlightened understanding of the principles which are so misrepresented even in the North, by men who sink country and patriotism, that they may compass the destruction of the Republican Party, we give our views frankly.

We would afford adequate remedies and guarantees for every just, reasonable and Constitutional right, without ignoring any principle for which we have so long struggled, and which the people at the ballot-box have decided to be just, reasonable and proper.—While we personally, would not assist in arresting a runaway slave, neither would we obstruct in any way, the operations of the law providing for the rendition of a fugitive. We therefore, believe that the Fugitive Slave Law, while it remains upon the statute book should not be obstructed, but should be honestly enforced. That law ought however, and can be amended, so as to be more satisfactory to the people of both sections. If any State enactments exist in the North, which conflict with the Constitution on this subject, we desire to see them repealed. Beyond this, nothing can be required of the North, which she can grant in justice to her own great interests. She cannot, she *will* not consent to any adjustment of the pending difficulty, which would conflict with the great principles of free speech, free homes for freemen, and opposition to the extension and perpetuation of slavery in the Territories of the United States. These vital principles were sustained and approved of at the recent election by the people, and they cannot now be bartered away. Neither threats nor armed rebellion can compel concessions. With or without threats, the Republican Party will always give the slave States their Constitutional rights. With or without threats, that Party will not grant them new power for their peculiar institution.

We are opposed to a re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise line. It was established for the permanent protection of slavery south of that line, and was repealed by the South, when it had served the purpose, for the object of forcing slavery in the free Territories north of that line. Recognized throughout the country as a good law, settling as it did, the question of the exact extent of territory which could be occupied by slavery, it should have stood. But repealed, it can never be re-established. The country has no faith in a compromise once broken. One might as well admit in his house a second time, a man who has robbed him, in the hope that it will not happen again, as entertain again a compromise once ruthlessly broken. It will not do. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise reopened a question which it was earnestly and sincerely believed, had been set at rest forever. The trick might be played again.—No true Republican in Congress can vote for any such compromise, and retain the respect of his constituency. We are in fact, utterly opposed to any compromise which will give another inch of the free territory of this country to slavery. Henry Clay said:

"So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word, or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rod of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."

And we stand with that brightest intellect among American statesmen, on this question of the extension of slavery. Let the States that have the institution, keep it. We would not move a foot, nor raise an arm to interfere with them in the undoubted right which they possess in this respect.

We are for the Union, the Constitution and the laws as they are, in good faith, and with a sincere desire to do justice to all. If new compromises are to be made, and new concessions granted to rebellion, where will it end? It is idle to talk of it. We must meet the question now. We cannot if we would, evade it. We stand by the principles enunciated forcibly and clearly, in the Chicago platform, without wishing to see the addition to it, or subtraction from it, of a single world.

In regard to peaceable secession, such a right does not exist. A State may pass an ordinance of secession; but the simple duty of the Government in the emergency, is to enforce the law. If a State resists, it is the aggressor upon the Federal government, and must be treated as a State in rebellion. Eventually it must lay down its arms. This cannot by any course of reasoning, be construed into warfare upon the rights of a State. The laws of the confederacy must be maintained, or this government is nothing but a rope of sand, held together merely, by the whims or opinions of individuals. Let South Carolina or any other State, practice nullification successfully, and States, cities, counties and boroughs, can follow suit, and we would shortly present to the world a heterogeneous mass of governments, with conflicting governments and continually warring upon each other.—The experiment would be a novelty, but entirely too dangerous for frequent repetition by civilized nations.

Let us be firm, calm and just. Let the Republican Party maintain the position which it assumed at the election of Speaker Banks, and which culminated in the great victory in November.—It claims and receives the admiring approval of all lovers of Liberty and true progress at home and abroad. To secede one inch from that position, would see the sun of Republicanism set, not again to rise perhaps, for many weary years. We must take our stand by the Union as it is, as our fathers made it, and by the honest and faithful enforcement of all the laws. Then, although we may pass through some rough water, yet the Union will be sustained, and our glorious flag remain without one star less upon its folds. Then as we emerge from the gloom of the night of disunion, and the eye is gladdened by the proudly-waving flag of our country, unsullied and triumphant in the affection of the people, we can appreciate the full force of our National Anthem,

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

O! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beams,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner. O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vaunting lately swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest O with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The New York *Tribune* has a Charleston correspondent, who keeps that journal well posted in regard to the movements of the secessionists, and the feeling there. We make the following interesting extracts from recent letters:

One thing is certain—if Charlestonians have been deceived, and brought Secretary Floyd into league with them, they have not been able either to befool or seduce the United States officers at Fort Moultrie. As the forts are strengthened Secession has a chill, which proves that, had the Forts been properly garrisoned in time, and a stern determination to do their duty displayed by the Administration, the proportions of Secession would not be half so large as they now are. To appreciate this one should be on the spot, and see how much a part of the game—the very key to the march—the possession of these Forts is with the revolutionists. I perceive that Mr. Trescott is alleged to have returned to Washington, with many doubts whether they will even postpone the taking of the Forts till Mr. Buchanan goes out of office. Well may he have such doubts, for I am entirely certain that in the course of his brief visit here, he (or his friends) was authoritatively assured that the attack on the Forts would be made whenever the moment arrived for making that move. In the game, that it might be next month, next week, or even the very next night; that its postponement so long as he and the President desired was scarcely possible.

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What has Mr. Secretary Floyd been doing? He certainly did, at a time when troops might have been prudently landed here, suddenly and mysteriously turn them to forts and distant quarters. Does he know the actual state of things here? Is it possible that the Government does not know that its policy, if policy it have—trifles with grave matters, and greatly encourages the nullifiers?

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By the way, talking of prayers, and that sort of thing, reminds me that the President of the United States is no longer prayed for in South Carolina, the Episcopal prayer-book having been revised to embrace the Provisional Convention and the rising Revolution, in the place of the "Old Pub. Func." at Washington. Sheriff, this fact goes for to fix the temper of the people, and the extent to which things are being carried.

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The ground that South Carolina stands on is, that she is convinced that there is no longer reason to hope for the permanence of Slavery in the Union; that the march of the Anti-Slavery idea has been sure and gradual, and is certain to triumph; she accepts the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," from which there is no escape, except by withdrawing from the Union; that Slavery is her property, and that the march of public sentiment, as shown in the progress of events leading to the election of Mr. Lincoln, proves that the institution is no far distant day must yield and finally disappear. Rather than wait for this "conflict" to reach her, as it has reached and is now operating on the Border Slave States, she prefers to precipitate another conflict, on which she will stake her whole—a conflict with the Union, in the hope of getting out of it. *She contemplates or adjustment short of that which secures the ultimate protection and perpetuation of Slavery as she has, that does not permit its expansion* and that does not restore the African slave trade, will be satisfactory to South Carolina.

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South Carolina has read and remembers Mr. Webster's exposition of the Constitution on the question of secession, as well as the proclamation of Jackson, knowing its practical treatment. She remembers that the received interpretation by Mr. Webster of the Constitution, that Secession is Revolution, stands to-day, and that an Administration not half in league with her, would apply the Jacksonian doctrine to her. Nothing does she fear so much, nothing on earth will give her peace" half so effectually, as the knowledge that the Websterian exposition of the powers of the Constitution and the duties of the Government under it, together with the practical views of Jackson, are to be taken for the guide by the Administration in dealing with her and all other nullifiers. Let these be among the "conditions precedent" and you have the ear of South Carolina.

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The United States Arsenal and its 70,000 stand of arms, and a vast quantity of ammunition, are put in the possession of the Revolutionists, into whose hands Mr. Secretary Floyd surrendered them nearly a month ago, under pretence of having them guarded from the mob. The satisfaction which they feel at this peaceful capture you may imagine. It was a cheap way to arm the State. Is it not a little remarkable, that not only the quota of arms of South Carolina, but of some half dozen other States, should at this particular juncture have been stored in this city, and that all should have fallen into the hands of the rebellious? Is there any law for defining and punishing treason now?

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The venerable J. S. Petegrue, one of Carolina's noblest names, continues to bear witness to the Union, against the traitors who surround him.—He has no faith in the practicability of their measures, and is prepared for the worst of results to the State and the country. Lately, while attending the church, where, by his presence he for so many years showed that the character of the statesman was complete only when religion gave it grace and solidity, the services were purged (by nullification) of the usual prayer for the President of the United States, the venerable patriot rose from his seat, and left the church, thus giving a silent but pointed rebuke to treason, where last it should be found, but, where now, in South Carolina, it is most rampant.

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The Legislature make little progress in maturing the measures before them so necessary to secession. Though here we are within three or four days of the time fixed for going out of the Union and taking on the forms and dignity of a separate Government, no ordinance has been passed by the Potgol, nor any of the other numerous bills necessary to give secession a moment's practical existence, has been passed. So far from it, new difficulties have arisen at every stage of their discussion. Factions have arisen, and practical difficulties have presented themselves on all sides.—Thus, the Postal question threatens to have common cause difficulties, and the prospect now is, that after all, Uncle Sam will have to be called on to carry the mails for South Carolina. The Postal Committee, at their last meeting, had under discussion a proposition to do the mail business through such officials as the United States might employ, with the distinction that they should not employ, with the distinction that they should not be sworn, that the connection of the State was severed, and, therewith, the allegiance of these officials in no respect due the United States, but merely as the agents of a foreign Government tolerated for convenience." The Committee were unable to fix on anything, and gave up.

Popular Vote for President, 1860.

OFFICIAL.

States	Lincoln	Douglas	Breckinridge	Bell	Fusion
Maine,	62,547	29,583	6,404	2,046	100,458
N.H.,	37,549	25,881	2,112	441	65,922
Vermont,	33,883	5,748	1,569	217	41,712
Mass.,	106,523	34,370	6,103	22,853	2,183	171,812
R.I.,	12,195	7,193			24	19,437
Conn.,	43,792	17,364	16,403	3,337	2,799	83,695
N.Y.,	362,873				314,324	676,111
N.J.,	58,274				62,801	121,075
Penn.,	268,030	16,677	12,929		178,871	476,357
Ind.,	3,815	1,021	1,347	3,864		10,039
Maryland,	2,589	5,953	42,511	41,745		92,798
Virginia,	1,929	16,373	74,325	74,481		167,208
N. Car.,		2,701	48,539	44,990		96,230
S. Car., (choose electors by Legislature)						
Georgia,		11,623	52,098	10,291		108,794
Florida,	867	5,543	8,457			14,857
Alabama,		13,646	48,831	27,876		90,353
Miss.,	916	4,931	40,797	3,951		51,595
Louisiana,	9,010	18,268	16,346	6,240		49,344
Texas,			47,548		9,247	56,795
Arkansas,	3,928	20,117	21,863	41,018		86,926
Missouri,	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	119	165,637
Tenn.,		11,428	65,040	70,706		146,574
Kent'y,	1,466	25,644	52,836	66,016		145,962
Ohio,	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	187	442,631
Mich.,	83,874	61,314	4,836	1,646	37	151,951
Indiana,	139,023	118,166	12,295	5,329	5	274,818
Illinois,	172,171	160,215	2,331	4,913	3	339,633
Iowa,	70,381	55,112	1,048	1,341	13	128,875
Wis.,	86,723	65,087	1,124	236	17	154,620
Minn.,	22,164	11,917	696	57	8	35,072
Oregon,	5,268	4,144	1,095	167		10,674
Cali.,	38,721	37,924	33,971	9,113	17	119,846
GRAND TOTAL.						1,866,351
Lincoln,						1,330,557
Dougas,						685,506
Breckinridge,						500,755
Bell,						569,803
Fusion and scattering,						4,985,619
Total Opposition vote, Democratic						2,422,526
" Opposition majority,						2,563,093
" majority,						160,573

If one-third of the Bell vote be added to the Douglas and Lincoln vote, as decisive against a slave code for the territories, it will be perceived that the country stands more than two to one against it.

FULL ELECTORAL VOTE.

We present herewith a tabular statement of the result in the electoral colleges:

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.		BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.	
California,	4	Alabama,	9
Connecticut,	6	Arkansas,	4
Illinois,	11	Delaware,	3
Indiana,	13	Florida,	3
Iowa,	4	Georgia,	10
Maine,	8	Louisiana,	6
Massachusetts,	13	Maryland,	7
Michigan,	6	Mississippi,	7
Minnesota,	4	North Carolina,	10
New Hampshire,	5	South Carolina,	8
New Jersey,	7	Texas,	4
New York,	35		
Ohio,	23	Total,	72
Oregon,	3	BELL AND EVERETT.	
Pennsylvania,	27	Kentucky,	12
Rhode Island,	4	Tennessee,	12
Vermont,	5	Virginia,	15
Wisconsin,	5	Total,	39
Total,	180		
DOUGLAS.			
Missouri,	9		
New Jersey,	3		
Total,	12		

Electoral Votes.

For Lincoln and Hamlin,	180
For Breckinridge and Lane,	72
For Bell and Everett,	39
For Douglas,	12
Whole electoral vote,	303
Lincoln's majority over all,	57

In July last we published an estimate of the vote for Lincoln, which was extensively copied by the press of the country. We placed it at 119 for Lincoln, which is all, as we thought, he could get. We gave him New Jersey, where he loses 3 electoral votes; but we did not give him California, where he gains 4 votes. Our estimate was very close.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1860.—Dec.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.			
22	SATURDAY,	7 21	4 37		D.	H.	M.
23	SUNDAY,	7 21	4 37	Third Q.	5	1	54
24	MONDAY,	7 22	4 38	New M.	12	7	52
25	TUESDAY,	7 22	4 38	First Q.	20	11	14
26	WEDNESDAY,	7 23	4 39	Full M.	27	10	21
27	THURSDAY,	7 23	4 39				
28	FRIDAY,	7 24	4 40				

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Pennsylvania Hall—Pottsville.

	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Dec. 15—Saturday,	10	17	18
" 17—Monday,	20	35	30
" 18—Tuesday,	14	30	29
" 19—Wednesday,	21	30	28
" 20—Thursday,	32	40	38
" 21—Friday,	38	45	35

cloudy.
clear.
clear.
cloudy.
rain.
clear.

*The alarm of fire on Monday, was caused by the burning of some articles of apparel in a closet in the residence of Silas Strouse, Centre St. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

The subject of Col. John W. Forney, who will lecture in the Court House in this Borough, on the 8th of January, for the benefit of the Washington Artillery Company, will be, "The Union as it is."

Books for the Holidays.—There is no more desirable present for Christmas than a handsome book. We, therefore, inform our readers, that a large assortment of elegant and desirable works, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, &c. &c., will be found at Bannan's, at low prices to suit the times.

Sabbath School Convention.—The officers, teachers and friends of the Sabbath School cause, also Ministerial brethren, are invited by the Committee of Arrangements, to meet together in Convention, on the 27th and 28th of December, 1860, in the Rev. Mr. Huber's Church, Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill Co.

Prompt Adjustment.—$2500 of the loss sustained a fortnight since by T. Beddall & Co., in the destruction of their Coal breaker at Lick Run, near New Philadelphia, this County, and which was insured in the Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company, was adjusted, and paid this week, by the Company.

Poultry and Butter Thieves Arrested.—On Wednesday morning before daylight, two men named Henry Reinhart and James Wagner, were arrested in the yard attached to D. Hill's tavern in this Borough, while in the act of rifling farmers' wagons of their truck. They had a hearing before Squire Chrisman, who committed them to prison in default of the sum of $100 bail each, to answer the charge.

Distressing Occurrence.—On Saturday evening last, as Mr. John Kirkpatrick, tailor, of this Borough, who is unfortunately, so badly deformed, that he is compelled to use crutches, was walking, his crutches slipped on the icy side-walk, and he fell, breaking his right leg above the knee. Mr. Kirkpatrick has recently, been peculiarly unfortunate, and we ask attention, to a communication in another column, from Dr. C. H. Hazelder, on the subject.

Holiday Presents.—A large and desirable assortment of fresh goods, suitable for gifts for both old and young, will be found at the Bee Hive Furnishing and Variety Store, Centre Street, adjoining Feger's Hotel, consisting of Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds, Embroideries, Woolen goods, Perfumery and Toilet articles, Baskets, and a variety of fancy articles, while for the children are furnished a variety of Toys, Dolls, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

*We wish all a happy Christmas and a happy New Year. Preparations for the Holidays surround us. The farmers are in with fine, fat poultry; people are busy making mincemeat; the stores are filled with confectionaries, toys, fancy goods, jewelry, books, etc., to suit all tastes and ages. This season is a pleasant mile stone in the journey of life, and a useful one too, for it indicates a figure less in the distance from that moment when all now living, shall cross the threshhold of eternity.

Interesting Lectures at the First Methodist Church.—Two will be delivered the coming month—one by Rev. Mr Carrow, formerly of this Borough, and subsequently a missionary on the vast pampas of Buenos Ayres; the other by Professor Allen of Girard College. Mr. Carrow will lecture on the scenes through which he passed in his South American experience. We are not aware what will be the subject of Prof. Allen's lecture. Both are able gentlemen, and will attract we are sure, crowded audiences.

Cromwond Kennedy, the Boy Preacher.—Many of our citizens remember with peculiar satisfaction, the pulpit efforts of Mr. Kennedy, on the occasion of his late visit to this Borough.—We are gratified in being able to state that they will have an opportunity of hearing him lecture next week. He will deliver two lectures in the Baptist Church this Borough, on Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 27th and 28th. Subject of first lecture, "Sympathy;" second, "Poetry." We scarcely need urge good attendance, for Mr. Kennedy's known ability will certainly secure it.

Killed on the Railroad.—On Saturday last, a boatman named John Britton, aged 35 years, living below this Borough, was killed on the track of the Reading Railway at Mt. Carbon, by a train of cars running over him. It appears that he had come up in the evening train from Philadelphia, and somewhat under the influence of liquor, started down the track for his home.—He was however, overtaken by a down freight train, and killed. His body was shockingly mutilated. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

*A very interesting Temperance meeting was held in the First Methodist Church on Monday evening last, over which Benjamin Haywood Esq., presided. Powerful addresses in favor of the cause, were delivered by Rev. John Roberts, and by Wm. Nicholson, Esq. Mr. Roberts gave many striking illustrations, adduced from observations in England, while Mr. Nicholson struck home to every class which contained within its circle, "drunkard-makers." Their arguments were conclusive, and the pictures they presented of the brutality produced by the use of intoxicating liquors, were affecting in the extreme. There should be a re-awakening on this subject of Temperance, for it is estimated that this year the demon