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In Advertisements of one square (ten lines) or lessone or three insertions, \$100. Each additional inser, rested, and without having obtained any committing a breech of the peace. It is New Mexico and Utab, and reiterated in warrant of removal be delicated in the committee of the peace.

JOB PRINTING. Having a general assortment of large, plain and or namental Type, we are prepared to execute every de

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

Both branches of the General Assem. the United States. bly of this State were promptly organized, on Tuesday the 1st inst, by the election of Republican officers throughout.

votes (M'Clure, absent) and Shindel 6. Clerk-Mr. Ramsdell, Venango, Assis- both courts was but a matter of form.

Transcribers-G. W. Patton, G. S. Berry, F. Hitchcock.

and J. R. M'Afee.

Heines and George Bubb.

can)

Librarian-Wm. P. Brady. ry-2 Democrats absent.

Schuylkill.

Wayne.

Allegheny.

Henry Hough, Bucks.

Messenger--H. G. Gibson, Mercer if attempted to be carried out by force. commands. Pennsylvania has given no just cause for The Supreme Court of the United States offence, in her Personal Liberty bills or not only pronounced the particular secotherwise-but would repeal almost any tion of the act of 1826, then before them

Governor's Message : the rendition of fugitives from justice or was authoritatively proclaimed that Pennlabor, was passed in 1793, and originated sylvania, in enacting her liberal statute their slaves, for any period not exceeding from the refusal of the Governor of Vir. of 1826, making it the duty of her own six months, and to pass through the State, ginis to surrender and deliver up, on the officers to aid in arresting and delivering in traveling from one State to another, requisition of the Govornor of Pennsylva- up fugitives from labor, had mistaken her free from all molestation. Was she inhis, three persons who had been indicted constitutional obligation, and that her act jured, or was the cause of human freedom in Pennsylvania for kidnspping a negro was in violation of, rather than obedience retarded, by the friendly grant of this and carrying bim into Virginia. And to, the Constitution of the United States. privilege? This question cannot be when it was found that this Congression. Under such circumstances, it was the truthfully answered in the affirmative; but al statute did not afford a simple, speedy manifest duty of the State to repeal her it may be safely averred, that by changing and efficient remedy for the recovery of law thus declared unconstitutional. This our policy in this respect we have in some fugitives from labor, the Legislature of was done by the act of 1847; and if that degree, at least, alienated from us the Pennsylvania, at the request of the ad. act had contained nothing more than a feelings of fraternal kindness which bound joining State of Maryland, in 1826, pass. repeal of the law of 1826, and the re-en- together so closely the sisterhood of States. ed her set "to give effect to the provisions actment of the law, against kidnapping, it Let us, then, renew this pledge of amity of the Constitution of the United States, could not have been subject to any just and friendship, and once more extend a relative to fugitiees from lator, for the complaint. But the third section of the kindly welcome to the citizens of our comprotection of free people of color, and to act of 1847 prohibits, under heavy penal- mon country, whether visiting us on busiprevent kiduapping." This excellent and ties, our judges and magistrates from ac- ness or pleasure, notwith-tanding they well considered law met all the existing ting under any act of Congress, or other- may be accompanied by those who, unemergencies. It required the Judges, wise taking juri-diction of the case of a der the Constitution and the laws, are Justices of the Peace and Aldermen of fugitive from labor; and the fourth sec- held to service and labor. the State, upon the oath of the claimant, tion punishes with fine and imprisonment, The Territories of the United States to issue their warrant for the arrest of the tumultuous and riotous arrest of a fu- belong to the General Government, and any fugitive from labor escaping into this gitive slave, by any person or persons, in those territories the people of the sev-State; directing bowever, that such war- under any pretense of authority whatever, eral States unquestionably have equal rants should be made returnable, by whom- so as to create a breach of the public rights. They were acquired by means soever issued, before a Judge of the prop. peace. The sixth section, denying the er county. It required sheriffs and con- use of the county jails for the detention of stables to execute such warrants. It au. fugitive slaves, was repealed in 1852, and thorized the commitment of the fugitive need only be referred to as showing the to the county jail, and otherwise made general spirit of the act. The seventh provisions to secure its effective execution, section repealed the provisions of the act

of the United States, made in 1842, in right to bring their slaves into the State, the case of Prigg agt. The Commonwealth and retain them here for any period not of Pennsylvania. The history of this exceeding six months. case may be briefly stated: Edward The provisions of the third and fourth ly vested in Congress, in my judgment it opinion that the Administration, and ma--that in 1737 Edward Prigg was ap- that while an owner of a slave, under and ment, and to provide for its continuance traitors to eternal ignoming.

pointed, by the owner of the slave to seize in virtue of the Constitution of the United during their entire territorial existence, dollars and a quarter, half yearly—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid,
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, These facts were found by a special ver- The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and very in the Territories, is the true rule .dict, and by the agreement of counsel, a bad kept his Law strictly within its let- It is the duty of Congress, when sufficient Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, Prom this judgment a will of error was incation of the principles enunciated by and their way into our distant territories, nels. New York City will thus receive a him. It is natural to learn who he is Justices, Legal and other Blanks, Pamphlets, &c., printaken to the Supreme Court of the State, the Court; and more fault may justly be to furnish them a shield of protection, large accession to her coastwise and for and what are his antesedents. Major was again by agreement; entered, and the constitutionality.

of the crime of Kidnapping under the great inconvenience to him; but the com- tertained by me, and while I am sincere-Pennsylvania statute of 1826 was never Robert M. Palmer, of Schuylkill, was actually passed upon, either by the court by the act of Congress of 1850 renders tion, and faithful enforcement, would have chosen Speaker of the Senate, having 26 or jury, in the County of York, or by the him entirely independent of State officers. preserved, and may yet restore, peace Supreme Court of the State. The jury Mr. Errett of Pittsburg was re elected merely found the facts, and the action of

In the argument and determination of the case, in the Supreme Court of the U. nited States, it appears to have been ta-Sergeaut at Arms-Herman Yerkes ken for granted that our act of 1826 made it a criminal offense for a master to Door Keepers-John G. Martin, J. B. take his slave out of this State without a warrant of removal; and, upon this con-Messengers-W. H Huddleson and struction, the act was declared unconsti-Wilbur G. Bower (of Danville Aueri tutional and soid. This, I submit, was a clear misapprehension of the purport and meaning of our legislation. The first -In the House, Elisha W. Davis, of section of the act of 1826, under which Venango, (the candidate of the Railroad the indictment against Prigg was framed, companies) was chosen Speaker, having was almost literally copied from the sev-71 votes to 27 for Dr. Hill of A outgome enth section of the act of 1788, to which a construction had already been given by Clerk-E H. Rauch, of Lebigh coun- the highest judicial tribunal of the State ty. Assistant-E. W. Caperon, of Ches. of Pennsylvania, where it was held to have no application whatever to the re-Transcribing Clerks-C. W. Walker, moval of a slave by the master or his a-Philad : W. H. Denniston, Pittsburg; W. gent, with or without a warrant. Such A. Nichols, M Kean; John R. Porter, was the undoubted law of the State under the statute of 1788, and in re-enacticting Post Master .- H. A. Woodhouse, that statute, in the act of 1826, with an increased penalty, it is manife-t that the Sergeant at Arms-J. R Matthews, intention and object of the Legislature Philada. Assi-tants-James Gubers, was to protect free persons of color, and Philada; J. C. Sturdevant, Crawford; to punish those who, by fraud, force or Jno. Mecklin, Armstrong; Casper Gang, violence, were guilty of kidnapping, and holding or selling free men as slaves .-Door Keeper-E. D. Picket, Erie .- This the State had a clear right to do; Assistants-W. Gardy, Philad.; J. R and nothing but a miscon-truction of her Miller, Lawrence; Wm. Lewis, Bradford; act could have induced the declaration that it was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. It is perfectly clear -Gov. Packer's Last Message is a mo- that Edward Prigg had committed no derate document, showing the State Debt crmie in removing Margaret Morgan from reduced nearly Two Millions of Dollars the State of Pennsylvania to the State of during his administration, and a cheering Maryland, and delivering her up to her prospect if our finances be properly man owner; and it is equally clear that no ataged. He opposes the Central Railroad's tempt was made, by the statute of Pennclaims for favors from the Legisluture. sylvania, to declare his act a crime. He but argues for the Sunbury & Erie. Se should have been discharged, not because cession he holds to be really Nullification, the act of the State was unconstitutional, and both should be treated as rebellion but because he had not transgressed its be accompanied by his slave, without lo-

guard against kidnapping, and allow unconstitutional, but a majority of the slaveholders to pass through Pennsylva- Court held that the whole act was void, nia with their slaves, or keep them on because the power to provide for the renour soil six months at a time, to propitiate dition of fugitives from labor was vested the Slave Power. His remedy for the exclusively in Congress, and the several elavery agitation is popular sovereignty. States were, therefore, incompetent to The free school system is highly prosper pass statutes either in aid of, or to hinder, ous, and the Farmers' High School also. delay or prevent, the delivery of such fu-A reform in the custody of State monies, itives. That this was the extent of the is again urged. Not a word for Kansas deci-ion, as delivered by Judge Story, not only appears from the opinions of the Below we give the conclusion of the majority, but also from the dissenting opinious delivered by the minority of the The first act of Congress providing for Court. By this unfortunate decision, it State, permitted the citizens of other and at the same time to prevent its abuse, of 1780, which authorized persons passing This law continued quietly in operation through our State to take their slaves conferred by the Constitution, Congress until the decision of the Supreme Court with them, and gave to sejourners the can prohibit or protect Slavery in the ter-

Prigg was indicted in the Court of Oyer sections of the act of 1847, seems to have ought not to be exercised. To declare my connected with it, prefer the destrucand Terminer of York County, for kid- been predicted upon the language of the that Slavery shall not exist in the Terri- tion of the Government to an exposure napping a colored person, named Marga- Supreme Court in Prigg's case. It is tories, is calculated to exclude from their which a new Administration will give to claring that Cotton is King. This is on- duty on foreign sugars of twenty-four per ret Morgan. Upon the trial it appeared there admitted that the several States occupancy the citizens of the Southern or the country. Monstrous robberies, like ly a modest way they have of asserting cent. and should she second her great erop that she was held as a slave in the State may prohibit their own magistrates, and slaveholding States; while to make it a that in which Secretary Floyd is impliof Maryland, and that she escaped into other officers, from exercising an author legal institution in all the Territories of the west India Isthe State of Pennsylvania in the year 1832 ity conferred by an act of Congress; and United States, by Congressional enact-

and arrest her as a fugitive from labor. States, is clothed with power, in every would be equally injurious to the people Prigg caused the negro woman to be ar- so without using any illegal violence, or for disposing of the question Slavery in warrant of removal, he delivered her to evident that the framer of the act of 1847 the Kansas and Nebraska bills of 1851. her owner in the State of Maryland .- had closely studied the case of Prigg agt. of non-intervention by Congress with Stajudgment was entered against Prigg .- ter. In many respects, the act is a cod- number of hardy and adventurous pioneers where a pro forma judgment of affirmance found with its temper than its want of and a form of government; but to the peo-

der the act of Congress of 1793, the de- their own way, subject only to the Consti-It will be observed that the question, nial to the master of the sid of State jud- tution of the United States. whether Edward Prigg was really guilty es and magistrates might be a source of While these views have been long en plete and perfect remedy now provided ly of the opinion that their general adop-And the punishment of arrests without and harmony to all sections of our counwarrant, by a master, in the exercise of try, I am nevertheless not so wedded to his constitutional right of recapture; but them as to reject, unceremoniously, all made in a violent, tumultuous and unrea- other propositions for the settlement of sonable manner amounting to a breach of the vexed questions which now threaten to the peace, is but recognizing, by statute, sunder the tonds which, for three-quarwhat was before the common law. These ters of a century, have made us one peosections were re-enacted in the revi-ed ple. Forty years ago, our fathers settled penal code of Pennsylvania at the last an angry controversy growing out of a session of the Legislature, and are still similar question, by dividing the Territothe law of the State; but they are not now ries purchased from France, and proviof any practical importance, and as their ding that slavery, or involuntary serviretention on our statute book is calcula- tude, should not exist north of a certain ted to create the impression that the peo- line; and the whole country acquiesced ple of this State are unfavorable to the in that compromise. In 1854, that reexecution of the Fugitive Slave law, and striction upon Slavery was removed, and the discharge of their confederate duties, the people of all the Territories were left and with the view of removing this sub- free to decide the question for themselves. ject of reproach, I earnestly recommend Now the sectional issue is again present to the shipping interest. If Maryland justified.

their unconditional repeal. constitutional right to provide by legisla- and that it is the right and duty of Contion for delivering up fugitives from labor, gress to prohibit its existence. a minority were then of the opinion | While the doctrine which obtains with that State laws, consistent with, and in a majority of the people in most of the aid of, the constitutional injunction, were Southern States is that, under the Constivalid and proper And this minority o- tution, the Territories are all open to Slapinion is now the judgment of the pres- very; that neither Congress nor the Terrient Court, as recently indicated in a case torial Legislature can lawfully prohibit which arose in the State of Illinois .- its existence, and that it is the duty of the foreign vessels cannot participate in There is, therefore, nothing to prevent Congress to provide for it all needful pro- the coasting trade, and it will be difficult the revival of the act, of 1826, and its tection; may we not wisely follow the exrestoration to the place in our code to ample of our fathers, by re-enacting the which, by its merits, it is so justly enti- old compromise line of 1820, and extentled. This would leave to the option of ding it to the boundary of California ?the claimant, whether he would seek his Not by the means of legislation of doubtremedy under State or National laws .- ful constitutionality, but by an amend-He had this right before the repeal of our ment to the Constitution it-elf, and thus act of 1826, and, in my opinion, no good permanently fix the condition of the Terreason can be assigned for refusing to ritories, so that those who desire to occu- trade and industry, is by diverting an inplace him again in the same position.

sent of the State be given, that the mas. or where it is prohibited. If the adopter, while sojourning in our State, for a limited period, or passing through it, may sing his right to his service. While such should ever exist between the different ly tend greatly to restore that peace and and harmony which are now so unwisely cede no principle-we would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adepted at a time when our people were themselves struggling for their rights, and never departed from, until, by a misconception of its meaning, one of our most important statutes was declared unconsti- to the Constitution, the citizens of Penn- vantages of position.

From 1780 to 1847, a period of sixtyseven years, Pennsylvania, herself a Free States to sojourn within her limits, with

of the common expenditure of blood and treasure. By the Federal Constitution power is given to Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations re-pecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States? Whether under this, or any other power ritories, has been seriously questioned .-But, if the power to legislate upon this delicate and important subject were clear-

ple themselves belongs the right to regucase removed to the Supreme Court of If fugitive slaves were still claimed un late their own domestic institutions in

ed, by the dominant party in the North, should join the Seceders, Baltimore and While a majority of the Judges of the claiming that Slavery cannot legally go Supreme Court of the United States, in into the Territories, even if sanctioned by of all participation in these advantages, the Priggs case, held that a State had no Congress, or the Territorial Legislature; and the New York and New-England

py them may find a home, at their dis-I would also recommend that the con- cretion, either where slavery is tolerated tion of such an amendment would peace of the original mode of transacting the trade and commerce. fully settle the difficulties which now sur- business of that valley by sending its proround us, I am satisfied that it would be ducts to New Orleans and Mobile, has

> to propose this, or a similar amendment, she must relinquish all her existing adsylvania should have an opportuny, by This whole Secession movement is thus Democracy favor the exclusion of forthe application of some peaceable reme- a sure means of developing and increas- eigners from the right of suffrage in case dy, to prevent the dismemberment of this ing Northern trade and commerce, to a a Southern confederacy is formed. We Union. This can only be done by call- remarkable degree. And its commer have conversed with a great number of ing a Convention of delegates, to be elec- cial aspects are alone amply sufficient to sensible, influential Democrats, on this ted by the people, with a view solely to put it under control. If the Republicans subject, of late, and they almost univerthe consideration of what measures should stand firm, the whole movement is just sally concede the necessity of such restricbe taken to meet the present fearful exi- as sure to collapse as time is to roll tion, it being so perfectly palpable that gencies. If Congress should propose no round. The pressure and ruin arising the foreign element of the country, com-

all authority, the people themselves.

viduals or of organized societies to lead the people away from their allegiance to States, will force overboard the leading the Government, to induce them to vio- political revolutionists and cover them have never yet had the control of a sinlate any of the previsions of the Constitu- with obloquy and disgrace. Better men gle branch of the federal government .tion, or to incite insurrections in any of will arise to fill their places, and patriot. Whateyer wrongs the South bave sufferthe States of this Union, ought to be pro- ism will resume its sway over faction and ed the republicans are not responsible hibited by law as crimes of a treasonable treason. nature. It is of the first importance to The power of the Federal Government Remember that the locofocos have had the perpetuity of this great Union, that is omnipotent in this emergency, and it the general government in their hands al the hearts of the people, and the action can control events with perfect case, and most steadily for more than thirty years. of their constituted authorities, should be without any application of force, except They have had the engineering of public in unison in giving a faithful support to that of a negative and defensive charae. affairs, and are fully responsible for what the Constitution of the United States .- ter. The amazing thing in the case, is to has been done. The people of Pennsylvania are devoted see how Executive imbeeility abdicates Remember, that the slaveholders have to the Union. They will follow its stars its just functions, and allows itself to be controlled the locofoco party for thirty and its stripes through every peril. But, bluffed and dragooned by the bluster of years. The very men who are loud for before assuming the high responsibilities the revolutionists. It is painful to be un. Secession are the ones who have really now dimly foreshadowed, it is their sol- willing witness of such incapacity. And had the federal government under their emnduty to remove every just cause of com- it is mortifying to know that the whole thumbs. If they have been wronged plaint against themselves, so that they world must look upon the men who have they have wronged themselves. may stand before High Heaven and the been chosen to fill the chief places of the civilized world without fear and without Republic, with contempt and derision. reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man.

WM F. PACKER. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Jan. 2, 1861.

There is good foundation for the

Commercial Aspects of Secession. Special Correspondent of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 1860.

the execution of the designs of the other seceding States is going to be of vast advantage to Northern trade and commerce. the Chesapeake Bay would be thrown out barvest be all the greater. But, the impulse is going to be very sensibly felt by American tunnage, whether the Chesa peake Bay shipping participates in it or not. For all the direct carrying trade in foreign bottoms now conducted from the Southern shipping ports, will be forced into American coastwise vessels, since under any circumstances, to get coasting ve-sels to transact the new business that will be thrown upon them. We look, therefore, for a decided advance in coastwise freight all through the coming Spring

Another mode by which the Secession movement is going to stimulate Northern creased quantity of the produce of the Mississippi Valley northward and eastward over the railroads. This reversal In the event of the failure of Congress become a seceding port, then, of course, remarks:

at the Gulf and other Southern ports, and cured Lincoln's election." Every attempt upon the part of indi- the apprehension of negro insurrection and lawless invasion in the border Slave

These considerations increase the impatience with which the efforts of the compromisers to break the Republican pomier, of the sugar crop of Louisiana line, and force the Government to suc- shows "that the total product of that cumb to Slavery dictation, are regarded. State, from 1834 to 1858 inclusively, a The whole question involved is whether period of twenty five years, was 4,811 .this Government chall control Slavery, or 709 hogsheads valued at \$248,139,260 whether Slavery shall control the Gov. and that of this quantity the Atlantic ernment. One would think the compro- ports took 2,486,653 hogsheads, and the misers might by this time see the issue. Western States 2.314,454 hogsheads."-The slaveholders assert their royal pre- It should be remembered that the sugar rogative to govern this country by de- crop of Louisiana is fully protected by a

our compromisers step in to prevent the coronation. They had much better step aside and let events, progress in their nat-J. S. P. The South Carolina movement and

Major Anderson.

The peculiar and trying situation in The secession ordinances will at once close which this gentleman has been placed all their direct trade with foreign coun through the imbeeility and cowardly contries, and their whole business must be duct of President Bushanan, has turned transacted through the coastwise chan, the eyes of the whole country towards From this judgment a writ of error was ification of the principles enunciated by find their way into our distant territories, nels. New-York City will thus receive a him. It is natural to learn who he is eign shipments, and New-England ship. Anderson is a Kentuckian, and about fifping acquire an extraordinary stimulus. ty-six years old. He is a graduate of No cotton, rice, sugar, or tobseco, can go West Point. In 1433 he was promoted direct to Europe from Southern ports, af. to a first lieutenancy, and in 1=38 sas ter secession, but every bale, tierce, and made captain by trevet for gallantry abogshead, must find its way to market gainst the Florida Indians. During the through the coasting trade, and be tran. Mexican war he endured many hard-hips shipped at Northern ports for its markets was severely wounded in the assault on abroad. Commerce is peace. No ship, the works at Molino del Rey, and was owner bent on profitable business, as all then made Major by brevet for his galare, will take any risk of the detention, lant conduct. When the news of his seizure or confiscation of his ship. He movement from Fort Moultrie to Fort will only send or go, where he is safe .- Sumpter was received at Washington, the No vessel is therefore going South to em. whole community seemed relieved, bebark in trade which is either obstructed cause all felt that now the secessionists or dangerous. The foreign trade will be. were much hampered if not shut up. All The coasting trade will not be. The in. over the country, except among the disevitable consequence will be a largely in. unionists, the same feeling prevailed. In creased demand for coasting tunnage to little Delaware twenty one guns were fired convey Southern products North, and a in bonor of the event. It is well known large and unwonted influx of foreign and that Gen. Scott spproves of his conduct, domestic shipping at the Northern ports, although it was not perhaps embraced in especially at New-York, to receive and his orders. But he was placed there to transport the coastwise eargoes. This protect government property, the Presidouble transportation will require an in. dent would not give him men enough to creased number of vessels, and thus it is hold all, and by going to Fort Sumpter, inevitable that these Southern Secession he would be in such a position as to commovements should give a great impulse mand all, and, therefore, we think him

The Cause of Panics.

Panies ordinarily, not always, result from a want of confidence. The present Panic has this paternity. But it is not from a want of confidence in the material resources of the country-which were never so abundant-but from a want of confidence in the patriotism and stamina of the Administration. The people have no faith in Buchanan or his advisers. They deem him wholly inadequate to the exigencies of the hour, not only because of his imtecility but because of his criminal sympathy and affiliation with those who, by moving for the dissolution of the Union, disturb the commercial equanimity of the country. With an "I'ld Hickory" in the Executive Chair, there would be no Punic; because, with such a man to hold traitors to their allegiance, and States to their place in the Union, there would be no fear of a violent severance of the bonds which bind the Confederacy together, nor of an embargo upon the open channels of

The naturalized German and Irish sanction by the people of Pennsylvania .- been going on and gaining strength these citizens who voted for Breckinrigde and legislation is due to the comity which At all events, they should have an oppor- ten years, till even in the ordinary course Lane, the disunion esudidates at the late tunity to accept or reject it, if made as a of trade, the Cotton of Northern Missis election, would perhaps like to know what States of this Union, it would undoubted. peace-offering. I would, therefore, re- sippi and Alabama bas been finding its is thought of them by the secessionists at commend the General Assembly to in- way to Northern shipping ports overland, the South The extract from the Helena struct and request our Senators and Rep. The least additional obstruction at those (Ark) Shield, a Democratic paper, which periled. By it Pennsylvania would con- resentatives in Congress to support a prop- ports will widen and increase that diver- we publish below, might open their eyes osition for such an amendment to the Con- sion, until the main current of trade may a little, if such a thing were possible. It stitution, to be submitted for ratification be soon found to be oberland, northward will be noticed that the disunionists go or rejection, to a Convention of delegates and eastward, to Baltimore, Philadelphia fistly for excluding foreigners entirely elected directly by the people of the State. and New-York. Or, if Baltimore should from the right of suffrage. The Shield

> "It is a gratifying reflection to know that the great majority of the Southern remedy, let it emanate from the source of from the suspension and reversal of trade bined with native anti-lavery votes, se-

> > II Remember that the republicans

Louisiana Sugar .-- Let Louisiana Look Out for Her Sugar.

A compiled statement of Mr R Cham-