dav Afternoon, Februaxy

## Beaily © Clegrayb

harrisbubg, pa
Monday Atternoon, February 4, 1861. Position of the Republican Party gan of the President elect, which is pre
sumed to speak his sentiments, take strong ground against any surrender of
principle. "In the late campaign ou party platform was before the countrythe speeches of our leading men were
printed and scattered like the leaves of Autumn-our presses, hundreds in num-
ber, and issuing a combined cirenlation of millions of eopies, all united in proclaim-
ing in language that could not be masunderstood the real principles; aims, object such circumstances we formed the belief that the whole country understood the
Republican position. We have been charged by our enemies with favoring the equality of the black and white race
with'a design to interfere with slavery the States where it lawfully exists; with Slave States; with a determination to de ny to the South the benefit of a Fugitive
Slave Law ; with aiding and inciting approving of the raid of John Brown and, finally, with cherishing hatred to
ward our Southern brethren. Each an every one of the above charges are base
falsohoods. It was dishonorable in out enemies to stoop so low to conquer in the ate those charges now. The Union of the ultimale return to duty of those States cede-the avoidanice of civil war-the
salvation of the Government, and the restoration of fraternal affection, all de pend, in a great measure, upon a true
understanding of the position of the Re publican party by the people of the South and to bring about results so earnestly desired by all good men, may we not
cherish the hope that the houest and paand South, will take some pains to and South, will take some pains to post
themselves as to the real principles, aims and objects of the Republicap organiz the Republican platform in tho leading with the questions proposed by Mr. Do glas to Mr. Lincolh, and his (Lincoln's)
answers thereto. If this could be done answers thereto. If this could be done
the Southern poople would at once unde stand that the Republicain party does no
favor the equality of tho black and white races-does not oppose the admission o interfere with slavery in the States wher it lawfally exists-does not propose to slaves to escape, nor in aiding them to so-did not approve of John Brown's in ad it-and, finally, does not cherish hatre toward the people of the South, nor seek right. If the Southera people would read matter resolving itself into this: The R publican partiy believes that Congress has slavery from the Territories, and that it is the duty of Congress to exercise tha
right. Itis the freedom of the Territo ries, as such alone, that we demand:Therritories shall bring them to the tho of the Union for admission, they should said people may determine. This is belief, the dootrine, the principle, that we irge Republicans to cling to, to the last
It is to this wo refer when we say: No Surbander-Stand Fibm-Be True,

## Ambitoans Rebisting A Forced Loan:-The gevernment of New Grana

 LoAN.-The government of New Granaloan upon foreign residents of the Isth. mus, the Americanis have held a meeting ing the levy a violation of law and treaty stipulations. They intend to appeal to them. A letter aays:-wall on :mccount of an attempt having been made by the national authorties to tax the foreign reaideais there. With the most intens abontito be made to lery this $i$ mpose Panama Railroad Company's officials-proceed the company's charter, and so oppoeed to the te finvestigation by the United Statee govern

The Union's Congratulation.
The Patriot and Union congratulates
us on the conservative position taken in
our article of the 1st inst. We are glad
to see that the scales are falling from the
eyes of our cotemporary, and that he is
beginning to see that the Republican par-
ty is the only conservative party of the
Union. May. We not be permitted, in
candor, to aoknowledge the fairness and concedes to which the the Patriot and Unitantial honor viotory in the late canvass, by its manl
greement that the restoration of the Mis souri Compromise ought to be a satisfao In our turn, we heartily congratulate our neighbor on his full and sufficient ac nowledgment of the terrible wrong com ime-honored agreement, under which ou We assure our neighbor that it is ably the most heart felt pleasure that we per Wieve he is coming to "a right mind."ine and honest sympathy with our efforts to restore peace and harmony, and to as
ure our sister States of the friendly feeling of the glorious Old Keystone, tha he has to encounter the formidable ob
atacle presented by the declaration of th Democratic State Central Committee"that our glorious Union is already disre quite sure that our cotemporary's un doubted loyalty to the Union, and heart ether reconciled to the secession heres, Committee of the Demoeratic par ty.
The Enforcement of Law is Peace The magazine called The Advocate of $f$ the gentler priaciples of human daty entiment of peace cannot control o ure the evils of society: For that
ust look to Government which embod the powers specifically requisite for th
rotection of society. When any wron done or attempted by disaffected class
persons, when pirates infest th
or misoreants fire and steal, when nob prowls through the streets, or rebel
ion lifts its head in a State, the onl ion lifts its head in a State, the onl
method of meeting it is by the rigid en "Here,
"Here, then, is the province of Government
Which was mado on purposi
keep peace hy
romp






The Advocate only expresses the opin
ions of all law-abiding citizens in every

## The Extradition Case.

 An item of news by the last steamer to in England had granted a writ of Habee corpus in the case of the negro Andersonfagitive from the State of Missouri fogitive from the State of Missouri,
ow in jail at Toronto, Canada, is likely $t$ impart much importance to the case dian Courts decided that he ought to b arrendered, on the requisition ender is delayed for such far the sur proceedings as are applicable to the case Bench shall have the effect to remov the prisoner to England, and to discharge ject of diplomatic correspondence a setwee the two coantries. The priaciple involved
is similar to that in the case of Kentuck against Ohio. The offence committed gainst the laws of the State from whence
he fugitive fled ; but as slavery does not sist in the British dominions, it canno person attempting to prevent his escap rom slavery. If the British Governmen treaty to crimes pronounced such by En gish, and not by American law, it shoul seeking to evade what appears to be

Seinator Cbitrenden is quite over yed with the fact that Kentucky has de says it is one of the noblest appeals ever may not go unkeeded.


| on a purpose to organize a morosecyre state of |  | Vem 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| only to protect negro slavery, but to establish the croitude of every white laboring man and |  | COAL REDUCED! |
|  |  | Consumers of Coal Take Notical |
| mechanic in that region. This fact is beginning |  |  |
| to develop itself as South Carolina progresse |  |  |
| openty asserted that they do not want the cooperation, aid or sympathy of the border slave |  |  |
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| ted with a Yankee tone of freedom!'' That the cot- |  |  |
| ton States alona desire to form a confederacy,and that if any of them should hereafter ex-press a determination to establish free institu- |  |  |
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| tions within their limits it woald be the signal forejecting them fromsuch a confederacy. Let |  |  |
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| facts in this revolution to guide them to such action as will best secure the liberty they pos- |  |  |
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| sess, and increase their prospects for a future |  |  |
| arm themselves to suppress the treason at the South. It must come to this sooner or later. |  |  |
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| have existed for sixty years, and through whose forbearance they are now permitted to play "such • faitastic tricks before high heavèn, as |  |  |
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| has cansed their disbandment. The departments are yet full of a class of desperate menwho do not conceal their sympathy for the secersionists, and who openly declare that they would not oppose any effort to prevent the inanguration of Lincoln.Inquiser. |  |  |
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| datest by eclegraph |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SECIAL DISPATCHES } \\ & \text { DAILY TE THEGRAP H. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
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| congermsional procerdines. <br> Washinatone Feb. <br> Hotse:-Mr. M'Ceminand (III.) asked leave to | Natw Advertisenents |  |
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| tie facts on the enbject, and what gteps if any have been taken to. restore possesion of the gaid property and treasure. |  |  |
|  to the preamble. |  |  |
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| Mr. MoCunuLanD gaid he had tbereio only re-cited what was the current report. He affrmed chted whanothing. |  |  |
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| Ma. Craid (N. C.) objected to the reception of the resolution, and expresged surprise that any one should make such allegations on newspa- | - |  |
| indirys. It made no no allegation |  |  |
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|  | ext to Felir's Confectionar |  |
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| quitity asking the rereident to communiatate to |  |  |
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| munitions of war belonging to the United States have been seiced by any persons in. the |  |  |
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| from icitizens of Michichan Tremonetrating against <br> any change being made in the Constilution. Mr: Blamer (Pa.) presented Beveral petition |  |  |
| in faror of the Crittenden resolutions <br> Mr. Fossar (Conn.) presented a memorial from the citizens of Connectiont asking for the |  |  |
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| from the citizens of Connecticat asking for the passage of the border State resolutions. Mr. Firssinden (Me.) presented a memorial | G |  |
| storation of peace to the country and the preservation of the bond of our. Fiathers |  |  |
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| The Convention of States. <br> Wasirnaton, Feb. 4. |  |  |
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| Iand to protest ogainst the admission of the <br> Maryland delegatas <br> BRGOND DISPATCE. |  |  |
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| The Convention is-sitting with closed doors. Hon: S. C. Whigrr, of Ohio; is in the chair. A committee on permanent organization has |  |  |
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 a decline, because her masses were esufferig. and
groaning beneath oppression aud wrong. The
evidence of her retrograde was in the pomp and
extravagance of her rulers, as well as the licen tiousness and cimes of her aristocracy. The
poople of the Roman Empire loved libery as
fondly as freedom was wooed and $\begin{aligned} & \text { adored by the }\end{aligned}$ fondly as freedom was wooed and ndored by the
heroes of this Republic, but they wert blinded
by the glare, the parade and the exhibition of by the glare, the parade and the exhibition of
the Empire ,ntit the very ohains whieh held
them in bondage of a prond and glorious distinction. As As niot
ouled in Rome, and the Collosium ehchod with
the groans of the dying Gladiator, her glory the groans of the dying Glindiator, her glory
faded from the vision of mena and her name
became a br-word and reproach among the na tions of the earth. Has it never y cocirred to
you that wo ccupy a position similar to that
which Rome held when the Casars were filling the Roman templees with their proundest trophiess
We are equally ais egotistical, fully as combet ive, and although wo have not reached theat-
of Rome by many hundred years, we have ex-
tended our conguest
 tur as ever made the Roman arms and haws
rible to their enemitits and their neighbors.-
Nor do wollack the extravagance and licentious-
ness of the ness of the declining Roman Empire. Alag this
trath is the saddest of all those which now press so beavily on the heart of this nation. While
business is palsied by panic, and thoussands of laboring men all over the land, are beg-
ging to preserve their families from star-
vation, the riot and the ration, the riot and the extravaganoe
the American aristocracy is neither abated o
abridged abridged. If the masses of this country could
see and understand the condition of aftairs in
this city; they would indeed march on the Fed.
eral metropolis and take immediete if eral metropolis and take immediate if not vio-
lent ponsession of the government.
vertry, Instead of $\tau$ revolution, prevails.
Hrem heat of debate, during which the most inflama-
be language is uttered, to be telegraphed
throngh the land, honorable me to the banquet room, where, min the ble haze of
toxcitement and gas light, they pledge them-
eselves to each other in oostly wines, caring-very
litl for the
 sents as superior to all others. Each Represent
ative or Senator has his prejudice to serve,
and ater that is aceomplisished the coontry
go to the devil for anght they are and go to the devil for anght then are concercand
After these are attended to, the rime is left to
its own direction, while the public busiotios is genirally conigned to the patient care of : D
known and unrequited abe


is duo to honest labor and honorable puirpos
too oftion misdirected to adulate some ambitio
demagogue, merely because te has the pow of bestowing position and patronage apon all
who follow where he may lead. If the Ameri-
can people desire to escape their preesut. diff. can people desire to escape their present dif of men who now control legeigiation. The They
must hunt from place and gogues who have ealmost tuineder the Republic
and secure the labors of others who will and secure the labors of others who will serve
them honeetily and wilha parpose to promiote
their happiness and prosperity. Wo have all sorts of oompinm.tes antiving it
and departigg from the Capital, esch in


 towardo Southern Senitors and Represent
tive. The people of the North are law-abidin
citsen The from aliegiance as their industry and enter-:
prize, hence they have nothin prize, hence they have nothing to do in th
crisis but to re-asert their devotion to Union, and to continue to practice their hon
orable respent and observaice to the constitu-
tion and the laws. Amorg the orabe respect and observance to the Constitu
tion and the laws. Among others I ander
stand that a committee has been here from
Pen Pennsglvania, representing to members of CO
gress that the daty on iron conld be reduc
rithon without the leasit injury to the thoosande an tens of thoosands of peopla directly and ind rectly Interested in the protection of this soirce our industrial prosperity. It seems to
that therve are those in the Nooth actualy
yearning to placee themselvee not only at the
mercy of the rebellion in the South, but mercy of the rebellion in the Sooth, but who
are doing all in their power to tranger the lae bor and enterprise of the whole country at the
disposal of ofreign pauper competitlon. While
 tention to reduces sach $a$ tatix is made a protext no committee is hierefolutom Liouisiana toot tepresent to members of Congresss that such a reductioin it demanded by the neceessities of the times and
 duty on iron. In this manner the real intere of the North have always been damal ded. B
just exich dough -facedism the indtitution Slavery has beeng flattered and fattenad, until ing become an overgrown Cand over-fed you and your contemporarie in Peangylvania induce such com mittees, as th
one to which Inow allude, to remain at hom
and if they do assul and if they. do assume to represent the Stat
compel them to do so in a manly compel them to do so in a manly and sensib
minner, or have themselves and their action epadiated by the people 9
Intelligent men every
that the intent of this movement at the Sout was not to redregse a wrong, or establish a more
libecial form of tepublican governinent, Thare
declared that the whole morement was based

