

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 9, 1861.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

We have private intelligence that EDGAR COWAN, Esq., of Westmoreland county, was nominated on Monday night by the Republican Legislative Caucus as their candidate for U. S. Senator, on the 6th ballot, Mr. Cowan receiving 58 votes and Mr. Wilmot 38.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT UNITING.

Impartial men of all parties at the North are rapidly becoming convinced that the Secession movement in the South has not been caused by the election of Mr. Lincoln, but that it is the result of a deep-laid plot, which has taken years to mature, for the destruction of the United States Government.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 1, 1861.—It is said that, on hearing of Maj. Anderson's moving to Fort Sumter, South Carolina, without consulting the President, he sent an immediate order to him to return to Fort Moultrie, even if he was to die in the last ditch, to which Anderson, with Spartan brevity, immediately replied, he preferred to die at Sumter.

THE GALLANT MAJOR ANDERSON.

This gallant and faithful officer, now in command of Fort Sumter, was born in September, 1810, and graduated with high honor at West Point, July 1, 1825, the date of his commission as 2d Lieutenant in the Third Regiment. He served in the Black Hawk war, and in 1838 he was instructor and inspector at West Point. In 1838 he became Aid-de-camp to Major General Scott; and in the following year published "Instruction for field Artillery, Horse and Foot, arranged for the service of the United States."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN ODELL, UPHOLSTERER AND CARRIAGE TRIMMER. Located at A. H. Stone's Mills, one mile East of Clearfield, Pa. Respects to his friends and acquaintances in adjoining counties; that he is at all times prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, Hair, Husk, and Straw Mattresses of all kinds and sizes, one of which is a Folding Mattress, suitable for Cabins on Ships, which are made up in such a manner, as to be packed in a small compass, and emptied, and refilled at pleasure; and very cheap. He also trims Carriages, makes repairs to all kinds of carriage trimming and Upholstery, and makes cords or Mopson's trailing lines, of any thickness or length. Country produce, corn husks, or straw taken in exchange for work. Orders left with any of the merchants of Clearfield, Pa., will be promptly attended to. Jan. 9-61

STATEMENT OF the Clearfield County Bank.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Bills discounted, Pennsylvania State stock, Specie, Due from other banks, Notes of other banks, Checks, drafts, &c., Furniture, Expense of plate engraving, Stationary. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Notes in circulation, Due depositors, Interest and exchange.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed, there will be exposed for sale by public outcry, at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Monday the 28th day of January next, all the interest of the defendant, being the one undivided fourth part of all that certain tract or portion of land situated in the township of Rush in the County of Centre, and the township of Decatur in the County of Clearfield, containing seven hundred and five acres and allowance, being held in common with A. G. Curtin, D. I. Pruner and John M. Hale, all of which said premises are described by metes and bounds in a mortgage given by the said J. J. Lingle to the said Wm. H. Blair, dated 8th September 1857, and recorded in the office for the recording of Deeds in Centre county, in mortgage Book B, page 34, &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jos. J. Lingle, Sheriff of the said Wm. H. Blair, Sheriff.

LARGE STOCK OF VARNISHES.

A large stock of Varnishes—Copal, Coach, White Damar, White Spirit, Flowing, Japan Dry, and Black Varnish for Leather, &c. for sale at [unclear] HARTSWICK'S.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of colored Paints.

1 lb. cans, ground in oil. Also dry paints of all kinds, for sale at HARTSWICK'S.

COOPER'S GELATINE.

A good article, for sale at [unclear] HARTSWICK'S.

LOOKING-GLASS PLATES.

An assortment, for sale at [unclear] HARTSWICK'S.

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WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 2, 1861.—When the crisis which preceded Mr. Floyd's withdrawal was approaching, Judge Black, seeing the President's hesitancy, sent in his letter of resignation. He was induced to recall it, at Mr. Buchanan's urgent solicitation and assurance that Maj. Anderson should be sustained.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 3, 1861.—Mr. Russell's bail will probably be reduced to suit his convenience, under the efforts which have been brought to bear upon the Court. Until recently he occupied the same room in jail with Mr. Bailey, so that the confederates had full opportunity of conferring as to their statement before the Investigating Committee.

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by the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania, where it was held that no application whatever to the removal of a slave by the master or his agent, with or without a warrant. Such was the undoubted law of the State under the statute of 1788, and in re-enacting that statute, in the act of 1826, with an increased penalty, it is manifest that the intention and object of the Legislature was to protect free persons of color, and to punish those who, by fraud, force, or violence, were guilty of kidnapping. This the State had a clear right to do; and nothing but a misconstruction of her act, could have induced the declaration that it was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. It is perfectly clear, that Edward Prigg had committed no crime in removing Margaret Morgan from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Maryland, and delivering her up to her owner; and it is equally clear, that no attempt was made, by the statute of Pennsylvania, to declare his act a crime. He should have been discharged, not because he had not transgressed its commands.

The Supreme Court of the United States not only pronounced the particular section of the act of 1826, then before them, unconstitutional, but a majority of the court held that the whole act was void, because the power to provide for the rendition of fugitives from labor, was vested exclusively in Congress, and the several States were, therefore, incompetent to pass statutes either in aid of, or to hinder, delay or prevent, the delivery of such fugitives. That this was the extent of the decision, as delivered by Judge Story, not only appears from the opinions of the majority, but also from the dissenting opinions delivered by the minority of the court. By this unfortunate decision, it was authoritatively proclaimed that Pennsylvania, in enacting her liberal statute of 1826, making it the duty of her own officers to aid in arresting and delivering up fugitives from labor, had mistaken her constitutional obligation, and that her act was in violation of, rather than obedience to, the Constitution of the United States. Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the State to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutional. This was done by the act of 1847; and it is that act which is now more than a repeal of the law of 1826, and the re-enactment of the law against kidnapping, it could not have been subject to any just complaint. But the third section of the act of 1847, prohibits, under heavy penalties, our judges and magistrates from acting under any act of Congress, or otherwise taking jurisdiction of the case of a fugitive from labor; and the fourth section punishes with fine, and imprisonment, the tumultuous and riotous arrest of a fugitive slave, by any person or persons, under any pretence of authority, whatever, so as to create a breach of the public peace. The sixth section, denying the use of the county jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, was repealed in 1852, and need only be referred to as showing the general spirit of the act. The seventh section repealed the provisions of the act of 1780, which authorized persons passing through our State to take their slaves with them, and gave to sojourners the right to bring their slaves into the State, and retain them here for any period not exceeding six months.

The provisions of the third and fourth sections of the act of 1847, seem to have been predicated upon the language of the Supreme Court in Prigg's case. It is there admitted that the several States may prohibit their own magistrates, and other officers, from exercising an authority conferred by an act of Congress; and that while an owner of a slave, under and in virtue of the Constitution of the United States, is clothed with power, in every State of the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, he must, nevertheless, do so without using any illegal violence, or committing a breach of the peace. It is evident that the framers of the act of 1847, had closely studied the case of Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and had kept his law strictly within its letter. In many respects, the act is a codification of the principles enunciated by the court; and more fault may justly be found with its temper than with its want of constitutionality.

If fugitive slaves were still claimed under the act of Congress of 1793, the denial to the master of the aid of State judges and magistrates, might be a source of great inconvenience to him; but the complete and perfect remedy now provided by the act of Congress of 1850, renders him entirely independent of State officers. A writ of habeas corpus, and as the remedy to be sought by a master in the exercise of his constitutional right of recapture, but made in a violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, amounting to a breach of the peace, is but recognizing, by statute, what was before the common law. These sections were re-enacted in the revised penal code of Pennsylvania, at the last session of the Legislature, and are still the law of the State; but they are not now of any practical importance, and as their re-enactment in our statute book is calculated to create the impression that the people of this State are unfavorable to the execution of the fugitive slave law, and the discharge of their confederate duties, and with the view of removing this subject of reproach, I earnestly recommend their unconditional repeal.

While a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case, held, that a State had no constitutional right to provide by legislation for delivering up fugitives from labor, a minority, and as the opinion of that State laws consistent with, and in aid of, the constitutional injunction were valid and proper. And this minority opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinois. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, and its restoration to the place in our code to which, by its merits, it is so justly entitled. That, however, it would seek to remedy under State or National laws. He had this right before the repeal of our act of 1826, and, in my opinion, no good reason can be assigned for refusing to place him again in the same position.

I would also recommend that the consent of the State be given, that the master, while sojourning in our State, for a limited period, or passing through it, may be accompanied by his slave, without losing his right to his service. While such legislation is due to the comity which should ever exist between the different States of this Union, it would undoubtedly tend greatly to restore that peace and harmony, which are now so unwisely imperiled. By it Pennsylvania would concede no principle—we would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time when our people were themselves struggling for their rights, and never departed from it, by a misconstruction of its meaning, one of our most important statutes was declared unconstitutional. From 1780, to 1847, a period of sixty-seven years, Pennsylvania, herself a free State, permitted the citizens of other States to sojourn within her limits, with their slaves, for any period not exceeding six months, and to pass through the State, in traveling from one State to another, free from all molestation. Was she injured, or was the cause of human freedom retarded, by the friendly grant of this privilege? This question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative; but it may be safely averred, that by changing our

policy, in this respect, we have in some degree, at least, alienated from us the feelings of fraternal kindness, which bound together, so closely, the sisterhood of States. Let us, then, renew this pledge of amity and friendship, and once more extend a kindly welcome to the citizens of our common country, whether visiting us on business or pleasure, notwithstanding they may be accompanied by those who, under the Constitution and the laws, are held to service and labor.

The Territories of the United States belong to the General Government, and in those territories the people of the several States unquestionably have equal rights. They were acquired by means 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 respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States. Whether annexed to this, or any other power conferred by the Constitution, Congress can prohibit or protect slavery in the territories, has been seriously questioned. But, if the power to legislate upon this delicate and important subject were clearly vested in Congress, in my judgment it ought not to be exercised. To declare that slavery shall not exist in the Territories, is calculated to exclude from their occupancy the citizens of the southern or slaveholding States; while, to make it a legal institution in all the territories of the United States, by Congressional enactment, and to provide for its continuance during their entire Territorial existence, would be equally injurious to the people of the free States. The principle adopted in the Compromise measures of 1850, for disposing of the question of slavery in New Mexico and Utah, and reiterated in the Kansas and Nebraska bills of 1854, of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and in the Territories, is the liberal rule. It is the duty of Congress, when a sufficient number of hardy and adventurous pioneers find their way into our distant Territories, to furnish them a shield of protection and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

While these views have been long entertained by me, and while I sincerely believe in the liberal rule, it is the duty of Congress, when a sufficient number of hardy and adventurous pioneers find their way into our distant Territories, to furnish them a shield of protection and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

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Gen. Scott now openly declares that he will be at the side of Abraham Lincoln from the moment he arrives in Washington city until he is inaugurated, and if any blood is to be shed to vindicate the Constitution and the laws his shall be the first to crimson the earth in defence of the honor and majesty of his country and her laws. The old Hero of Chautauque is aroused and takes no pains to conceal his anger. In his position and declarations, he is sustained and applauded by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Roger B. Taney. Judge Taney declares that he will travel to either the shores of the Atlantic or Pacific, to administer the oath of office to Abraham Lincoln, provided an attempt should succeed to prevent the inauguration in Washington.

Europe looks coldly on all the projects and promises of the disunionists. The Emperor of the French, through his representative at Washington, has distinctly made it known that France views with abhorrence a separation of the States, and will, in no wise, recognize a distinct Southern confederacy, the basis of which is slavery. The leading journals of England have discussed our political crisis with far more intelligence and correct information than they usually show on American topics, and they all condemn the secessionists as wrong in every way. The leading statesmen of England, whose views have been ascertained, are of the same way of thinking. In fact the secession doctrine receives no countenance or sympathy anywhere out of the Southern States.

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