THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL,

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 vio-lence, where guilty of kidnapping, and holding or selling free men as slaves. 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 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 the act of the State was unconstitutional, but 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 iberal statute of 1826, making it the duty of her own officers to aid in arresting and deliv-ering 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 if that act had contained nothing 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 jurisdic-tion of the case of a fugitive from labor; and the tourth 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 previsions 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.

given by the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania, where it was held to have no application whatever to the removal of fraternal kindness, which bound together, so closely, the sisterhood of States. Lut 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 needfut rules and regfrom the State of Pennsylvania to the State ulations respecting the territory and other pro-ferred by the Constitution, Congress can pro-hibit 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 sonthern or slaveholding States; while, to make it a legal institution in all the territories of the U.S. Senator, on the 5th ballot, Mr. Cowan United States, by Congressional enactment, and to provide for its continuance during their entire Territorial existence, would be equally matter of course, Mr. Cowan was elected by injurious to the people of the free States. The principle adopted in the Compromise measures of 1850, for disposing of the ques- terday, that being the regular time set apart tion of slavery in New Mexico and Utah, and reiterated in the Kansas and Nebraska bills of for that purpose. 1854, of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and in the Territories, is the true 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 reguown way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States Government. This convicthe United States.

While these views have been long entertained by me, and while 1 am sincerely of the ists refuse to entertain any propositions of adopinion that their general adoption, and faith- justment; on the attempt of Secretary Floyd ful enforcement, would have preserved, and may yet restore, peace and harmony to all sections of our country, I am nevertheless not so wedded to them as to reject, unceremoni- large quantities of muskets, which cost \$14 ously, all other propositions for the settlement each, at \$2,50, to parties in that section of the of the vexed questions which now threaten to Union; on the stupendons robberies perpetrasunder the bonds which for three quarters of a century have made us one people. Forty years ago, our fathers settled an angry contro- sided ; on the singular circumstance that the versy growing out of a similar question, by ships composing our Navy have been so scatdividing the Territories purchased from France, and providing that slavery, or involuntary servitude, should not exist north of a certain line; and the whole country acquiesced in on the seizure of forts at Charleston, in Georthat compromise. In 1854, that restriction gia and North Carolina, and on other acts of upon slavery was removed, and the people of the act. The seventh section repealed the all the Territories were left free to decide the question for themselves. Now the sectional issue is again presented, by the dominant party in the north, claiming that slavery cannot | course and demanded new guarantees for the legally go into the Territories, even if sanctioned by Corgress, or the Territorial Legislature ; and that it is the right and the duty unionists and declaring that South Carolina de-The provisions of the third and fourth sec- of Congress to prohibit its existence. While serves severe chastisement. Finding them-

tions of the act of 1847, seem to have been the doctrine which obtains with a majority of selves forced to take a position either for or Floyd played into the hands of the Secessionge of the Supreme the people in most of the southern States, is, Court in Prigg's case. It is there admitted that under the Constitution, the Territories that the several States may prohibit their own | are all open to slavery ; that neither Congress magistrates, and other officers, from exercising nor the Territorial Legislature can lawfully many who are so utterly devoid of patriotism prohibit its existence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for it all needfal protection. May we not wisely follow the example of our fathers, by re-enacting the old compromise line of 1820, and extending it to the on the contrary, the manner in which the Seboundary of California? Not by the means of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, but by an amendment to the Constitution itself, and thus permanently fix the condition President until recently, has had the effect of of the Territories, so that those who desire to uniting public sentiment at the North to a occupy them, may find a bome, at their discretion, either where slavery is tolerated, or where it is prohibited. If the adoption of such an amendment would perfectly settle the pathizers in the Free States. difficulties which now surround us, I am satisfied that it would be sanctioned by the people of Pennsylvania. At all events, they should message of Governor Packer was commuhave an opportunity to accept or reject it, if made as a peace offering. I would, therefore recommend the General Assembly to instruct ence to him ; but the complete and perfect | and request our Senators and Representatives | condition financially-the receipts having been in Congress, to support a proposition for such \$3,476,257; the expenditures, for all purposes, an amendment of the Constitution, to be sub-State officers. And the punishmert of arrests mitted for ratification or rejection, to a convention of delegates, elected directly by the people of the State. In the event of the failure of Congress speedily to propose this, or a similar amendment, to the Constitution, the citizens of Penusylvania should have an opportunity, by the application of some peaceable remedy, to sylvania, at the last session of the Legislature, prevent the dismemberment of this Union. This can only be done by calling a convention not now of any practical importance, and as of delegates, to be elected by the people, with a view solely to the consideration of what measures should be taken to meet the present fearful exigencies. If Congress should propose no remedy, let it emanate from the source of all authority, the people themselves. Every attempt, upon the part of individuals, or of organized societies, to lead the people away from their allegiance to the government, to induce them to violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, or to incite insurrections in any of the States of this Union. ought to be prohibited by law, as crimes of a treasonable nature. It is of the first import- their capital, and the public revenue be better ance to the perpetuity of this great Union, that the hearts of the people, and the action of their constituted authorites, should be in bursing of the same. His views on the presunison, in giving a faithful support to the Constitution of the United States. The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high bellion ; that our law of 1847 is not unconstiresponsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is tutional; and that Pennsylvania is not amenatheir solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civilized world, without fear and without 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.

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 Cancus as their candidate for receiving 58 votes and Mr. Wilmot 38. As a the Joint Convention of the two Houses yes-

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 late their own domestic institutions in their taken years to mature, for the destruction of tion is based upon the fact that the Secessionnot only to strip Northern arsenals and ship the munitions of war South, but in selling ted in the Department over which Floyd pretered within the past year that not over six or eight could be called into immediate service; treason committed by the rebels against the Federal Government. It is by no means a rare thing to hear men, who at first defended the South, now condemning the acts of the Disagainst the perpetuity of the Union-for the issue is nothing short of that-there are not and so strongly wedded to party that they will longer stand up for those who are in open rebellion against the United States Government; cessionists have been conducting matters, and the encouragement extended to them by the great extent against them, and in a short time the traitors will have but very few sym-Gov. PACKER'S MESSAGE .- The last annual nicated to both branches of the Legislature on Wednesday last. The State is in a good \$3,637,147. Available balance in the Treasury on the 1st Dec., 1860, \$681,433 08. The public debt has been diminished \$2,236,882 in the last three years. The withholding of the tonnage tax by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is referred to. The Governor does not doubt that the judicial tribunals will vindicate the right of the State to hold the company to its contract. From the remarks which precede this matter, we infer that he is opposed to the repeal of the tonnage tax. He recommends a liberal policy towards the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, but care to be observed in securing the debt now due by it to the State. Public education and the Farmers' High School are alluded to with favor. The banking law of the last session supplies all the legislation that is needed in reference to new banks. Private banks should be taxed on protected in the receiving, keeping and disent condition of the country, we give elsewhere in full. He shows that a State cannot constitutionally secede ; that secession is reble to the charges of bad faith made against her by the South. So far so good. But then, after thus maintaining the dignity of the Keystone State, he "wheels right about" and recommends the repeal of the laws he has shown to be perfectly proper, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line which he holds was properly wiped out in 1854, and the passage of an act granting permission to slaveholders he is inaugurated, and if any blood is to be to come into Pennsylvania with their slaves and sojourn or pass through with them. Europe looks coldly on all the projects and promises of the disunionists. The Emperor of the French, through his representative at when our people were themselves struggling tor their rights, and never departed from, un-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, that France views with abborrence 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 dent explicitly denies having entered into any with far more intelligence and correct information than they usually show on American

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

the Cabinet, 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 pre-ferred to die at Sumter. Floyd has been acting all along with the traitors. Without the knowledge of the President, and secretly, he has been ordering arms and ammunition South for many months. Startling to relate, Tou-cey is also playing in the hands of the Disunionists .- Phil'a Press.

The statue of General Jackson, before the President's house, was most curiously ornamented on Sunday morning a-week. The old anti Secessionist held in his hand the stars and stripes, while the blue cockade was tied under the tail of the horse. Great indignation is felt, by the seceders, and it is rumored that they will request the Commissioners to ask for an explanation .- N.Y. Times.

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. If he should falter, under the menaces now employed, there is little doubt that Messrs. Stanton, Black, and Holt would immediately retire, and thus disintegrate the concern.

An order was issued by the Post-Office Department discontinuing the mail service by Isabel, between Charleston and Key West, at the cost of \$40,000 per annum, which produces but \$500 in receipts.

Mr. Breckinridge has written a letter to Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, in which he takes the ground that one State cannot withdraw without the consent of the others. But he wants new guaranties.

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 recenty 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. It is thus that the ends of justice are subserved. Mr. Floyd distributed 500,000 stand of arms in the South during the past year, and he sold \$100,000 worth of muskets, which cost \$14 each, at \$2 50, independent of the sale at Watervliet, which has attracted recent comment. Colonel Craig of the Ordnance Department was ordered away for refusing to countenance these transactions and others of equally doubtful character.

Intelligence was received last night (2d) that Fort Sumter is now beseiged, and that all Maj. Anderson's communications are cut off; that Fort Moultrie has been repaired, and her guns remounted and ready to open fire on Anderson. New batteries are being opened around him by the secessionists, and every day his danger and difficulty of re-inforcing him are increased. His frequent applications for reinforcements, and even the tears and prayers. of his wife Laving failed to move the President, he has determined never again to renew his request, but will perish, if he must, in the fort. His men have bound themselves by oath to stand or perish with him.

It is now believed that Messrs. Cobb and

militia of the District of Columbia who are all WASHINGTON CITY. JAN. 1, 1861.—It is said that, on heating of Maj. Anderson's moving to Fort Sumter, Floyd, without consultation with

> as soon as Mississippi passes her ordinance of secession. He is much pressed now, and would yield but for the investigation into the robbery perpetrated by his confidential clerk and private secretary, which was the relation Bailey held toward him. At first Mr. Thompson professed a readiness to make good any loss suffered by the Indians, but he has abandoned the Florida Indians," he received the breves this romantic idea, and will probably leave

them to the mercy of Congress. Mr. Toombs telegraphed to Georgia urging the State authorities to take the forts, and the order of Gov. Brown to that effect was doubtless prompted by his dispatch. Thus the sei-zure of public property and rebellion against ment of artillery, in the army of General zure of public property and rebellion against the Government are counseled openly from the Senate. Gen. Jackson would make short work of such advisers, and this experiment would not have been tried on Gen. Taylor, of the batteries. This duty he performed with whom Mr. Toombs had some experience about secession'in 1850.

Many of the most distinguished men, who heretofore sustained Mr. Bouglas, utterly repudiate the doubtful positions he took yesterday in the Senate, which are wholly inconsistent with his bold declaration at Nortolk, after the Presidential election, that attracted such general commendation. It requires an expert rider to manage two horses at this time, and even Mr. Douglas's great experience in this respect is at fank.

Despatches were received this afternoon notifying the President that an attempt would be made by Gov. Wise's Minute Men at Norfolk to prevent the departure of the steamfrigate Brooklyn, which is now taking in coals at the Gosport navy-yard, and being put-in readiness to proceed immediately to South Carolina. The President has sent word back that force shall be repelled by force.

Three hundred marines will be ordered here in addition to the Flying Artillery, mentioned yesterday, for the purpose of protecting the public property against all possible depredations. The Mayor and city authorities express the fullest confidence in being able to guarantee the peace of the city from any threatened rufflanism outside. They are abundantly prepared for all contingencies.

Mr. Buchanan is, after all, coming to his senses. At least, he permitted others, who love the Union, to act for him. Gen. Scott, who was not even on "speaking terms" with the preceeding Secretaries of War, Davis and Floyd, is now at home at the War Department, being an intimate friend of Mr. Holt, who is really an amiable and Union loving man.

Representatives Curry and Pugh of Alaba-mat have left for home. Other representatives of the same State will follow during the com ing week, while members of other prospectively seceding States are making preparations to take their departure.

The departure of four companies of flying artillery, which has made such sensation at Fortress Monroe, are not designed for Charleston, but for Washington.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5, 1860 .- The Committee the border States, including Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and North Carolina, from the South, and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, like these now enacting at Charleston and

THE GALLANT MAJOR ANDERSON.

This gallant and faithful officer, now in command of Fort Sumter, was born in Sepof United States troops will be brought precau-city at an early day, as an additional precau-tion. Gen. Scott will remain here and take command of the whole force. Mr. Thomson will retire from the Cabinet tember, 1810, and graduated with high honor 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 tol. lowing year published "Instruction for field Artillery, Horse and Foot, arranged for the service of the United States." "For gallantry and successful conduct in the war against of Captain, bearing date of April 2, 1828. July 7, 1838, he became Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, which he

relinquished subsequently to being promoted to a captaincy in his regiment, October, 1841. Scott, and took part in the seige of Vera Craz -being one of the officers to whom was entrusted, by General Bankhead, the command with signal skill and gallantry, and he continued with the army until its triumphant entry into the city of Mexico in September following. During the operations in the valley of Mexico he was attached to the brigade of General Garland, which formed a part of General Worth's division. In the attack on El Molina del Rey, on the 8th of September. where he was wounded very severely, his conduct was the theme of especial praise, and for his gallant and meritorious conduct in this battle he was promoted to the brevet rank of

Major, dating September 8, 1847. October 5, 1847, he was promoted to the position of Major of the First Artillery, which he now holds. He is a man of "clear grit pluck" and high toned honor, and a devoted lover of the Union. May he long live to serve his country with the same ability and fidelity that has marked his past glorious career, and aid in the overthrow of the traitors who are now plotting his destruction. He had the sympathy of all who can appreciate true heroism. and whose hearts beat responsive to the music of the Union, of which he is the devoted friend and gallant defender.

Under the heading "The Country Sold," the Cleaveland Plain Dealer-a straight-out Democratic sheet-says of the recent events at Washington :--

"The South Carolinia Commissioners as they are called, but in fact "Emissaries and Conspirators" against the government, are at Washington and in secret consultation withthe Fresident and his cabinet ! What a pity there was not a ton of Hazard's powder under the White House, with old Hickory at the outer end of the train. Wouldn't be blow them higher than the Tories of the revolution ever saw? But this parlying with the enclutes is not all the insult the nation is subjected to by these banditti. These Rebel Disunionists demand of the President to know "If he ordered Col. Anderson to evacuate Fort Moultrie." The trembling old dotard replies meekly that the did not.' Then the Dictators require that "Anderson be ordered back to Monstrie,' and the dispatch says, 'The Cabinet were considering the last proposition." . . Our fathers fought through one revolution against tyrants more noble than these, and it only needs a few more Southern demonstrations

predicated upon the langua an authority conferred by an act of Congress ; and that while au 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 framer of the act of 1847, had closely studied the case of Prigg rs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and had kept his law strictly within its letter. In many respects, the act is a codifi-cation of the principles enunciated by the court; and more fault may justly be found with its temper than its want of constitution-

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 inconveniremedy now provided by the act of Congress of 1850, renders him entirely independent of without warrant, by a master in the exercise of his constitutional right of recaption, but made in a violent, tumultuons 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 Pennand are still the law of the State; but they are their retention on 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 carnestly 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 were then of the opinion that State laws, consistent with, and in aid of, the constitutional injuction, 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. This would leave to the option of the claimant, whether he would seek his 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 soourning in our State, for a limited period, or ssing 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 im-periled. By it Pennsylvania would concede no principle-we would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time States to sojourn within her limits, with their | auguration in Washington. slaves, for any period not exceeding six months, and to pass through the State, in traveling

Gen. Scott now openly declares that he wil be at the side of Abraham Lincoln from the moment he arrives in Washington city until 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 Chapultepec is aroused and takes no pains to conceal his anger. In his position and declarations, til, by a misconception of its meaning, one of Roger B. Taney. Judge Taney declares our most important statutes was declared un- that he will travel to either the shores constitutional. From 1780, to 1847, a period of the Atlantic or Pacific, to administer the of sixty-seven years, Pennsylvania, herself a oath of office to Abraham Lincoln, provided free State, permitted the citizens of other anjattempt should succeed to prevent the in-

passed upon by the Senate. If confirmed the Harriet Lane, which is in readiness, will at once convey him to the neighborhood of that city. The President, by his appointment, has 000PER'S GELATINE, a good article, for sale No permanent appointment has yet been intopics, and they all condemn the secessionists curred by Mr. Floyd. from one State to another, free from all moles- dicated for the War Department. Mr. Holt, as wrong in every way. The leading states-Threats of Gov. Wise, which have been reration. Was she injured, or was the cause of who is appointed Secretary ad interim, is en- men of England, whose views have been asechoed in other quarters, that the Capitol tirely satisfactory, and as Mr. King is acting as the friendly grant of this privilege? This question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative; but it have been unheeded by the President. Orders have been issued to thoroughly organize the bave been issued to thoroughly organize HARTSWICK'S [Dec12] T OOKING-GLASS PLATES, an assortment, fet [Dec12] BARTEWICE S.

ists throughout, shaping their policy by the developments of the President and the rest of the Cabinet, and giving the conspirators all the benefits of all their information as to the probable course of the Administration. There is no doubt Mr. Floyd gave assurance to the South Carolina delegates that the status would not be changed at Charleston, but he acted upon his own authority, and presumed upon his power to control the Cabinet on a question affecting his own department.

Private advices from South Carolina state that the people were assured the secession movement would be conducted without any disarrangement of business, and to a peaceful conclusion in their own way. Recent indications have, however, changed these opinions. and they are beginning to realize the consequences of this rash experiment. Charleston, now at the best season of the year for her trade is almost deserted, and commerce is seeking another and safer channel.

The South Carolina Commissioners will return home without delay, having failed to accomplish anything at the hands of the President, and being convinced they will fare even worse in Congress. This mission was absurd from the start, and could not have terminated otherwise than it has done. The envoys found little sympathy or succor here, except from violent Disunionists, and it was difficult to restrain the manifestations of popular feeling against them.

If a revenue cutter be sent to Charleston to collect the duties, with the new Collector, there is no necessity, as is supposed, for a collision with the South Carolina State authorities, unless they should choose to invite it. The Harriet Lane might easily keep guard at the entrance of the harbor, and be entirely out of range of the guns of Fort Moultrie. In twenty days more there will be little revenue to collect, as foreign vessels will shun Charleston like a pestilence.

The intelligence coming to-day (3d) that Georgia has seized upon the United States Forts and Arsenal at Savannah, and that North Carolina has done the same with those on her coast, is looked upon as indicating a general rush upon all the unprotected Forts at the South, and as evidence of a desperate purpose on the part of the Revolutionists. There are but four companies of troops south of Old Point Comfort, at which post there are eight companies.

The President has at last, and after much tribulation, come to the conclusion of sustaining Major Anderson fully, after allowing the disunionists to seize and possess three forts, which command some of the sea approaches to the city, and the arsenal in Charleston. Had he acted promptly and efficiently, this whole movement would have been crushed before the Convention met.

Three Companies of the United States Flying artillery are to be concentrated at or near Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and General Scott will superintend the necessary arrangements for preserving order in case any breach of the peace is attempted.

An order was issued by the War Department countermanding Secretary Floyd's direction to ship the heavy guns from the Arsenal near Pittsburgh.

WASBINGTON, JAN. 4 .- The letter of the South Carolina Commissioners to Mr. Buchanan was of the most insulting character, and distinctly charged him with falsification and violation of pledges. He had no other recource but to return it. Great surprise is expressed that gentlemen of their acknowledged private worth should have compromised themselves by such a communication. The Presisuch agreement as they allege, and disclaims being aware of any obligation having been in-

&c., from the North, to-day agreed upon propositions for an adjustment of pending difficul- | up to the fighting pitch. It will then become ties, by amending the Constitution.as follows : 1. Recommending a repeal of all the Personal Liberty bills.

2. That the Fugitive Slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and se as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners' fee, &c.

3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with Slavery in any of the States, where it now exists.

4. That Congress shall not abolish Slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation. 5. That Congress shall not interfere with

the inter-State slave-trade. 6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibi-

tion of the African slave-trade.

7. That the line of 36 degrees. 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line Slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African Slavery; and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a state, it shall be admitted, with or without Slavery, as its Constitution may determine.

The 7th clause originated with Mr. Hale, of Pennsylvania.

This compromise is not accepted by the South. The South will not consent to leaving the Territories south of 36 50 to be free or slave as the people may elect, believing that, by leaving the question open, the scenes of Kansas will be revived, and the country overun by Anti-Slavery people, through the agency of the Northern emigrant aid societies. They demand the unequivocal recognition, by the North that Slavery shall exist in territory south of the proposed line, until it shall be divided into States, when, in their sovereign capacity as States, they may alter or confirm their statue in regard to Slavery. In other words, all territory North shall be considered free, and all South slave, unless the people shall choose to change the condition after their Government shall be clothed with State authority. Nothing else will be accepted by the South ; and, as false impressions may be formed from the favor in which the proposition of the Border Committee are received in some quarters, it is proper that this explanation should go before the country as soon as possible.

NEW YORK, JAN. 7 .-- The steamer 'Star of the West' was chartered by the order of Gen. Scott, and sailed to-day with a full supply of provisions for Major Anderson and 250 men under Lieut. Bartlett. She will be in Charleston to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon.

WASHINGTON, JAN.2.-The Alabama and MississippiRepresentatives, after holding a conference, telegraphed home advising their States to secede immediately, as there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 7. - A company of the Cavalry corps arrived here to-day. They number 60, and are on the road to Harper's Ferry, to protect the Arsenal.

There is no truth in the rumor that the reenue cutter Harriet Lane has been despatched to Charleston with Mr. McIntire, the newlyappointed Collecter of that port. It was deemed advisable, in Cabinet meeting, not to send him down until the course of the Administration in declaring by his appointment that the revenue must be collected at Charleston was

Washington to fire the a question of patriotism and not of party. It will not be, who shall rule the country, but whether we shall have a country to rule."

GRAIN IN THE WESTERN STATES .- The suffering in the South, and the derangement in money matters, are answered by the holdersof the immense quantities of grain now stored in the Western States, by the response that they can furnish any supplies for bullion .--Heavy orders have been sent from the Southwestern States to Chicago for grain, and to Cincinnati for pork. Holders have been requested to draw for their pay, but in every case the response has been, send us the gold. and we will send you the produce. Ought not this fact alone to teach our Southern friends the folly of attempting to establish non-intercourse laws?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

TOHN ODELL, UPHOLSTERER AND

CARRIAGE TRIMMER, Located at A. H. Shaw's Mills, one mile East of Clearfield Boro Respectfully informs the citizens of Clearfield and adjoining counties, that he is at all times prepar ed 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 Rafts, which can be folded in small compass, and emptied and refilled at pleasure : and very cheap. He also trims Carriages, makes repairs to all kinds of carriage trimming and Up-holstery, and makes cords or Masons tracing lines, of any thickness or length. T Country produce, corn husks, or cash taken in exchange for work. Orders left with any of the merchants of Clear field Boro'. will be promptly attended to. jan9-61

STATEMENT of the Clearfield County Bank for the month ending December 31st, 1860. ASSETS. : \$10,699 39 Bills discounted.

Pennsylvania State stock, 19,763 50 Specie, : : : 4.321 14 Due from other banks, 977 62 Notes of other banks, : 745 00 Checks, drafts, &c. 1.128 00 181 88 Furniture. Expense of plate engraving.kc. 764 75 232 39 Stationary, Ac. - \$38,813 67

LIABILITIES. Capital stock, paid in, : : \$24,900 00 Notes in circulation, : : 8.620 00

5,168 33 Due depositers, : : : : Interest and exchange. 125 34 38,813 67 JAMES B. GRAHAM, Cashier.

Clearfield. Pa., December 31, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE .-- By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Employ issued ont of the Court of Nenditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed, there will be exposed for sale by public out-cry, 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 sit uate in the township of Rush in the County of Centre, and the township of Decatur in the County of Clearfield, containing seventeen 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 meter and bounds in a mortgage given by the said Jos 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. GEO. ALEXANDER, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Bellefonte, Jan. 9, 1861.

A LARGE STOCK of Varnishes-Copal, Coach. White Damar, White Spirit, Flowing, Japan Dryer, and Black Varnish for Leather, &c., for sale at [Decl2] HARTSWICK'S.