THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal. S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CLEARFIELD, PA., JAN. 16, 1861.

WHAT CAN BE DONE !

There is no use in any one trying to close his eyes to the real condition of our country. So far as the action of the Gulf States can do it, a dissolution of our beloved Union is accomplished. Four of them have declared their connection with the United States severed, South Carolina having passed an ordinance to that effect on the 20th Dec., Mississippi on the 9th January, Florida on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th ; and there is scarcely a doubt that others will soon follow. Several of them have seized upon the forts and other public property within their limits, and the first named is in open, armed rebellion, and has even fired into vessels sent to Charleston harbor by order of the Federal Government. Thus far the wisdom of Congress has failed to devise anything that seemed at all calculated to satisfy the Secessionists. Every plan of adjustment has, we believe, been contemptuously rejected by them, and every step taken to conciliate them appears to have but complicated and embarrassed, instead of helping to settle the difficulty. The lenient course pursued by the President has been regarded by them as an acknowledgment on the part of the Government that it was too weak to enforce its laws and protect the public property. In short, it looks as if the Secessionists desire no adjustment, and are determined to go out of the Upion, without regard to consequences.

As these facts force themselves upon the public mind, every good citizen is anxiously inquiring, "what shall we do to be saved" as a nation, but as yet no, one has been able to give an answer that is received with any considerable degree of confidence. Some of the Breckinridge Democracy, it is true, are continually advising, as a remedy, that the Republicans shall "retrace their steps," from whence is not clearly set forth. We believe that of any man in it; we believe we are actuated by fully as patriotic motives; we are hle arrangement that will settle the present difficulties; but it is asking entirely too much to require the Republicans to give up all they leading spirits of the South Carolina Convention hold that it is not the election of Mr. Linslave law, which constitute their grievances, but declare the real cause to date back as far as 1833. Taking, then, all the circumstances and facts together, it seems scarcely possible that anything short of a firm, unyielding exercise of the power at the command of the General Government, will check the Disunion movement, and that, too, might fail. We are not without hope, however, that something may yet be done. Indeed, the speech of Mr. Seward, delivered in the U.S. Senate on last Saturday, it is thought will induce the Southern States that are still loyal to the Union to make a strenous effort to counteract the rash and precipitate measures of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. If we fare mistaken in this expectation, the only course left the people of the North to pursue, will be, to plant themselves firmly upon the immutable principles of Justice and Right, and leave the consequences to HIM who shapes and controls the destinies of all nations.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS. BURLINGAME, OBAGE COUNTY, KANSAS, (December 26th, 1860

EDITOR RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL :- Dear Sir : 1 vish to occupy a small space in your paper, while I attempt to give your readers a sketch of the condition, and want of provisions in Kansas. I shall base this upon my own experience; the truth of which will apply to hundreds and thousands of the citizens of this unfortunate territory. In April I commenced preparing my corn ground, applying myself with great care and vigor. The ground was very dry, having had no rain and very little snow all winter, but expected the usual rains in May and June. About the 10th of May I planted my corn. It was in the ground three weeks, when a light rain fell-just enough to make the corn germinate and come up about the 1st of June. I cultivated it when it was large enough. Every two or three weeks we had a little rain, wetting the ground at most two and a half inches. The corn tasseled, when about two and a half feet in hight. Potatoes also were planted, and came up after a ong time. Buckwheat was sowed, but nearly all was burnt up by the sun; a few late rains, however, revived it, and it grew to the hight of from 8 to 12 inches, but when in full bloom the frosts killed it. So you see that corn, potatoes, beans, buckwheat, and everything of the vegetable kind, is an entire failure. Eight oushels of wheat that I sowed in the fall of 1859, grew fine, but was entirely killed before spring. I had hogs enough for my own use. fed them while my old corn lasted, and about the time it was all the hog drovers came in from Illinois, and I sold seven large hogs for \$18, which was only one third their usual value. I kept a few pigs, thinking to keep them over winter, but they are now lying on a pile, having starved to death. The weather has been remarkably pleasant until within the last week. It is now very cold and we have the first snow, which is four inches deep. Cattle have done very well. The prairie grass is vey short, was dried on the stalk before it was froze, and the cattle eat it with considerable relish ; but now they cannot find it, and if the snow should remain for a month or two they will get very poor, and likely starve. I have commenced on my last little store of fodder, and when that is done I know not what to do. There has been no rain for eighteen months now, to start the streams, and they have all gone dry in consequence. Stock water is hard to find, and in many cases cattle have to be watered out of wells.

I am a Pennsylvanian, have served a time in the lumbering business, have went down the Susquehanna with a merry crew of raftsmen, and I remember well the luxuries I used to enjoy. Not being content, I made my way to the far west. Nearly six years have passed away since I first set my foot on the virgin soil of Kansas. I came here to procure myself a home. I have worked hard and suffered much, and my hopes and expectations have been in a degree blighted, but I am happy to say I am a rich man. 1 have good health and common sense, a little to eat and a little to wear, but when I count and find that there are yet seven months before we can raise anything to subsist on, it makes me feel a little queer in the absence of money and labor, and a wife and three children to support. Kansas has suffered severely from drouth ;

in a great measure on our benevolent triends in the States, whether we shall be aided or whether we shall be left to perish. I willing also to accede to any fair and honora- have always felt too dignified to beg. I have waited till the last moment, hoping that something in the train of Providence would pass by, so that we might procure enough to live on until we could raise another crop. I have have contended for, when Goy. Hicks, of Ma- laid off all reluctance, having confidence that ryland, states in his recent address that the this will be published and read by many good and benevolent men, who are able and willing to send a little money direct to me. Bills of any kind can be sent by letter. Your money coln and the non-enforcement of the fugitive comes direct into the hands of a man who has a higher motive than to apply it to his own use, while his neighbor is in want. Provisions and clothing can be bought within one hundred miles. Atchison City, 80 or 90 miles from here, is where the railroad terminates.

everybody ought to be satisfied. We have no doubt of it. But we fancy that those who expect to see a universal acquiescence in an impudent proposition such as this is are very likely to be disappointed.

The President states, in conclusion, that various forts and arsenals belonging to the Uuied States have been seized, and are now held by armed forces of the Seceding States. He makes also an attempt to justify his base neglect to furnish re-enforcements to Major Anderson. His defense is that "distinguished, upright gentlemen" assured him that South Carolina meditated no violence-that, although she had seceded from the Union, declared herself independent, and hoisted the Palmetto flag, she meant nothing by it. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Buchanan that it was neither wise, nor patriotic, nor manly for him, in his position, to take advice or assurances from traitors-from men even then in open rebellion. Not only, however, did he take counsel of, and give his confidence to traitors, but he scoffed and spurned the prayers and entreaties of true patriots like Gen. Scott and Mr. Cass, who urged him not to leave a scanty and gallant garrison to the mercy of infuriated rebels.

Nothing, as the President himself now admits, but the prompt action of Major Anderson saved that garrison from destruction. Fort Monitrie could-not have been held for 48 hours against an attack, and the President knew it; and yet, with an army and navy at his command, with a hundred thousand volunteers ready to rise at a day's notice on his call to arms, he truckled and tampered with rebellion, until almost in defiance of orders a gallant soldier was compelled to save his little force by abandoning a fortress of the United States to a South Carolina mob. Scarcely any transaction in our history reflects so much disgrace on the Government as the cowardly neglect of duty in regard to the forts at Charleston Harbor. That anything has even at this hours been done to assert the rights and uphold the dignity of the United States, is due not to Mr. Buchanan, but to Gen. Scott and Mr. Holt. The cowardice and imbecility of the President have given a great stimulus to treason. Had the rebellion been promptly and vigorously met at the outset, it would never have reached its present dimensions .- N. Y. Tribune.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Senator SEWARD delivered his speech in the Senate to-day on the state of the Union. The galleries were crowded to overflowing, and the distinguished gentleman was listened to with the utmost interest and attention by Senators and spectators. He commences his speech by avowing his adherence to the Union in its integrity ; with his country, his State, or without either, as they may determine ; in every event, whether of peace or war; with every consequence, whether of honor or dishonor, life or death. After rehearsing what courses will not save the Union, he desires a truce, at least, during the debate on the Union. It cannot be saved by proving secession illegal or unconstitutional; nor can anything be gained by discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce States. If disunion is to go on, this question will give place to the more practical one, whether the many seceding States shall coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in a disour heart throbs as strongly for the Union as her people are reduced to starvation, and it olution. He argues against the folly of separation, its effect upon the standing of the U nited States among the naitions of the world, the difficulties a new Southern Confederacy would encounter in forming treaties, and liable at any time to become the prey of stronger powers. In summing up his arguments, he states : Firstly-That while prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress so as not to compel private persons to assist in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and to prevent freemen from being, by abuse of the law, carried into slavery, I agree that all State laws controvening the Constitution or any law of Congress, ought to be repealed. Secondly-Domestic slavery existing in any State is wisely left by the Constitution exclusively to the care, management and disposition of that State. I would not alter the Constitution in that respect, if in my power. I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution declaring that It shall not, by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any State. Thirdly-While I think Congress has exclusive authority to legislate for the Territories, and while I certainly shall never directly or indirectly give my vote to establish, or sanction slavery in the territories, yet the question with regard to what constitutional laws shall be passed in regard to the Territories, to be commences by alluding to his Annual Message determined on practical ground. If Kansas were admitted under the Wyandotte Contitution, I could vote to organize the organization and admission of the remaining States, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary into several convenient States, if such reservation could be constitutionally made; but if the measure were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely : that when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended. bellion with a rapidity never before known in and the angry excitements of the hour subsided then, say one, two or three years hence. I would cheerfully advise a convention of the people to decide whether any and what amendments of the organic national law shall be Fourth-I am ready now, as heretofore, to vote for laws to prevent mutual invasions of States. Fifth-I remain constant in favor of two Pacific Railways-one to connect the ports around the mouths of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the Lakes with the harbors on our western cost. He concluded with the expression of an unshaken faith in the Constitution and the Union. He feels sure that the hour has not come for this nation to fall. Its people are not preverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as dissolution. This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind was manifestly designed by Him who appoints the seasons, and prescribes the duties of States and empires. No, sir ; if cast down to-day by faction, it would riae again and re-appear in all its majestic proportions to-morrow. Woe ! woe ! to the man that meanly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue and endure, and men in after times shall declare that this generation which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked for damages surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty, justice and humanity. The guns of Fort Moultrie will be of little service to the secessionists. It is known that Major Anderson, before he left the fort, had given orders to tar the guns; inside and outside, and then set fire to the whole. Those few persons who remained behind had further orders to pour on the guns, as soon as red-hot, cold waiter. This order was also strictly carried out, and the guns are now full of cracks, some of them imperceptible, and cannot be therefore, you may depend that t

SUMMARY OF NEWS. MR. BUCHANAN AND THE BATTLE SNAKE COM-MISSIONERS.

Much comment has been excited by the revlation in the President's letter to the South Carolina Commissioners, that the last verbal instructions from the Secretary of War to Maonel Butler, were not brought to the President's notice until the 21st, ten days after. These orders were the most important issued. and were intended to tie Major Anderson's hands, by allowing him discretion in a contingency not expected, but which did occur, for Mr. Floyd with direct complicity, and proves that he was willing to sacrifice Major Anderson and his little band, to aid the traitors. The very means Mr. Floyd employed to further his designs, have turned out the most destructive for that purpose, and seem almost providential. He removed Colonel Gardiner, an Eastern man, from the command of the forts, because a party of soldiers were compelled by the populace to return ammunition they were removing from the arsenal in the city to Fort Moultrie, under his orders, at the beginning of this rebellion. Major Anderson was substituted, being a Kentuckian, and because he was supposed to have Southern partialities. He proved himself incapable of treachery, and Mr. Floyd, instead of finding an instrument, caught a Tartar.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at N. York, during the night of the 11th on her return from the unsuccessful attempt to re-inforce Fort Sumter. She brings back the troops destined for the relief of the fort. The report from Charleston was correct in relation to two of the balls fired at her taking effect. One struck her on the bow, and the second on the starboard quarter, between the smoke-stack and the engine beam. No person was hurt. She struck on the bar twice in coming out. At night, steamers were seen coming out of the harbor, supposed to be in pursuit. The same night she spoke the ship Emily St. Pierre, from Liverpool to Charleston, and refused admittance in consequence of the American flag being displayed. When leaving Charleston harbor, the Star of the West received zeveral parting shots from the battery on Morris feeling on board now is to return to Charleston, with proper means of defence, and effect a landing at all hazards.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

The following resignations have taken place in the Cabinet since the secession crisis has assumed any considerable consequence, viz : Hon. Lewis Cass, Sec. of State; Hon. Howell Cobb, Sec. of Treasury ; Hon. John B. Floyd, | together there were seventeen shots fired, but Sec. of War; Hon. Jacob Thompson, Sec. of only two took effect. Interior; Hon. P. F. Thomas, Sec. of Treasury ; the latter succeeded Mr. Cobb. The Cabinet, as reconstructed, is as follows : Sec. of State, Mr. Black of Penn'a ; Sec. of Treasury, Mr. Dix of New York ; Sec. of Navy, Mr. Toucey of Connecticut ; Sec. of War, Mr. Holt of Kentucky (acting); Sec. of Interior, Vacant ; Postmaster-General, Mr. Holt of Kentucky; Att'y General, Mr. Stanton, District Columbia. The members now in the Cabinet are a unit on the present political questions, all those claiming the right of accession having retired. MARYLAND.

Senator Pearce has yielded to the outside

ger, has arrived at Washington, and it is reported that the garrison at Fort Sumter is not in need of re-enforcements.

THE CONSTITUTION NEWSPAPER.

The President has made a formal order, di recting the heads of the various departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage jor Anderson at Fort Moultrie, on the 11th of from the Constitution newspaper. The imme-December, which were communicated by Col- diste cause of this action is supposed to be the censures of that journal regarding the sending of troops to Charleston.

MAINE UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Ex-Governor Morrill of Maine was on Tues day last elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his full justification. The evidence convicts Mr. Hamlin, the Vice-President elect. He received the unanimous vote of the Senate, and had a majority of 101 in the House.

CALIFORNIA FOR THE UNION. From California, we have the gratifying intelligence that the Union will find none but friends and supporters on the Pacific coast. Even if secession succeeds in the South, California will adhere to the North and West.

CONSPIRATORS IN WASHINGTON. There is said to be a military organization of conspirators at Washington to the number of 500, whose object is to aid in the seizure of the Capitol by the slaveholders.

THE LOUISIANA FORTS. Armed bands from New Oileans have taken ossession of the United States forts in Lou. Isiana, and the Arsenal at Baton Rouge.

RUSSELL BAILED OUT. Mr. Russell, the mail contractor was bailed out on Wednesday of last week. His bail having been reduced to \$100,000.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON. The Star of the West Fired Into.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAJOR AN DERSON AND GOV. PICKENS.

A SPECIAL MESSENGER SENT TO WASHINGTON.

The arrival of the steamer Star of the West, with 250 men on board, created intense excitement on the 9th inst. at Charleston. The vessel rounded the point, took the ship channel inside of the bar, and proceeded straight forward until she was opposite Morris' Island, Island, and they all fell short. The general three-quarters of a mile from the battery, when a ball was fired athwart her bows. The Star of the West displayed the star and stripes, and as soon as it was unfurled a succession of heavy shots was fired. One or two shots taking effect, her captain ran the steamer back into the ocean out of range of the guns. Al-

> CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861. About 11 o'clock this morning, a boat from Fort Sumter, bearing Lieut. Hall with a white flag, approached the city. Lieut. Hall had an interview with Gov. Pickens, and was afterward escorted to his boat, and re-embarked for Fort Sumter. The communication from Major Anderson is as follows :

"To his Excellency the Gov. of South Carotina: "SIR : Two of your batteries fired this mor-

ning on an unarmed vessel, bearing the flag of

HOME PROSPECTS

From the Scientific American of Jan. 19 Our present number shows that we have

brought out the big gun, and that we have get upon the stocks iron plated frigates of war soon to be in readiness for sanguinary confic upon the high seas. We have not yet reach. ed those "last days" spoken of by the good old prophet Isaiah, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountain, when He shall fudge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks ; nation shall not life up sword against nation, neithe shall they learn war any more." For fifteen years past we have had extensive correspon dence with mechanics and manufacturers throughout all the States, and we have yet to learn that the predictions of the inspired prophet have even an incipient realization on this or any other continent. We know not of an instance where a single rusty old sword has been beaten into a' plowshare, but we true heard it announced that even the weather, beaten muskets of our distinguished fellow citizen, George Law, have at last found a ready sale. Amidst the general dullness of train and finance, the forges of Mars are blazing away with unwonted fury, and even "strang fire" is issuing forth from their smoky ember. Dragon's teeth have suddenly spring up armed men, and we can almost hear shout, the shock, the groan of war." The then, is the ugly side of the question, and before using our big gun to pour broadsides from our iron frigates, we will stop to think

the matter over a little more seriously. The old adage says that, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and this is as true now as it ever was. If our readers suppose that the "rumors of wars" which now fill th country have destroyed all trade, enterprise and business prospects, they are roundly mistaken. The printers of daily newspapers have all that they can possibly do to supply the immense editions for which the public anyiously calls. The want of a new invention by which papers can be more quickly thrown of was never more sensibly felt than to-day. W are told that the fire-arms and gunpowde manufacturers are overcrowded with orders and, in some instances, are employing double sets of hands and running their works day and night. Colt's great establishment, at Harris Conn., is said to be flourishing to an astor ing extent. We hear of the farming out fthat concern to neighboring machine stopped one job involving forge work for seven thousand arms. We are also told that the Ne England wagon manufacturers have received large orders for baggage and transport wagons; this will also give employm many. There is an immense demand, so hear, for rubber clothing, coats, pants, ho knapsacks, buckets, tenfs, blankets, spress and every conceivable article required for the use. All the above goods are, at the presen issue, cash articles.

Several of the States have appropriated large sums amounting to millions of dollars in the aggregate, for arms and munitions of war Nearly all of this money will necessarily go to our mechanics and inventors, and keep thousands of them busy through the winter. The influx of money is very great at the present time. Nearly every steamer from Europe brings us half a million or a million. Or steamer, the Persia, from Liverpool, arrived

U. S. SENATOR .- On Tuesday, Jan. 8th, the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in joint convention and, on first ballot, clected EDGAR COWAN, Esq., as U. S. Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Bigler. The vote stood thus :-

Edgar Cowan, Republican, - . 98

Henry D. Foster, Democrat, - - 35 Mr. Cowan is a native and resident of Westmoreland county. His political antecedents are good, he having been an old line Whig whilst that party was in existence, and since its disruption has acted uniformly against the miscalled Democracy. The Pittsburgh Gazette, in speaking of Mr. Cowan, says he "is a man of middle age, gigantic in stature and gigantic in intellect ; bold, eloquent, forcible and logical as a public speaker; untried in public life, but possessing all the elements of a true statesman; of gentlemanly address and popular manners; well rooted and grounded in the Republican faith, and with backbone enough for a dozen Senators. He will make his mark in the Senate, and Pennsylvania will have no reason to regret that she has conferred so great an honor upon him."

Mr. Gordon, one of our members of the Legislature, on the 12th inst., offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 50 yeas to 26 nays :

Resolved, That we affirm the doctrines of the Chicago platform as expressing the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania, and that we have no reason to ignore it.

the same night with dispatches from Major where he has concentrated his men, and that stitutions protection below that line, ought to | fired off without danger of bursting. The L. W. Hall, State Senator, and Messrs. Gorthree hundred Alabamians have gone from Anderson to the President of the United receive universal approbation." That is to South Carolinians probably are aware of that Mobile to make an attack upon him. don and Lawrence of the House, will accept say, if the opponents of Slavery extension will utterly renounce their principles, give up f Pike township, Clearfield county, deceased The account of John Graham, jr., and James P Nelson, Administrators of the goods and chattels which were of John Graham, senr., late of Brad-ford township, Clearfield county, deceased. JAMES WRIGLEY, Register, states. FROM CHARLESTON AND FORT SUMTER. our thanks for documentary tavors received. will let Major Anderson's forsaken guns alone. Lieut. Talbott goes to Washington for fur-Late advices from Charleston report that all they have been contending for during the the excitement there had somewhat abated, in ther instructions from the President. A party Many beautiful women, while walking in It is said that Secretary Floyd issued anoth- past fifteen years, and acquiesce not only in er million of acceptances beside the amount the extension but in the perpetual protection the street, seem very angry if they are gazed already known to the public. of Slavery in all Territory South of 36 30, at, and sadly disappointed if they are not. already known to the public, Clearfield, Pa., December 5, 1860.

Thus, 1 have tried to tell you a little about Kansas and her suffering people, yet there may be some that will not be satisfied with this statement. It is nevertheless true, and 1 hope you will do something for us; and whatever that may be, I pray it will be done soon. Direct all communications to the undersign-

d at Burlingame P. O., Osage Co., Kansas. DAVID HOOVER. Respectfully yours,

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Buchanan's Special Message, which the country has anxiously expecting for several days, was sent to Congress on the 9th. It in December last, and to the explanations given in that document of the causes of the Pro Slavery rebellion, and also to its recommendations of remedies for the disturbed state of the country, which, absurd and offensive as they were, the President declares he still adheres to, though he judiciously refrains from repeating them.

He states that the imports of the country have fallen off since the beginning of the reour history except in time of war, and proceeds to sketch an alarming picture of the consequent distress of the laboring classes and the immense losses sustained by capitalists. We need scarcely say that the condition of made. things described by the President, so far as his description applies to the North, exists only in the heated imaginations of the Southern rebels, who, according to the latest accounts, are striving to find conclusion for their own misfortunes in the supposition that the Free States are on the verge of bankruptcy and starvation. The President has been misinformed, and his misstatement can only have the effect to strengthen the prevalent Southern delusion.

Repeating his former declaration that there s no such thing as the right of secession, and that he must exert the military force at his command to protect the property of the United States, the President declares that we are in the midst of a great revolution, and that Congress alone is competent to deal with so serious a crisis.

The most lamentable feature of the case he declares to be that the secession movement is based on misspprehension of the motives and feelings of the Northern States. To this misapprehension, no man has contributed more than Mr. Buchanan. In all his Messages to Congress, since he entered the Presidential office, he has elaborately and most grossly misrepresented the opinions and designs of the party now dominant in the Free States, and there can be little doubt that to the calumnies on the Republicans so widely and perseveringly disseminated by him and his political associates at the South is to be mainly attributed the frantic excitement now raging

Mr. Buchanan next very coolly remarks that States Government both in going and return-We do not believe that anything in our politicommander of the U.S. troops at Pensacola, 'a proposition to Compromise by letting the cal condition demands concessions on our part. imitating Major Anderson, has abandoned all North have exclusive control of the Territory Lieutenant T. Talbott left Charleston late the forts in the harbor except Fort Pickens, above a certain line, and to give Southern in-Hon. Chapin Hall, our Member of Congress,

pressure, and united in a request for convening the Legislature of Maryland. Governor Hicks still resists this scheme, which has for its moving inspiration a purpose to make her an instrument of the disunion conspiracy, and of a revolutionary attempt to establish a Provisional Government on the 4th of March for a Southern Confederacy. While Maryland refuses to join the plot, it has no hope of success. Hence, every effort is directed there, but with no intention of allowing her any influence in the movement, if the traitors should succeed in inaugurating it. The whole programme of the rovolutionists is constructed on a Mexican model, and only needs a pronunciamiento to be complete, which Mr. Wigfal will probably issue before long.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN CHARLESTON.

The terrorism which prevails at Charleston has driven away some of the most substantial people who transacted business there. Two recent instances are known of large money contributions being demanded, with strong intimations that if not answered, they would be compelled. The assessments were paid, and the parties removed their families. Squads of "Minute Men" call at private houses, compel the family to prepare them a meal, and before leaving perhaps demand a fee of \$5 or \$10 to the man. Provisions are scarce and high, and two thousand soldiers thrown into the city, with Northern communication cut off, as it now is, would make a famine in thirty days, so short is the supply. Yet they pretend to desire war.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were amended by his consent on Wednesday last (9th) on motion of his colleague, so as to provide that all territory below the Missouri line, and all hereafter acquired, shall be devoted to Slavery. In this shape, a determined effort is about to be made to drive them through and have them presented to the people for a popular vote. After this is done, the Revolutionists will probably withdraw, take a warlike position, and wait to see if it does bring the North to the succumbing point. If it don't, there will then be plenty of time for them to succumb themselves. But they expect the North to come down.

FORTS SEIZED BY THE SECESSIONISTS. The following named forts have thus far been seized, by order of the Governors of the States which they are respectively located, and are now in possession of the secessionists : Forts Pulaski and Jackson, Savannah, Ga.; forts Morgan and Gaines, Mobile, Alabama; forts Macon, Beaufort, and Caswell, Oak Island, N. C.; forts Moultrie and Pinckney, Charleston, C.; forts St. Philip, Jackson, and Pike, Louisiana. These forts mount 935 guns, which cost \$777,248; and the forts cost \$4,925,089. Total cost of the above eleven fortifications and armaments, \$5,702,337.

MARINES AT FORT M'HENRY.

Fort M'Henry at Baltimore was on Wednesday last occupied by a company of 40 United States marines, enough to hold it against a sudden assault by a mob. Pensacola, Key West, and the forts of Hampton Roads are States troops for the South

A FORCE BILL TO BE PASSED.

The House will meet the responsibility thrown upon it by the President by adopting. at the first opportunity, the force bill recently reported from the Committee on the Judiciary by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. It will then remain for the Senate and Mr. Buchanan to do their parts towards providing for the enforcement of the law.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, TO BE ATTACKED. A dispatch from Charleston states that the

Government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, I cannot but think this a hostile act committed without your sanction or anthority. Under that hope I refrain from opening a fire on your batteries. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to ask whether the above-mentioned act-one which, I believe, without parallel in the history of our country, or any other civilized Government-was committed in obedience to your instructions, and notify you, if it is not dis-claimed, that I regard it as an act of war. And I shall not after reasonable time for the return of my messenger, permit any vessel to pass within the range of the guns of my fort. In order to save, as far as it is in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you will take due notification of my decision for the good of all concerned. Hoping, however, your answer may justify a further continance of forbearance on my part. I remain, respectfully,

ROBERT ANDERSON." Governor Pickens, after stating the position

f South Carolina to the United States, says that any attempt to send United States troops into Charleston harbor to re-enforce the forts would be regarded as an act of hostility, and in conclusion adds that any attempt to re-enforce the troops at Fort Sumter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of South Carolina-which Major Anderson abandoned after spiking the cannon and doing other damage-cannot but be regarded by the authorities of the State as indicative of auy other purpose than the coercion of the State by the armed force of the Government. Special agents, therefore, have been off the Bar to warn approaching vessels, armed and unarmed, having troops to re-enforce Fort Snmter aboard not to enter the harbor. Special orders have been given the commanders at the forts not to fire on such vessels until a shot across their bows should warn them of the prohibition of the State. Under these circumstances, the Star of the West, it is understood, this morning attempted to enter the harbor with troops, after having been notified she could not enter, and consequently she was fired into. The act is perfectly justified by me. In regard to your threat about vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary for me to say you must be the judge of your responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the authorities of the State ; and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or be reconciled with any other purpose than that of your Government imposing on the State the condition of a F. W. PICKENS. conquered province.

SECOND COMMUNICATION FROM MAJ. ANDERSON. To His Excellency Gov. Pickens.

Sin : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and say, that under the circumstances, I have deemed it proper to refer the whole matter to my Government, and intend deferring the course I indicated in my note this morning until the arnow secure, and a steamer was to leave Bos- rival from Washington of such instructions as ton on Thursday last with additional United I may receive. I have the honor also to express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in the way, and that you will do me the favor of giving every facility for the departure and return of the bearer Lieut. T. Talbott, who is directed to make the journey. ROBERT ANDERSON.

> Gov. Pickens immediately granted the permission desired, and directed Lieut. Talbott to have every facility and courtesy extended to him as bearer of dispatches to the United

a few days ago, with three millions. From California the regular supply is from one to two millions monthly. Meantime, at New York, there are, in our banks and savings institutions, \$32,000,000 in specie on hand. and the prices of stocks have, of late, much advanced. Tennnessee, North Carolina, Mis souri, and some other State stocks, have inproved very sensibly since the 18th of Decenber. Illinois Central Railroad stocks, which stood, Dec. 7, at 51, sold January 8d for 791 an advance of 281 per cent. New York Stat 6 per cent stocks. New Loan, still remain a bove par, the latest quotation being 104. reference to the cotton crop of the Souther States, we understand that the shipments from some of the seaports are very large. At the West, large orders for grain are reported. accompanied by the gold. Red Western wheat has risen, within a short time, from \$1.08 per bushel to \$1.371. The panic, or "hard times," that our people passed through three winter ago appears to have had the effect of preparin them for a similar contingency in the future We notice that the savings banks of the single state of Massachusetts, contain deposits to the amount of almost fifty millions of dollars. These deposits are on interest, and consist, almost wholly, of the earnings of mechanics and other working classes. As the total population of that State is only 1,831,499 souls it will be seen that the financial condition of that great mechanical and manufacturing State 14 extremely good. This desirable state of things doubtless exists, in a proportionate degree, in many, if not all of the other States. By the recent treaty of peace, ratified between China and the Anglo-French allies, that immense empire is now at peace with the world. The previously signed treaty between China and the United States is therefore now brought into practical operation, thus opening to our people an immense and highly profitable matket for all kinds of American manufactures. The House of Representatives has lately passed a bill for the construction of two great lines of railroads-a northern and a southern route -from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ! It is expected that the bill will shortly pass the Senate and become a law. The construction of these railroads will form one of the most gigantic enterprises of the day, will give occupation to hundreds of thousands of workmen and engineers, and will impart a permanent stimulus to every description of business. The Homestean Bill, which has just become the law of the land, gives every mun a farm for almost nothing, provided he will go West and cultivate it. We have thrown together these few items in order that our readers may see that, notwithstanding the political troubles which now brood over the country, our condition, in a financial and industrial point of view, is better than in 1857. With such abundant resources at command,

and with our political difficulties composed. a thrill of joy would sweep over our whole land, and start into new life the wheels of commerce and manufacturing industry.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.-Notice is here by given, that the following account's have been examined and passed by me, and remain of record in this office for the inspection of hel legatees, creditors, and all others in any other wa interested, and will be presented to the next of phans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, commencing on the Second Monday of January, 1861, for confirmation and allowance:

The final account of John Macmanus, Admin istrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, rights and credits which were of George Johns-ton. jr., late of Bell tp, Clearfield county, dec'd The partial account of Brenson Davis, Admin istrator of the estate of Thomas C. Davis, late o.

the Borough of Lumber-City, deceased. The final account of Charlotta Weber, Admini tratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Wm. Weber, late of Brady tp, dec'd. The Administration account of Wm. A Bloom, Administrator of the estate of John S. Curry, late