The Herald.

CARLISTE, PA. Friday, December 14, 1860.

TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL HAWS OF PENNSYLVA-KIA-by Wm. T. Haines Esq. Published by E. F. James, Westchester, Pa .- Every Farmer and Business man should have a copy of this work as it embraces a vast amount of legal information especially useful and interesting to Justices of the Peace, Constables, Supervisors, Assessors, and other township officers, carefully compiled from the acts of Assembly It is handsomely printed and put in substantia law binding. Those who want to see the general scope of the work, are referred to the advertisement, which will appear in our next.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE. . The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 5th inst. Gov. Pollock was elected President of the Colloge, and Messrs W. W. Hays of Harrisburg, and John Hall of Washington county, were appointed secretaries. E. Reed Meyer, was elected as a substitute for Mr. Mercur, who was detained at home by indisposition. The Electors then proceeded to ballot, and the Tellers reported that twenty-seven votes had

the United States. David Taggart was appointed Messenger, to carry the Electoral vote to the President of the Senate, at Washington, and Henry Bumm, to be the bearer to the Judge of the District Court at Philadelphia. The college then closed up the business of the meeting and adjourned eine die.

been cast for Abraham Lincoln for President,

and Hannibal Hamlin, as Vice President of

STATE FINANCES .- An advance copy of the ·Auditor General's report to the Harrisburg Telegraph, shows that \$674,629,03, have been applied to the payment of the State debt, during the past year, and the balance of available funds in the State Treaury, Nov. 30 1860 amounted to \$681,433 08. The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st day of December 1859, to the 30th day of November 1860 c-inclusive, amounted to \$3,479,257,30. The payments for the same period, including payment on account of State debt, amount to \$3,637,147 32.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congress commenced its pressent session on Monday the 3d inst. After the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of each House was ready to hear any communication he might be pleased to transmit, they adjourned until Tuesday.

On Tuesday, the Message was delivered to both Houses at 12 o'clock. After the reading of it, in the Senate, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina; made a strong secession speech .-Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, replied, in opposition to Mr. Clingman and in behalf of the

In the House, on the motion of Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, to refer that part of the President's Message, relating to the grievances of the Southern States, to a Solect Committee, several members of Southern States, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida, declined voting on the ground, that their States had already falled Conventions to settle the

In the Sengte, on Tuesday, Mr. Hale, of N. Hampshire, moved to reconsider the vote by which 10,000 copies of the President's Message were ordered to be printed, and made it the occasion of a very impolitic speech on the present crisis. It was at once a violation of good taste and sound policy, and was listened to with regret by his own friends. He was followed by some of the Southern Senators, who upheld the secession movement.

Mr. Iverson was particularly intemperate in his remarks. Alluding to the clog in the way of secession in the person of Gov. Houston, of Texas, Mr. I. said that if he (Houston) "will not yield to public sentiment, some Texan Brutus may arrive to rid his country of this heary headed traitor.'

In the House, on Thursday, Dec. 6, after the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Speaker Pennington announced the appointment of the special committee under Mr. Boteler's resolution passed on Tuesday, to consider the questions connected with the perfloadingondition of the country.

The following members compose the Com-

mittee: Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Chairman.
Wilson, Va.
Winslow, N. O.
Boyce, S. C.
Love, Ga.
or Davis, Md.
Whiteley, Del.
Whiteley, Del.
Whiteley, Del.
Wordli, Vt.
Worrill, Vt.
Whom Ind.
Will Taylor, La.
Will Taylor, La.
Will Taylor, La.
Will Taylor, La.
Will Taylor, La. John S. Wilson, Va. Warren Winslow, N. C. Win, W. Boyce, S. C. Poter E. Lovo, Gin. H. Winter Davis, Md. Win, G. Whiteley, Del. J. L. N. Straben, N. J. John S. Morrill, V. Win, M. Dinn, Ind. Rouben Davis, Miss. George Houston, Als. Thos. A. R. Nelson, Tenn. Miles Taylor, La: William Kellog, III Freeman M. Morse, Maino. Albert Huct, Ark. George S. Hawkins, Fls. C.C. Washburn, Wis. John C. Burch, Cal. George Houston, Ala. John S. Phelps, Mo. Wmy A. Howard, Mich. A. J. Haultton, Texas. Famuel R. Curtis, Iowa. William Windom, Minn.

Mr. Hawkins, (Dem.) of Florida, asked to De excused from serving on the committee, as he would be but an inefficient member, and could not act in harmony with the others. Mr. Cochrane, (Dem.) of New York, then rose and said that he regretted to hear the honorable member ask to be excused from serving; in times like these the country demands that its citizens should work for its perpetuity. Mr. Cochrane spoke for some minutes, and several times the audience in the galleries greeted with bursts of applause his conservative and Union sentiments. Before action could be taken on excusing Mr. Hawkins, a motion to adjourn prevailed. Both Houses adjourned over until Monday.

In the Senate, on Monday, Dec. 10 .- The resolution of Mr. Powell, referring that part of the President's Message relating to domestic affairs to a select committee, was taken up, and speeches were made by Green of Missouri, Davis of Mississippi, and others.

In the House .- The motion to excuse Mr. Hawkins of Florida, from serving on the select committee, was called up. The House refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins, by a vote of 101 to 95. Mr. H. declared that he would not serve. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, also asked to

WON'T PRAY YOR THE PRESIDENT .- The fact is noted that every Episcopal elergyman in Charleston, Sunday before last, omitted the usual prayer for the President of the United States.

This reminds us of a member of Dr. Wiley's church in Philadelphia, who refused to pray for his wife, because, as he said, " she was not one of the elect, and it was no use to waste prayers on her."

WELL CHARACTERIZED .- The N. Y. Evening Post's Washington cornespondent says:

"The Message was playfully but quite happily hit off by Mr. Seward, just after the reading, when some friends of the President asked him what he thought of it. 'I think,'-said the New York Senator, 'the President has conclusively proved two things: I. That no State and 2. That it is the President's duty to enforce the laws—unless somebody opposes

GEN. SIMON CAMERON.

There are many speculations affoat as to he men who are to form the cabinet of President Lincoln, and among others, we see the name of Gen. Simon Cameron, used in connection with the Post Office Department. If we look at Pennsylvania, with regard to her importance, as the second State of the Union, her population, her wealth, her intelligence, her proud position in the recent election, as the Banner State, she certainly presents strong claims to a cabinet officer; and in presenting her claims, we believe she can present no man, in all her broad domain, whose selection would give more satisfaction, than the distinguished enstor whose name heads this article.

Gen. Cameron was the choice of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency. It was a position secorded to him without question, as a merited tribute to liberal, statesman-like views, on questions of National as well as State policy; nergy and integrity in private life, and devoof the Chicago Convention fell upon another. no man yielded more gracefully than General | plan of compromise may yet be adopted, that Cameron, and no man labored more earnestly o secure the election of Mr. Lincoln. In ustice, therefore, to the State, to the party, and to Gen. Cameron himself, it is eminently right and proper, that he should be tendered seat, in the Cabinet of the new Adminis tration:

Personally, we have no acquaintance with Gen. Cameron. We do not know that he would accept the offer, if made. But, we do know, that he would bring to the Post Office, or Treasury Departments, as much energy and business tact, as any man in the country, The position he occupies in the Senate of the United States, commands the confidence of the people; and his appointment to a Cabinet of, ice, we feel assured, would be not only acceptable to the Union, but a fitting compliment o the great State, which he so ably represents in the councils of the Nation.

The Union Scutiment in Pennsylvania A complimentary dinner was given a few days ago, by some of the leading citizens of Philadelphia, to Col. A. K. McClure, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, as a mark of heir high appreciation of the talent and ability displayed by him, in conducting the recent political campaign. The dinner took place at the Continental Hotel, and was presided over by Morton McMichael Esq. Speeches were nade on the occasion, all breathing the spirit of union.

Col. Curtin, the Governor elect, in responto a complimentary toast said :

"Our chairman has truly said that this is no time to indulge in jubilation or exultation. It is a time which witnesses the triumph of principles; and no principle vindicated in the great political contest in which we have recently proved so signally victorious, will ever be deserted by the people of Pennsylvania.—[Applause.] With a spirit of brotherhood, with a fidelity to the past, with a hope for the future of Pennsylvania, let us concilate, let us deal bindle. but let us stand up like people deal kindly; but let us stand up like people worthy of the name of Pennsylvania, in de-fence of our rights. Our aim in the late conest was that the government should be liberalized, that there should be progress, develop-ment of wealth: and, most of all, that there should be protection to the languishing interests of the people of Pennsylvania. [Cheers.]

We have stood up manfully in the Intecontest for the glory of the State and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The law-making power of this State has never designedly placed upon our statute book laws to contravene or obstruct the execution.

laws to contravene or obstruct the execution of any act of the Federal Government; but if there be any statutes on our book which, in effect, do contravene, or conflict with any legislation of the National Government, or ob struct the execution of any law of the United States, upon being fully satisfied that such is the fact, let us repeal them. [Earnest and prolonged cheering.] Let us show to the South and North, and all the world, that while Penn-sylvania vindicates her own interests and this, she is faithful to the Union; and that the right of no State or man in the nation shall ever be interfered with, restricted or limited by any act of the people of Pennsylvania.

sought in any way to encroach upon the rights of sister States. I have said that she has been true to them; that she has sought to fulfil all the requirements of our great compact not merely as the law demands, not merely because it is so written in the bond; she has sought to do it fraternally and peacefully, as a tribute vania will be heard rising above the din of faction, declaring to every portion of the con-federacy, and to the world, that every State, North and South, must be true to the laws, true to the Union. [Prolonged cheering.]
I can speak confidently when I say that I know that Pennsylvania is not obnoxious to the charge of seeking to defeat in any way the faithful execution of the laws. It is charged that Pennsylvania has sought by her legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. I have the legislation to obstruct the rendition of slaves. looked carefully and in vain for such a legisla patriotism, and every dictate of our common brotherhood demand that it shall be crased.— [Cries of "good," and long continued applause.] We shall, with clean hands, demand of the South that they too shall be faithful to the laws believe, that if the honest convictions every Pennsylvanian were spoken, free from partisan considerations, free from that narrow, darks and the remainders believed to be impending and the rem contracted spirit which has characterized a edy deemed most adequate to avert them." partisan considerations, free from that narrow contracted spirit which has characterized contracted spirit which has characterized portion of our people, because they have a certain political faith—men who seem to insert the South by habitually misrepresenting was a great demonstration at the Company of the South by habitually misrepresenting the south by habitually misrepresent misr

last. [Loud cheering] South Carolina Legislature. A correspondent of the Baltimore American gives the following sketch of the manner of opening the sessions of the South Carolina

Legislature : "To give you a better idea of our daily pro ceedings, it would not be out of place for me to describe the manner of opening the Legis to describe the manner of opening the Legis-lature. In both branches the members sit-with their hats on. In the House, at the appointed hour, the Clerk, in his black silk robe, like the gown of an Episcopal clergyman, calls the roll. The Messenger, in front of the Speaker's room in the lobby, strikes his staff on the floor and cries out, make way for the Speaker. The arry is reported at the the Speaker. The cry is repeated at the door of the House, by the Doorkeeper, in a very loud tone of voice, accompanied with three heavy raps with his staff. The Speaker, clothed in a rich mazarine blue rope, and preceded by the Messenger with his staff in hand, marches up the aisle and takes his . Three raps with the gavel call the

House to order, the journal is read, and business is proceeded with ness is proceeded with.

The House itself presents an unusual appearance. The building in which the body meets is very old and inconvenient. The seats are old and bestrewed with papers.

The Missionalty Cause.—The Rev. Dr. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of the General Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in the Missionary Society, preached at Harrisburg on last Sabbath, in the M burg on last Sabbath, in behalf or the Missionary cause. Liberal contributions were made by the citizens.

UNION AND DISUNION. "

Public men, seem to be entirely at fault in providing a remedy to meet the present crisis. The public mind is filled with doubt and anxicty; a panio pervades all classes; even Consome plan of adjustment, have no reliable point on which to rally for the defence of the Union. Meanwhile, the Southern extremeists patriotism, and last, though not least, her are boldly carrying forward their plans for the overthrow of the Republic.

Below, we have given extracts from various points, so that our readers may note the progress of public sentiment, for and against the Union, but we can see nothing to indicate, the shape our public affairs may take, in tending to a final result.

The conference of Southern Senators, at Washington, on Saturday, resulted in nothing but an exchange of opinions. The declarations of those present, were to the effect, that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi alfd Florida, would follow the lead of South Carolina, and tion to public interests. But when the choice no present action, could arrest the movement. Others, however, are still hopeful that some will, at least, preserve the border States within the Union.

IMPORTANT PROM SOUTH CAROLINA .- Columbid, Dec. 5.—The House passed the bill to provide an armed military force without oposition. It authorizes the government to ca nto service ten thousand volunteers. It will e taken up in the Senate to morrow To morrow the election for delegates in the

Convention will take place. There is ne excitement whatever, but determination on the part of the people to carry the State out of the Union as soon as possible. The delegates will all be for immediate secession. all be for immediate secession.

The President's message is here. It does not create much remark. The people were prepared for the views expressed in relation to secession beforehand, and are taking such steps as they deem necessary to meet whatever

xigency may arrive. THE SENTIMENTS OF NEW ORLEANS .- New Orleans, Dec. 5.—A synopsis of the President's Message was received here to day. It is considered as not interfering with the right of secession, but does not cover the ground, and he remedy by constitutional amendment is

THE FEELING IN ALABAMA.—Montgomery, Dec. 5.—The Breekenridge electors met here to day and cast their votes.—Colonel Rhett was sent as messenger.

Mr. Yancey declines going as Commissioner
o South Carolina. He will be in the Con-

ention of this State at the time that the Commissioners are sent out. John Elmore will go as Commissioner to South Carolina. Judge Shorter will go to Georgia

Commissioners will be sent to all the States that hold Conventions.

Secassion Movement in Texas. - New Or cans. Dec. 4.-The citizens of Texas have been urged in a circular letter, signed by a number of gentlemen, to elect delegates to a Convention on the 8th of January, said Conention to assemble at the Capitol on the fourth Monday of the same mouth. The me appears to meet with popular sauction

THE GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA CON VENTIONS. - Charleston, Dec. 6. - The Georgia, Senate has rejected the bill calling a Conven-tion of Southern States This is received as an indication of the intention of Georgia to

ecede separately. The election for delegates to the South Carolina Convention was a quiet one. A very full vote was polled.

Charleston, Dec. 6. - Mr. Senator FLORIDA. Charleston, Dec. 6.—Mr. Senator Yulec, of Florida, has written a letter from Washington to the Legislature of that State. announcing that upon learning at any time of the determination of Florida to dissolve con-nection with the Northern States, he will promptly and joyously return home to support the banner of the State to which he owes al-

legiance.

Col. Blackburn, Federal Marshal for the Northern District of Florida, is closing up the business of his office, preparatory to resigning.
The secession feeling in Florida is quite as miversal as in South Carolina.

In the South Carolina Legislature, on the 5th inst., an exciting debate took place, on the organization of an army of 10,000 volun teers, as to the election of officers. Mr. Cunningham as the leader of the extreme party of the House, openly avowed his opposition to the democratic mode of the men electing their own officers. He considered the common sol-Colonel McClure, Chairman of the State dier as incapable of an elective choice. He and others of his party wage a bitter war ocracy, and in of fuith in the ability of the people to make proper choice in elections,

The tendencies of the Charleston clique, are towards a Dictatorship, or monarchial form of Government. As modified: the bill authorizes the companies to elect their own officers, and to brethern, and so she will do to the end.—
And in this great crisis the voice of Pennsylthe Governor, with the advice and concert of the Senate, appoints the General and Field officers.

"With the view, therefore, of arresting the to support your Constitution. I hesitate not to support your Constitution, I hesitate not to say, if there be (whether by design, or whether effect merely) aby statute upon your books which seek to prevent, or which will prevent, the faithful execution of any law, good faith, the faithful execution of any law execution of any law execution of any law e hands already uplifted for the piecemeal dis-memberment of our body politic, and to the dignity of the occasion, we venture to recommend the assembling, at an early day, of Convention or Congress of Delegates,

FROM NORTH CAROLINA. - Raleigh Dec. 4. flame the South by habitually misrepresenting their own brethern, by declaring that you, Hall last night. The hall was crowded and and I, and all of us are faithless to our obligations to the country—I say, if they would but express their honest convictions, they would declare that Pennsylvania sends greeting to all honest Union men of the South, and bids then he strong in hearf and purpose, for bids them he strong in heart and purpose, for the Pennsylvania will stand by the Union to the and asserting the duty of the State to demand her rights in the Union. Mr. Holden deelar-ed his fixed purpose to stand by the Union until the Constitution should be violated, and that in that event, the South should stand as a unit in defence of her constitutional rights. Mr. Miller and Mr. Vance also spoke in de-

fence of the Constitution and the Union. , Richmond, Dec .- Secretary Floyd writes to the Enquirer a communication in which he holds the right of secession, but says he would not favor the exercise of it until every means

has been employed to preserve the Union. INFLUENTIAL CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN Georgia.—The Savanah Republican, of the manded of Pennsylvania, and all that any thin inst., contains the official proceedings of Southern State could ask. It was passed at a mass meeting held in Greene county, Ga., the instance of the authorities of Maryland, called and directed by patriotic and distinguished citizens, whose names, says the Republican, will secure for the proceedings with the publican, will secure for the proceedings with the publican will secure for the proceedings with the publican proceedings with the publican will secure for the proceedings of Southern State could ask. It was passed at a mass meeting held in Greene county, Ga., the instance of the authorities of Maryland, citizens.

The Expression of Maryland are publican, with the instance of the authorities of Maryland, citizens. which they are connected "great respect and a careful consideration.

The Baltimore American says: "The proposition of the National Intelligen cer for a Convention of the Southern States suggested as we presume it to have been upon consultation with the leading conservative men of the South now assembled in Washington, tion, can be common about the property of the members are noisy and talkative, and with their hats on look more like a common political gathering than anything else.

Hon. John Forsyth, in his paper, the Mobile in haste, it will be repented at leisure.—He proceeds at some length to counsel modera-

A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, most probably the Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS, whose high professional character gress, to whom we must look, at present, for and thorough familiarity with the subject, no one will question, has furnished that paper, a history of Pennsylvania legislation on the subject of Fugitive Slaves. It is peculiarly interesting at this time, and we regret that we have only room for an abstract of it. He SAVS 1

Pennsylvania, in her legislation on the

subject of fugitive slaves, has never disre. garded that comity which usually preserves the peace of nations, nor wilfully departed from her constitutional obligations as a member of the Federal Union. She passed her act for the abolition of slavery in 1780. She had then renounced her allegiance to Great Britain, the articles of confederation had not been adopted, and she was a sovereign and independent Power. She had, therefore, the same right'to declare that fugitive slaves from other States and countries, found within her borders, should be free, as she had to give freedom to the children of slaves born' on her own soil. But slavery existed in all and while her own citizens held the opinion, and so declared, that slavery was inconsistent not only with their political professions, but also with their duty to God, they nevertheless introduced in their act for its abolition

the following section: the following section:

"XI. Provided always, and be it further enacted,
That this act, or anything in it contained, shall not
give any relief or shelper to any abscending or runaway
negro or mulatto slave or servant, who has absented
himself from his or herowner, master or mistress, residing in any other State or convolry, but such owner,
naster or mistress shall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave or servant, as he
might have had in case this act had not been made."

This was the law of Pennsylvania on the subject of fugitive slaves when the Federal Convention assembled in Philadelphia in 1787, to revise the articles of confederation. The essence of that very law was introduced by the Convention into the Constitution, and now forms the second section of the fourth article, as follows:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any jaw or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be discounted in the party to whom such service or labor was bedien."

It is a noteworthy fact that this section was adopted by the Convention without a dissenting voice.

In 1793, Congress passed a law to give effect to this Constitutional provision, by declaring that when a person held to labor, in of the case of any fugitive from labor, from one State, escaped to another, the owner, or any of the United States or Territories, unhis agent, was empowered to arrest him and | der the act of 1793, or grant any certificate take him before a Judge of the Circuit or or warrant for the removal of such fugitive, District Courts, or any Magistrate, and upon proof, &c., to receive a certificate, which was sufficient warrant for his removal. This act received the unanimous vote of

he l'ennsylvania delegation in Congress. In the case of Worthington vs. Preston, which arose under this act, Judge Washington, in his charge to the jury, pointel out two glaring defects in this law. 1. The magistrate had no authority to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive. - 2. The magistrate had no authority to commit the fugitive to prison. This was in October,

Legislature, in 1826, a deputation from the State of Maryland visited Harrisburg, and presented to Gov. Shulze a letter from Gov. Kent, of that State, the object of which is explained by the following copy:

IN COUNCIL. ARNAPOLIS, January 9th, 1820. SIR:—The immense losses sustained by the citizens of this State, by the abscending of their states, and the great difficulties experienced in recovering them, have been deemed of sufficient importance to induce the Levilletture to make a selemn appeal to the governments of those States in which the greatest portions of such tigitives are known togick refuge, for their aid in arresting this growing evil. For this purpose the bearers porced, Erokiel F. Chambers, Esp., a member of the Senton, and Archibald Lev and Robert H. Goldsberough, Evra. members of the House of Delegates, have been

herrof, 1795/11 f. Chambers, 1871. at 1871.

the and Archibald Lee and Robert H. Goldsborough, 15-17s. members of the Home of Delegates, have been appointed a joint committee to confor with the Legislature of Pennsylvania, upon the measures best calculated to-roundy the grievance so sensibly felt, and which I assure your Excellency is of very serious magnitude and general concern to all holders of slaves.

With the fullest confidence that the gentlemen, deputed upon this interesting hydrous will be received in the friendly and conciliatory splitting with the twice of the which there appointed, and with the disposition which model to entertained that your Excellency, as well as the Legislature of the State over which you precide, will feel to meet the views and accomplish the just purposes of their mission, we cannot doubt a successful issue.

With the highest consideration, I have the honor to your Excellency's most obedient humble servant, a lower of the property of the prop To his Excellency, J. Andrew Shulze, Governor, &c.

Gov. Shulze communicated this letter to the Legislature on the 2d of February, 1826. The Deputies were courteously received, and took their seats by invitation within the bar of the House. A committee was appointed on the same day to conter with them in relation to the object of their visit, and the result was the passage of "An Act to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the U. States relative to fugitives from labor; for the otection of free people of color, and to prevent kidnapping," approved the 25th March,

shall be appointed by the slaveholding States, in such number and in such a way as shall be deemed most expedient, for the purposes of mutual consultation in respect alike to the punishment of kidinapping. It conferred in the punishment of kidinapping is conferred to the punishment of kidinapping in the punishment of kidinapping. jurisdiction and authority upon all State judges, justices of the peace and aldermen, to issue warrants, directed to the sheriff or constable of the proper county or city, for the arrest of fugitive slaves, and made it their duty to issue such warrants, when applied

for under the act. It provided that a fugitive, when arrested, certificate, on satisfactory proof being given, tive slaves, except the repeal of the 6th secwas a sufficient warrant to the owner to re-

move such fugitive. time to get proof.

It imposed a penalty on any sheriff or constable, for neglect or refusal to comply of Congress of 1793.

manded of Pennsylvania, and all that any proach, in the estimation, at least, of her own

In 1837, Edward Prigg, a citizen of Maryland, acting as the agent of Mrs. Ashman, applied to a Justice of the Peace of York county, to arrest a negro woman, the slave of Mrs. Ashman. The warrant was issued, but the Justice refused to take further cognizance of it, on the ground that the act of 1826 prohibited him. Without complying with this act, Prigg carried the woman out of the State, and delivered her to Mrs. Ashman.

Prigg was indicted, and tried for conspiracy in York county, and was defended by finding of the jury. The last mentioned act | Master.

was passed at the instance of the authorities of Maryland, for the purpose of enabling hem to try the question of the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania act of 1826, which

hey now denied, although it had been fully approved by them and passed by their re-The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, havng affirmed the judgment of the County Court, the case was removed by the State of

Maryland to the Supreme Court of the U. States. Mr. Nelson and-Mr. Meredith, of Bultimore, appeared for that State, and conended: That the law of Pennsylvania, on which the indictment of Prigg was founded, was

inconstitutional. 1. Because Congress has the exclusive power of legislation upon the subject matter of the mid constitutional provision, which power had seen exercised by the act of 12th of February,

2. That if this power is not exclusive, still be concurrent power of the State Legislatures a suspended by the actual exercise of the

Federal power.

3. That if not suspended, still the statute of Pennsylvania, in all its provisions applicable to this case, is in direct collision with the act of Congress, and is therefore unconstitu-

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Story, and it established the points contended for by the learned counsel of the State of Maryland. It declared that the act of 1826, upon which the indictment was founded, was repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and was therefore void

Thus rebuked for her comity to the slaveholding States, and submitting, as in duty bound, to the judgment of the Court, Pennsylvania permitted her magistrates to exercise authority under the act of Congress of 1793. without any legislation on the subject. But, that law proved to be worse than inefficient. Practically, it was a law to encourage kidpapping, and, in consequence, organized bands of outlaws infested our borders, and free negroes were kidnapped, and heard of no more.

These outrages were brought to the attenion of the Legislature, and led to the passage of the act entitled, "An Act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace," &c., which was approved the 3d March, 1847.

The first and second sections of the act lefined and prescribed penalties for the crime of kidnapping.

Section 3 provides that no judge, alderman or justice of the peace, shall take cognizance under a penalty of 500 dollars. Section 4th imposed a penalty of fine and

imprisonment, on persons claiming a negro as a fugitive from labor, who removed such negro in a riotous or tumultous manner. Section 5 extended the right of habeas corpus to every human being within the Commonwealth.

Section 6 prohibited the use of the jails for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from labor or servitude.

This act was the necessary result of the decision in Prigg's case, and may be regard ed as a codification of that decision, so far During the session of the Pennsylvania as it defines the power of the individual States to control by legislation the conduct of their own officers. The necessity of the measure may be inferred from the fact that it encountered no opposition in either House. and received the prompt approval of Gov. Shunk.

In 1850, Congress passed another Fugitive Slave law, founded so far on the doctrine in Prigg's case, as to impose no duty whatever on State magistrates. That act does not present the defects pointed out in the act of 1793, but authorizes the issuing of warrants missioners who have jurisdiction under it .-It was supposed in Pennsylvania that the 6th section of the act of 1847, which prohibited the use of our jails for the detention of persons claimed as fugitive slaves, might be regarded as an obstruction to the proper execution of the last act of Congress, and for that reason it was repealed by an act of As sembly, approved the 8th of April, 1852 .--

(See Pamphlet Laws, 1852-page 295.) The other sections of the act of 1847 are not in conflict with the act of Congress, of 1850, and are not in the way of its efficient operation. They are necessary for the protection of the free negroes of the State, because the old act of 1793, under color of which so many outrages were committed. upon them is unrepealed. It was, doubtless, the intention of Congress to repeal and supply it by the act of 1850, but the intention is not expressed, and the two acts are not repugnant.

The 4th section of the act of 1847 has been objected to on the ground that it subjects every person who attempts to arrest a fugitive slave to the risk of its penalties. This is a palpable error. It applies not to peronly who act under "pretence of authority." Such is the language of the act.

Since the passage of the act of Congress of 1850, there has been, in fact, no legislashould be taken before a State Judge, whose | tion in Pennsylvania on the subject of fugi tion of the act of 1847, as already noted,-The Penal Code reported by the commission-It authorized the commitment of fugitives ers and adopted by the last Legislature, to jail for safe keeping, if either party desired | contained on this subject nothing but the unrepealed sections of 1847.

There is nothing that in the slightest manner interferes with the constitutional rights with the law, and prohibited Aldermen or of any Southern man to claim and remove Justices of the Peace, from taking cognizance his fugitive slave. With such a record as of the case of a fugitive slave, under the act | Pennsylvania presents on this question, her character as a faithful, law abiding member The act of 1826 was all that comity de- of this Confederacy, ought to be above re-

THE EMPRESS ON HER TRAVELS .- The sudlen announcement that the French Empress had left France, on a trip to Scotland, has somewhat surprised the public. The object stated was the restoration of her health, which had been impaired by the death of her sister. She crossed the channel, passing through London incog. and is now the guest of the Duke of Hamilton, at Hamilton Palace in Scotland.

MASONIC ELECTION .- The Grand Lodge A. Y. M. of Pennsylvania, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year, commencing on St John's day :-- John Thomson, R. W Grand Master; D. C. Skerrett, R. W. D G and a judgment entered by the Court on the | Philips declined being re elected R. W. Grand i a

Town and County Itlatters

Wefeorological Register for 1860.

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1860. NOV. DEC. 6 7 †8	7 o'ck. A. M. 28 29 33 31	2 o'ck. P. M. 31 40 35 38	9 o ck. P. M. 38 31 33	Dally Mean. 30 00 83 33 33 66 8233	Rain.
*10 11 12	31 37 27 RKS.—†S	37 38 37	37 20 29	35 66 33 66 81 00	60

AGENTS WANTED .- The attention of person in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for Township and Local Laws of this State.

BEEF CONTRACT. - Lieut. J. P. HOLLI-DAY, Ass't Com. of Subs., U.S. A., will re ceive proposals, until the 26th inst., for fur nishing the troops at Carlisle Barracks with fresh beef, for one year, from the first of January, 1861.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—I. LIVING ron, at the clothing emporium, North Hanover St., gives notice that he has reduced the prices on his stock, and invites all who wish argains to give him a call. LEGISLATIVE REPORTS .- Those who

wish to have full reports of the proceedings of

the Legislature during the next Session, will

lo well to subscribe for the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, published by GEO. BERGNER & Co. It will be furnished during the Session, to subscribers, at one dollar. TAVERN STAND FOR RENT .- We are equested to call attention to the advertise ent, "For Rent," of the Public House a Boiling Spring. This house, in the hands of

rite summer resort. RECRUITS .- Twenty-six recruits for he mounted service, arrived at Carlisle Barracks, from the Louisville (Ky.) station, under ommand of Sergt. S. S. Balk. The officers at the Louisville recruiting station, seem to be very energetic, as the enlistments average about fifty per month.

DEATH OF DR. HERRON.-Rev. Francis Herron, D. D. for many years Pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Pittsburg, died ecently in that city. He was a native of Shippensburg, and graduated at Dickinson College in 1794.

THE FAIR OF THE "GOOD WILL."-This festival, for the benefit of the Good WILL FIRE COMPANY; will open in Rheem's Hall, this evening. The object of the Fair, is to raise money to pay off their indebtedness, and we hope the citizens of Carlisle, will respond liberally. Every dollar invested by the people in this way, is an additional guarantee against the ravages of fire; and the activity and energy displayed by the Good Will on all occasions, is a strong passport to public

DEDICATION OF THE ENGLISH LUTHE-AAN CHURCH .-- The congregation of the English Lutheran Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev Jacob Fry, on last Sabbath, re-dedicated their Church, to which extensive additions and improvements have been recently nade. Rev. J. W. Conrad, of Dayton Ohio, conducted the services in the forenoon and evening, and the Rev. E. W. Hutter of Philalelphia in the afternoon; the services of both zentleman were able and appropriate, and vere listened to by large audiences. At the onclusion of the morning services, nearly thirteen hundred dollars were subscribed, towards the expenses.

The church is elegantly furnished, well lighted and ventilated; and the frescoing is neand beautiful in style. Altogether, it is one of the best arranged churches in town, and reflects great credit on all who were concerned

WEEK OF PRAYER .- Immediately after the suppression of the awful insurrection in India, the Missionaries of the Presbyterian Board at Lodiana, in that country, proposed, that the second week of January, animally should be observed as a week of prayer for The conversion of the world. This proposi 23rd of November at Allegheny city, in the tion endorsed by Christian men of various denominations throughout the world, was, the last year, acted upon quite generally, with great interest and with beneficial results. For the coming year, the following subjects have been suggested, as topics for thought, prayer and exhortation. Viz: Sunday, Jan. 6th, The promise of the Holy

Spirit. Monday, Jan. 7th, An especial blessing on all the sermons of the week, and the promotion of brotherly kindness among all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity Tuesday, Jan. 8th, The attainment of a higher standard of holiness by the children of God:

Wednesday, 9th, A large increase of tru conversions, especially in the families of the helievers. Thursday, Jan. 10th, The free circulation

of the word of God and a blessing upon Christian literature.

Friday, Jan. 11th A large outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all bishops, pastors, and ruling elders of the churches, upon all seminaries of Christian learning, and upon every Protestant Missionary among Jews or Gentiles, upon the converts of his station and upon his field of labor.

Saturday, Jan. 12th, The speedy overthrough of all false religions, and the full accomplish ment of the prayer, "Thy Kingdom Come." Sunday, Jan. 13th, Thanksgiving for pas revival, and the enforcement of the solem responsibility resting on every Christian, to spend and be spent in making known the name of Jesus at home and abroad.

We understand that, in Carlisle, these sugrestions will be acted upon, by a union of the ministers, in the following order, on Sun day, January 6, each minister will preach in his own pulpit, on the topic proposed. And afterward, through the week, there will be a ermon each morning, in some one Church, with a union prayer meeting; in the evening, in the same Church, as follows: on Monday, in the English Lutheran Church; Tuesday, in the Second Presbyterian Church; Wednesday, in the First Presbyterian Church; Thursday, in the German Reformed Church Friday, in the Methodist Church; Sat urday, Emory Chapel, with a mutual interchange of pulpits among the ministers, which will be the case also on Sunday morning, January 13. It is hoped that this christian community, will appreciate the moven ent and cordially sustain it.

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CRMHERLAND VALLEY R. R. Co. -From the annual report of this Company, just published, we learn that its receipts for tolls for the past year wore

from Passengers, \$70,177,48

'Freight, 107,296,09

'Mails, 5,200,00 \$182,673,57 being an increase over last year of \$13,547,60.

Dividends of 8 per cent on the prefered stock

and 6 per cent on the unpreferred stock of the

Company, have been paid. The Company has this year from its profits retired \$37,860,86, which has been placed in the hands of trustees, to create a Sinking Fund, which it is intended to increase annually, so that there will be a fund to meet any contingencies which may occur, and ultimately pay off the bonds of the Company.

THE MARKETS.—There are always difficulties in the way of breaking in on old established customs, and fears were entertained that the change in our market hours, recently authorized by the Council, would operate inuriously. But, we are happy to say, that the esult is directly the reverse of what was anticipated. Our markets never were so good as they have been since the change, and what is better, a majority of the country people seem to approve of it. One thing is certain, it will bring a number to market who have been precluded heretofore by the early hours. Our markets now open at 12 o'clock M., and it is really refreshing to see how bright every thing looks, and note the agreeable contrast between what our market is, and what it was, when people had to grope their way around the dark stalls, unable to see what they were having. Our butcher's stalls are well supplied with beef, veal, pork, &c , and in point of appearance and quality, will compare with any market in the State. The country folks line the outer range of stalls, with baskets of rich yellow, butter, eggs, and other articles of domestic produce, and every thing moves along so pleasantly, that the day-markets bid fair to become

an enterprizing man, might be made a favopermanent "institution." Of course, there are some objectors. No time could be fixed, that would suit every one, but the object was to accommodate the largest number, and we think the Council have just

WINTER.-The naked forests stripped of their foliage, the hoar-frost whitening the landscape, the angry gusts sweeping far and wide the drifting snow-flakes, and the chilling breath of the ice king, tell us, in language, not to be mistaken, that December has initiated the winter. Shall they not tell us also, that there are some to whom this season brings suffering and terror, instead of comfort and blessings? Those who sit in cosy chambers within the genial influence of a coal-fire, and lie down tranquilly in warm beds to listen to the meaning winds; or view complacently the garnered products of a fruitful harvest, should remember that now is the time to exercise the Christian charities.

. To the affluent, winter has its peculiar joys. The fireside glows with happy faces, adding a brighter coloring to the fascinations of home; and the very comforts they enjoy should lead them to meditate on the sufferings of the destitute. In other seasons, the poor may be forgotten; but winter visions of the naked and hungry, the sick and the shivering, cannot be disregarded. They appeal to the common brotherhood of mankind; and as those whom God has blessed with abundance are but the stewards of His bounty, these appeals should not be heard in vain.

THE GYMNASIUM.—The young men of this place, have re-organized the Gymnasium association, and have fitted up the third story of Rheem's Hall, for the purpose of "going in on their muscle."

The members of this club, are among the most worthy and intelligent of our young men and their regulations are such as to ensure the observance of good order, and the promotion of good feeling among the members, while every facility is afforded for exercise and'recreation.

Ladies' Furs .- Ladies wishing to buy Furs, would do well to call at Messrs, Charles Oakford & Sons, on Chestnut Street, under the Continental Hotel. They have the largest and best assortment in the city, and are selling at very low prices. They guarantee every article sold to be as represented

REINNICK ANGNEY Esq., died on the 71st year of his age. Mr. ANGNEY was for. merly a prominent politician of this county, and for several years held the office of Clerk of the Courts.

URMY'S MOWER & REAPER.-W. C. FRANCISCUS, Carlisle, has the Agency of this machine, and has county and shop rights for sale. This Resper issaid to be superior to all others, and is therefore worthy the attention of farmers.

Iffarringes.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. LEANDER SOPER, to Miss ANNIE BISTLINE, both of this Co. On the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. EDWARD ERNST, to Miss SARAH A. MILLER, both of Franklin town ship, York county. to Miss Satart A. Million, both of Frankin Con-ship, York county.

On the 4th inst. by Rev. Jacob Fry, Michael J. UMHOLIZ, of Juniata county, to Miss ANN BARBA-RA HAYS of West Pennsbore, Cumbel and Co. On the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. JEREMIAH GILL, to bliss ANNE. STAUFER, both of Middlesex twp. this county.

The Markets. CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET. Reported weekly for the Herald by

r	Woodward & Schmidt.	١,
,	FLOUR (Superfine)do. (Extra.)	i
	DA CTOUR	.3
7	WHITE WHEAT	
	RYE	• • •
	OATS, per 32 lbOATS, per 30 lb	•••
t	CLOVERSKED	• •
1	SPRING BARLEY	•••
1	WINIAK BARLET	

New Advertisements.

OOK TO YOUR INTERESTS .-Ladies please take notice, that one of our firm (Leidich Sawyen & Miller,) has just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a full stock of WINTER GOODS, comprising the newest styles of Silks. Vatours, Poplins, Figured Merines, English Reps. (plain and barred) French Delainbs and Merinees, American Delaines & Cassimeres,

and many other styles of goods, which we can sell at Causis PRIOEs having purchased since the late giving MOURNING GOODS

of all kinds; Merinoes, Bombaxines, Cassimores, Delanes Ludies Coats, Ragians Cloaks and Mauties, Shawls of avery description, less than manufacturers prices. Furs! Furs!! Furs!!! \$1000 worth of Finest Furs of all kinds styles and sizes, Muffs, Cuffs &c., &c. Muns, Cuus ac., ac. Mens and Boy's winter wear, woolen Shirts, Drawers Bloves, Stockings, Ties, and Scarfs. _Ladies' Cloaking Cioths and trimmings.

CARPETSI CARPETS!! OIL CLOTIIS Furnishing Goods, suitable for the season. Blankets,

Yarus, &c.
We respectfully invite all to an inspection of our Immense stock, feeling assured we can offer superior inducements over all competitors. At the New Store one door below Martin's Brief.

Dec. 17, '60.

LEIDICH SAWYER & MILLER.