CARLISLE, PA.

The Berald.

Friday, January 18, 1861. THE NATIONAL CRISIS. We have given place, on the outside of our paper, this week, to the correspondence, between President Buchanan, and the South Carolina Commissioners, who came 'to Washington, clothed with plenary powers, from his Royal Highness, the Governor of South Carolina. We have also given the leading points of the special message, sent to Congress, in relation to the condition of Federal affairs. He refers to the dangers which threaten the Union, to which he called the attention of Congress in his annual Message, and these recommendations he renews, stating that the country is in the midst of a great revolution, and that upon Congress rests the responsibility of removing grievances that may result in war, and of restoring peace to the country. For the securing of these ends he recommends Mr. Crittenden's Compromise. In relation to South Carolina the President says that he has no alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property, and that his right and duty to use the naval and military force against those who illegally assail the Federal government are clear-and unassailable. He endorses Major Anderson's occupancy of Fort Sumpter on the ground that he could not haveretained Fort Moultrie against an attack, and concludes with a vindication of his own conduct.

-15

PROGRESS OF SECESSION. SOUTH CAROLINA .--- The Legislature of South "Carolina has passed a resolution unanimously, declaring any attempt made by the Federal Government to reinforce Fort Sumpter an act of open hostility, and a declaration of war. Also, a resolution approving of the act, and the promptness of the military in firing on the Star of the West, and promising support to the Governor in all incasures of defence.

The Governor, in a message, details a plan for guarding the coast, by the purchase of steam propellers. The plan also includes the fortification of all the inlets and mouths of rivers, with redoubts and ordinance, and for boats to keep up a constant communication between them, as a protection against sudden invasion by lawless bands

A special despatch from Washington says hthat South Carolina has offered to evacuate all the forts and public property, in case of Major Anderson being ordered back to Fort Moultrie.

VIRGINIA. - The Socessionists in the Legislature of Virginia, are using every effort to precipitate disunion and force that State into the secession movement. So far a majority have borne up against the pressure, and have decided that the question of secession shall be submitted to a vote of the people, at the, same time that the delegates to the State Convention are elected. The election is to be held on the 4th, and the Convention to meet on the 13th of February. The final action of the proposed convention will also be submitted to a vote of the people.

FLORIDA .- The ordinance of Secession was signed on the 11th inst., amid the firing of cannon and the cheers and enthusiasm of the people. Fort Barrancos and the Navy Yard at Pensacola have been taken possession of by the Alabama and Florida volunteers.

ALABAMA.-A dispatch from Mobile states that the secession of that State had caused great rejuicings. One hundred guns were fired, and the city was illuminated. The citizons of Mobile subscribed \$100,000 for the defence of the city.

TENNESSER. - The Legislature of Tennessee have passed a bill calling a State Convention on the 18th of February. Delegates are to be elected on the 9th of February, and if the FROM WASHINGTON. Gen Scott is still busily engaged in concen-trating troops at Washington for the proteo-tion of the city, in case of an attempt to inter-fere with the inauguration of Mr. Liucoln, or take possession of the Capitol. Two of the Artillery companies ordered from Leaven-third has heen placed in possession of the Arsenal at Washington. It comprises 80 men and 65 horses. The Arsenal contains about 8,000 stand of arms, and a large supply of cannon for fort and naval service. Five thousand citizens of Washington have FROM WASHINGTON Five thousand citizens of Washington have

already been enrolled for the defence of the Capitol in case of an attack from the Secesoffered the following resolution : ionists, and the work of enrolment goes oravely on.

Resolved, That all citizens, societies and or-ganizations of citizens of Lits Common wealth, be and they are hereby coldially invited to Lient. Hall, direct from Fort Sumter, and participate in the inauguration ce Tuesday next, January 15, 1861. Col. Hayne, on the part of South Carolina. have arrived. The precise object of their mission has not transpired, further than that it has reference to an understanding between

the two parties, so as to avoid a conflict. It is ascertained that the Government will not at present send reinforcements to Fort

WASHINGTON, Jan 15. - It is understood here that the South Carolina agents now here, emand the unconditional evacuation of Fort Sumter, with a view to avoid the shedding of blood. The Administration have not yet considered the proposition.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Sumter.

Senator Bigler on Monday, introduced bill in the Senate for the purpose of practically, carrying the Crittenden propositions by referring them directly to the people, exclusive of the action of Congress.

- The bill proposes to submit the question to a vote of the people; at an election to be sition is in the shape of seven amendments to the Constitution. In addition to the Crit euden amendments, it interdicts forever the African Slave trade, and extends the Presidential term to six years, making him inelligable to a second term. The committee of thirty three have made

majority report, proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that no amend nent thereto interfering with Slavery, shall, riginate in any other State than a slave holding State, and to be valid, shall be rat ified by every State in the Union.

conflicting elements in its composition, or

ufficient cause from any source for a disso-

Seward's Speech.

speech, are summed up as follows :

ution of the Government.

without taking a vote.

They also submit an enabling bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State, on an equal footing with the original States, and a fugitive slave bill, which gives the right of rial by jury to the slave claiming liberty in the State whence he escaped, and releases 50 to 26.

marshals in the capture or detection of the ugitive, except when force is employed or apprehended for the release of the fugitive. They request Northern States to revise heir Statutes so that hindrances to the just execution of the laws may be removed. They also report a series of resolutions recognizing no authority on the part of the people of one State to interfere with the institutions of another, and discountenancing all mobs and hindrances to the rendition of the fugitive slaves. They recognize no such

onsequence of the inauguration. Wednesday, Jan. 10 -In the House the

Tuesday, July 15th, In the Senate, the Crittenden resolutions were taken up, and postponed, after which the Pacific Rail Road until the hour of adjournment. bill was discussed, but the Senate adjourned

The position accorded to Senator Seward u the Republican party, naturally attaches much importance to his views in the present critical condition of our public affairs Hence, his recent speech before the Senate ate, and proceeded to deliver the following has been looked for with much interest, in

ing fruitfulness and plenty out of comparative GOV. CURTIN'S INAUGURAL. cultural interests. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The State having been wisely relieved of the management of the public improvements by their sale, the administration of the gov-In the House, on Friday the 11th, Mr, Huhn

The consideration of this resolution, gave rise to an animated debate. It was understood

that the joint committee to make arrangements for the inauguration, had decided that no political clubs, as such, should be admitted to a place in the procession. This was objected

, [`]

to by some of the members, who conceived that the rule was intended to exclude the Wide-Awakes, and contended that it was unjust tothem, and sensured the action of the com mittee. Others sustained the committee on the ground, that it would be unwise and improper to give the ceremonies of the inaugura-

ion, as piffizan character. The matter was postponed until the committee were prepared to report. As we profess to believe that Col. CURTIN is to be the Governor of the people, and not of a party; the action of the committee was eminently proper; and the members, we

hope, have had the good sense to sustain it. In the State Senate, Messrs. Nichols, Parker, Connelland Hiestand, presented memorials asking for the repeal of the 95 and 96th, the add ections of the peanl code. . A number of bills, resolutions, petitions, &c , were presented, and the resolutions upon the state of the Union. the question being upon the substitute offered by Mr. Welsh. This substitute was lost, as yas Mr. Wharton's amendment. The question hen recurred to the original resolutions of

Mr. Smith, which, after having been passed ingly, were taken up and carried as a whole. On Saturday the Schate was not in session. In the House a bill was passed, appropriating \$3,000 for the Executive Mansion. The resolution offered by Mr. Gorden, affirming the loctrines of the Chicago platform as expressing the sentiments of a majority of the people

of this State, and expressing the belief that nothing in our political condition requires concessions from us, was passed by a vote of any citizen from assisting the Unites States Monday Jan. 14 .- In the Senate the session

was mostly taken up with the consideration llouse, bill appropriating \$3,000 to repair and refurnish the Governor's house. In the House a resolution was passed for the urchase of a flag to float over the dome of the Capitol, during the Session of the Legislature. The resolutions of the Senate, relating to the maintenance of the Union, being the special order of the day, were taken up, but without

coming to a vote, the House adjourned. Tuesday, Jan. 15 .--- Very little important ousiness was transacted in either House in

Senate bill entitled "Joint resolutions fro the Maintenance of the Constitution and Union,' was under consideration. They were discusse

INAUGURATION OF GOV. CURTIN. According to the Constitution, Gov. Curtin mas inaugurated, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the State Capitol. A large number of citizens, and military companies participated in the ceremonies. At 12 M. the Governor was sworn into office, by the Speaker of the Sen-

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

with our legislation. anment is greatly simplified, its resources are certain and well understood, and the amount of the public debt is definitely ascertained. A

of the public debt is definitely ascertained. A rigid economy in all tis various departments and a strict necounfability from all public of-ficers, are expected by our people, and they shall not be disappointed. Now that the debt of the State is in the course of stendy liquida-tion, by the ordinary means of the treasury, all unnecessary expenditures of the public money must be firmly resisted, so that the gradual diminuition of the indectedness shall not be interrupted. To promote the prosperity of the people and the power of the Commonwealth, by increas-ing her financial resources, by a liberal re-cognition of the vast interests of our com-merce, by huebanding our means and dimin-ishing the burdens of traation and of debt, will be the highest objects of my ambition. will be the highest objects of my ambition, and all the energy of my administration will be directed to the accomplishment of these resulfs.

The pardoning power is one of the most important and delicate powers conferred upon the Chief Magistrate by the Constitution, and it should always be exercised with great cau tion, and never except on the most exclusive avidence that it is due to the condemned, and that the public security will not be prejudiced by the act. When such applications are pre-sented to the Executive it is due to society, to the administration of justice, and to all inter-ested, that public notice should be given. By the adoption of such a regulation, imposition will be prevented and just efforts will be strongthened.

The association of capital and labor, under acts of corporation, where the purposes to be accomplished are beyond the reach of indiaccomplished are beyond the react of mor-vidual enterprise, has long been the policy of the Sinte, and has done much to advance the prosperity of the people. Where the means of the citizens are moderate, as they generally and where are in a new and growing country, and where the concentration of the capital of many is necessary to development and progress, such associations, when judiciously restricted, con-fer large benefits on the State. The vast re-sources of Pennsylvania, and the variety of sources of Fennsylvania, and the industrial pursuits, invite capital and 'enterprise from aftend, which, on every sound principle of political economy, should be encouraged. Much of the time of the Legislature is consumed by application; for special chartered privileges which might be saved by the enactment of general laws and by such amandment to our general laws and by such amendment to our general mining and manufacturing law as will remove needless and burthensome restraints,

and at the same time afford ample protection was mostly taken up with the consideration of private bills. Senate concurred in the infige." Our statute books are full of acts of incorporation conferring special privileges, various as they are numerous, disimilar in their grants of power, and unequal in their linbilities and restrictions. Well^e considered and judicious general laws to meet all classes of corporations, would remedy the evil, econ omise time and money, relieve the Legislature from the constant pressure for undue privi leges, and be just and equal to all in their adinistration

The veto power conferred upon the Executive was given with much hesitation, and not without serious apprelignsions as to its abuse, by the framers of our organic law. It is, in my judgment, to be used with the greatest my judgment, to be used with the greatest caution, and only when legislation is mani-festly inconsiderate, or of more than doubtful constitutionality. The legislators, chosen as they are directly by the people, in such a manner that a fair expression of their views of the true policy of the government can al-ways be had, give to all well considered meas-ures of legislation the solemn sanction of the induct powers of the Sute and is should not ures of legislation the solemn sanction of the highest powers of the State, and it should not be arbitrarily interfered with. While I shall shrink from no duty involved by the sacred trust reposed in me by the people of the Com-monwenith, I would have all other depart ments of the government appreciate the full measure of responsibility that devolves upor

position of mutual estrangement in which the different sections of our country have been placed by the precipitate action and violent denunciation of heated partizans, the apprehension of still more serious complications of our political affairs, and the fearful uncertainty of the future, have had the effect of weakening commercial credit the next three years, and having taken a sol-even oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Constitution of Penn-sylvania, I avail myself of your presence to express to you, and through you to the people eral prosperity are everywhere diffused of the State, my gratitude for the distinguished honor they have, in their partiality, conferred rich rewards of our deversified industry and cuterprize. Should the restitution of confidence in business and commercial circles be long delayed, the Legislature, in its wisdom, will, I doubt not, meet the necessities of the crisis in a generous and patriotic spirit. Thus far our System of Government has Thus far our system of correlations fully answered the expectations of its founders and has demonstrated the capacity of the pos-ple for self-government. The country has ple for self-government. The country has advanced in wealth, knowledge and power, and secured to all classes of its citizens the blessings of peace, prosperity and happiness. The workings of our simple and natural political organizations have given direction and energy to individual and associated enter-prize, maintained public order, and promoted the welfare of all parts of our vast, and ex-

and he frankly acknowledges his obligation o protect the constitutional rights of all who ive under its authority and enjoy its bless-

nge. I have already taken occasion to say publically, and I now repeat, that if we have any laws upon our statute books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. We ought not to hesitate to exhibit to other States that may have enacted have interfering with the rights, or obstruct-ive of the remedies which belong constitutionally to all American officens, an example of ally to all American citizens, an example of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even, by implication, be liable to reasonable objection; do our part to remove every just cause of dissatisfaction

with our legislation. Pennsylvania has never faltered in her recognition of all the duties imposed upon her by the national compact, and she will, hy-every act consistent with her devotion to the inferests of her own people, promote frater-nity and peace, and a liberal comity between the States. Her convictions on the vital questions which have agitated the public mind are well understood at home, and should not be misunderstood abroad. Her verdicts have been as-uniform as they have been declhave been as uniform as they have been decihave been as uniform as they have been deci-sive, in favor of the dignity, the prosperity and the prosperity of her free industry, and support of the principles of liberty on which the government is founded, and menace or rebellion cannot reverse them. They have passed into history as the deliberate judgment of her people, expressed in a peaceful, frater-inal and constitutional manner; and when they shall have been administered in the gov-ernment, as soon they will be, the madness that now rules the hour will subside, as their that now rules the hour will subside, as their atriotic, faithful and national aims

pairiotic, faithful and national aims being ample protection and peaceful progress to all, sections of the Republic. In the grave questions, which now agitate the country, no State has more profound con-cern than Pennsylvania. Occupying a geo-graphical position between the North and the South, the East and the West, with the great South, the East and the West, with the great avenues of travel and trade pnseing through her borders, carrying on an extensive com-merce with her neighbors, in the vast and varied productions of her soil, her mines and her manufacturing industry, and bound to them by ties of kindred and social intercourse, the question of dismion involves momentous the question of distance interview inductions to be a consequences to her people. The second of the thirty-three States in population, and the first in material resources, it is due both to ourselves and to the other States, that the the thirty-three States in population, and the first in material resources, it is due both to ourselves and to the other States, that the position and sentiments of Pennsylvania on the question should be distinctly understood. All the elements of wealth and greatness have been spread over the State by a kind Povidence with a pro-fuse liberality. Our temperate elimate, productive soil, and ineshauslable mineral wealth, havestimulated the industry of our prople and improved the skill of our mechanics. To devidence, enlarge and protect the in-terests which grow out of our natural advantages, have become cardinal principles of political economy in Penn-sylvania, and the opinion every where prevails among our people that davelepment, progress and wealth de-pend on educated and requited labor; and that labors and the interests austained by it, should be adequately protected against foreign competition. The people of Pennsylvania have always faxgrog that policy which alms to elevate and foster the industry of the country in the cellection of revorue for the support of the Gene-ral Government; and whenever they have had the op-portunity in a file tection, they have had the op-portunity to declare the public will in a constitutional manner. In the late decition of the roturn of another opportunity to declare the public will in a constitutional manner. In the late olection of president of the Uni-terstat, they valid elicity for president of the func-prominent issues. With the proceedings of Congress at its last session freah in their menories, a large impority of the people of Pennsylvania enclid the madives in an organization, which. In its declaration of principles, promised, is successful, to be failting to the suffering interests and languishing industry. Protection to la-bor was one of the graves principles of its pictory. This is a pengilouszynoment to declare that will be people of Pennsylvania enclid the madives in an organization, which a bridge the current is was allowed by its public journalis; and t

to the ballot our mone as the man reality for example or lis. In the present unhappy condition of the country, it will be our duty to unit with the people of the States which remain loyal to the Union, in any just and hon-orable measures of conciliation and fratornal Mandess. Let us invite them to fold us in the fulfilment of all our oblightions under the Federal Constitution and alaws Then we can confidily units with them in colaming like obscillence from these States which have resourced their allogiance. If the loyal States are just and underste-without any searchies of right or self respect the threat-cued danger may be averted. Ours is a National Government. It has within the sphere of its action all the natributes of severeignty, and among these are bright and duty of self preser-

THE COUNTY MEETING. In pursuance of the call for a County Meetng, of those who favor compromise and conciliation, in the present crisis, a very large number, from town and country, assembled in the Court room, on Monday evening last. Wo haves eldom, if ever, seen a larger meeting convened, or one, the objects of which, seemed to take so deep a hold on the attention of the udience. The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

PRESIDENT. R. C. WOODWARD." VICE PRESIDENTS. Wm. M. Penrose, Miles Glenn John W. Cocklin, Peter Spahr, James Quigley, Abm. Lamberton, David Wherry, Abraham Bosler, John Miller. John Stuart, Jr., Wm: Gracey, John McCartney, Wm. Hengy, Eli Brandt A. Catheart, John Pilgrim, G. N. Schuchman. R. P. Henderson, 5 Sam'l. Megaw, Jr., Joseph Culver, SECRETARÍES,

E. Cornman, Daniel S. Croft, A. Dehuff, Martin Kunkle, John B. Bratton, Wm. M. Beetem. Jacob Bowman, Wm. M. Porter, Hon. Frederick Watts, then addressed th meeting with his usual clearness and ability, in which he referred to the dangers that menaced the country and advocated the necessity of adopting some measure of compromise which rould strengthen the hands of the Union men in the Border States, and thereby arrest the secession movement; and concluded by sub-

mitting the following preamble and resolutions: *Wherean*, We have assembled here to consider a subject which in its importance involves all our earthly interests : not only Involves all our earthly interests: not only the breaking up of the freest and best Gov-ernment that ever blessed a happy people, but entailing the eternal disgrace upon the history of our own generation, that we have been unfaithful sentinels upon that tower of strength and model of benuty which our fathers placed in our bands, that we might watch it, and, if need be, protect it, from the hand of excess or violence, and hand it down to our posterity as an example to the world that a free people are capable of self government: not only this but we are brought to contemplate the approach of civil war, a curse more danning than we have language to portray: one which breaks up the domestic conforts of home; the bonds of relationship, the ties of (riondship, and all the securities with which we sur round each other—by which our children and friends are to be demoralized and impoverished, and their lives offered up as a bloody sacrifice upon the altar of fraternal hatred.

Is there cause for this ? and if there be. Is there cause for this 7 and if there, be, may it be averted 7 are questions of solemn import now addressed to every man who has a voice to speak or an influence to ex-ercise. Whilst the bitter language of strile, aye, the very claugor of arms almost re-sounding in our ears, it behooves us speed-ily and dispassionataly to consider it what

ily and dispassionatoly to consider 5; what shall we do to be saved.²² A conscientious conviction of the truth impels us to the conviction that 'the Con-stitution of the United States, as, it is, if fairly construed and honestly regarded, with a spirit of fraternal kindness towards each other, allords the most ample protection to the lives and property of all our citizene both in the North and South; and the 'po-

both in the North and South; and the po-litical agitation which now convulses the country, has its origin in no principle which finds a place in the hearts of the American membe

which finds a place in the hearts of the American people. But if it be true that the experience of seventy years has taught us, that in some of its details, its influence has been to bring us to the very verge of a civil war, strong as our attachment may be to that sacred instrument, we desire to express our wil-lingness iso to amend it, as to make it equal-by accordable to all bections of the country. ly acceptable to all sections of the country Our Republican Government has its fout dation in the affections of the people; our Constitution is but the written evidence of the principles upon which that affection is based. Our love of country is but an expres-sion of attachment to ourselves; and unless

sion of attachment to curselves; and unless that attachment is as widely spread as the Constitution itself we fall far short of that self sacrificing spirit which influenced the hearts of its original framers. As dispassionato.men, who profess to love our country and desire to promote its pros-perity and the happings of its heaple. We perity and the happiness of its people, we feel bound to consider our existing political troubles as the subject of compromise and just conciliation, therefore Resolved, That our attachment to the we will exert all our influence and power and prayers for its perpetual existence; and for that purpose we need only rely upon the patriotism of the people, having the sanction of a Divine and overruling Provilence. Resolved, That the scheme now on foot o sever this Union into Independent Govto sever this Onion into Independent Gov-ernments is one of rashness and folly; that the existence of separate Republics upon this continent is wholly impracticable, and would be productive only of eternal strife and internal wars, until their elements of onflict would consume each other. Resoured, That the agitating controversy which now distracts the Union and threatens its dissolution, presents no question so grave and difficult as not to be susceptible of just and Constitutional compromise; and hat we have an abiding confidence that the people of Pennsylvania will sanction the posed Constitutional amendments and ugressional guarantees which are known as the "Crittenden compromise;" and that we advise our Senators and Representatives

then proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at 9 o'clock P. M. Nothing unusual took place during the passage, which was a pleasant one for the season of the year. We arrived off Charleston Barat 1:30 A. M., the 9th inst., but 2 Charleston Barnt 1:30 Å. M. the 9th inst., but could find no guiding marks for the bar, as the lights were all out. We proceeded with caution, running very slow, and sounding until about 4 Å. M., being then in four and a half fathoms of water, when we discovered a light through the baze, which at that time crossed the horizon. Concluding that the light was for Fort Sumter, after getting the bearings of it, we steered to the S. W. for the main ship channel, when we hove to to await daylight; our lights having been out since 12 o'clock to avoid being seen. As the day began to break, we discovered a tight in Shore of us. avoid being geen. As the day began to breas, we discovered a steamer just in shore of us, which, as soon as she saw us, burned one blud light and two red lights, as signals, and shortly fafter steamed over the bak, and into the ship channel. The soldiers were now all put below. channel. The solidiers were now all put below, and no one allowed on the deck except our own orew. As soon as there was light enough to see, we crossed the bar and proceeded on up the channel (the outer bar buoy having been taken away.) The steamer nhead of us sending off rockets and burning lights until after broad daylight, continued her course up, near two miles ahead of us. When we arrived about two niles from Fort Moultrie - Fort Sumter being about the same distance - a masked battery on Morris Island, where thero was a red Palmetto fing flying, opened fire upon us-distance about fire eighths of a mile. We had the American flag flying at our flag-staff at the time, and, soon after the first fire shot, hoisted a large Amerian eusign at the shot, hoisted a large Amerian ensign at the fort. We continued on under the fire of the battery for over ten minutes; several of the shots going clear over us. One passed just clear of the pilot house. Another passed be-tween the smoke stalk and walking beams of the engine. Another struck the ship just abaft the fore rigging, and stove in the planking, and another came within an ace of čarrying away the rudder. At the same time there was a movement of two steamers from Fort Moula indemnet of two steamers from Fort Moult-trie-one of them towing a scooner-(I pre-sume an armed scooner) with the intention of outling us off. Our position now became rather, oritical, as we had to approach Fort Moultrie to within three fourths of a mile before we could keep away for Fort Sunter. A steamer approaching us within a symptotic new approaching us with an armed scooner in tow, and the battery on the island firing at us all the time, and, having no cannon to defend ourselves from the attack of the vessels, wo concluded that, to avoid certain capture or concluded that, to avoid certain capture or destruction, we would endeavor to get to see. Consequently, "we, wore round and steamed 'down the channel, the battery firing upon us until their shot fell short. As it was now strong ebb tide, and the water having fallen some three feet, we proceeded with caution, and crossed the bar safely at 8:50 A. M., and con-tinued on any course for this paper where we

arrived this morning after a boisterous passage. A steamer from Charleston followed us for A steader from charleston forward us for about three hours, watching our movements. In justice to the officers and crew of each de-partment of the ship, I must add that their behavior while under the fire of the battery reflected great credit on them. If a few of the purblind politicians, now in

Congress were replaced by sensible, patriotic men, the difficulties of the country would be settled in ten days. The man who allows his bride of nationality, honor and judgment to e borne down by sectional vindictivenesswho forgets his obligations, in a mischievous desire to foment discord, and thereby prevent peaceful termination of the present issues. s a disunionist, whether he hails from the outh or the North.

Interview with Mr. Lincoln-His Opinion of Compromise.

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat gives the following particulars of a visit to Mr. Lincoln : We found Mr. Lincoln in his parlor sur-

rounded by some six or eight gentlemen, who all proved to be temporary visitors like ourselves. Mr. Lincoln met sus with a frank welcome, shaking hands with us, and at once by his words and manners, making at once by his words and mainers, making us feel that our call was no intrusion; and on his invitation, we were soon scated with the circle of gentlemen who occupied his parlor. The subject of conversation was politics, and Mr. Lincoln expressed himself upon every topic which was brought up with entire freedom. He said at one peri-od in the conversation, "he hoped gen-tlemen would hear in mind that he was not speaking as President, or for the Presi-dent, but only ëxfricising the privilege of dent, but only exercising the privilege of talking which belonged to him, in common

with private citizens." I chose rather to be a fisther, than a talker, and paid careful attention both to Mr. Lincoln's matter and manner, and although seemed to talk without regard to the fac of his heing the President elect, yet it was discoverable that he chose his words, aud framed his seutences with deliberation, and with a discretion becoming his high posi-He was asked, " Do you think the Missouri Compromise line ought to be restored?' He replied that although the recent Presi dential election was a verdict of the people in favor of freedom upon all the Territories, yet personally he would be willing, for the sake of the Union, to divide the Ierritory, we now own by that line, if in the judgment of the nation it would save the Union and restore harmony. But whether the acquisition of territory hereafter would not reopen the uestion and renew the strife was a question be thought of, and in some way provided gainst. He had been inquired of whether he intend-ed to recommend the repeal of the anti Fugiive Slave laws of the States ? He-replied that he had never read one of them, but if they were of the character ascribed to them by Southern men, they certainly ought to be repealed. Whether as President of the U. ates he ought to interfere with State legislation by Presidential recommendation, re-quired gaore thought than he had yet given the subject." He had also been asked if he ntended to interfere or recommend an inintended to interfere or recommend an in-terforence with Slavery or the right of hold-ing slaves in the dock yards and arsenals of the United States? His reply was "Indeed, sir, the subject has not entered my mind." He was inquired of whether he intended to recommend the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia ? to which he roplied "Upon my word I have not given the subject a thought." A gentleman present said to him, "Well, Mr. Lincoln, suppose these dif-ficulties should not be settled before you are inaugurated, what will you do?" Hereplied

Convention resolves to withdraw from the Union, then its action is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., January 15. - A large number of delegates to the State Convention, which assembles to morrow, have arrived here. Mr. Nesbit, of Macon, and Mr. Hill, of Athens county, are spoken of in connection with the Presidency of the Convention. There is an unusual number of visitors

here, among them the ablest leading men of State. Mr. Orr, Commissioner from South Carolina, is here.

· It is generally supposed that the ordinance of secession will be passed at once.

NORTH CAROLINA.-RALEIGH, Jan. 15 .---The Senate has been engaged on the Convention bill all day. No vote has been taken. The debate was mostly on details, and there are no indications how it will result.

The House has been engaged in debating the non-coercion resolutions all day. Various a mendments were offered and many speeches made-all against coercion, but some against the right of secession. Some excitement was manifested in the debate.

secession at the south, and the excitement seems to have subsided for the want of material to feed upon. What this quiet may portend it is impossible to fortell. It may offor the opportunity for reflection, reconsideration, or only prove delusion by giving way to fiercer outbreaks and more decisive results .--All we can sny is that it exists, and a quiet unlooked and unaccounted for exists. In the meantime the South Carolina ambassador or commissioner is at Washington, and the secret of his instructions is so well kept that nothing but the most unsubstantial rumors ourrency. It is said that South Carolina demands'the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter, but as she has made that demand before, it seems improbable that her Commission and have no other errand. Whilst this consultation pragrosses Charleston remains quiet. and the Brooklyn is again at her anchorage in Hanpton Roads.

1997 The Black Republicans will make no concession to the Injured South; they will not compromise even with those they ronged; they are in power, and they will

They have proclaimed the irresistable con flict. Their motto is "The Extirpation of Slavery." They will not lower their standard one hair's breadth. They will subjugate the South. If resistance is made, they will assert their authority with grape and canis-ter. -- Louisville Courier

The injustice, to say nothing of the wicked ness of such pass ionate appeals, is evident from the fact that the same paper, from which this extract is made, contains a synopsis of the conservative and conciliatory message of Gov. Packer, at the opening of the Legislature.

A SLIPPERY CORPORATION In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg last week; a bill was presented for the incorporation of A deating eigh 1. N

isfactory.

4

the belief that the policy indicated by him FELLOW CITIZENS: would be followed by that party, from the would be followed by that party, from the Having been entrusted by the people of fact that he not only, spoke as a Senator, Peunsylvania, with the administration of the

Executive department of the government for but as a member of the in-coming adminis tration. Whatever may have been the previous impressions of Mr. Seward's extensive position on the Slavery question, it is very certain that he occupies conservative ground now, and the best evidence of that is to be found in the fact that his position does not Deeply impressed with its responsibilities satisfy the ultra men of either section

and duties, I enter upon the office of Gover-nor of Pennsylvania, with a determination to fulfill them all faithfully to the utmost of my "A Republican now -as I have heretofore been a member of other parties existing in my day—I nevertheless hold and cherish, as ability. Questions of great fidment intimate-ly connected with the feelings and interests of I have always done, the principle that this government exists in its present form only the people of all parts of the Nation, now agiy the consent of the governed, and that it is as necessary as it is wise, to resort to the inte the public mind; and some of them, from their novelty and importance, are left for sot-tlement in the uncertainty of the future. A cople for revisions of the organicalaw when the troubles and dangers of the State cer-tainly transcend the powers delegated by it selfish caution might indicate sifence as the elegated by it or ought the tions, by one just entering upon the responsi-Government bilities of high official position; but fidelity to to the public authorities. Nor ought the in to excite suprise. in any form is a machine; that is the most, the high trust reposed in me demand, espe-complex one that the mind of man has ever cially at this juncture, that I yield to an hon-invented, or the hand of man has ever framed. Cred custom which requires a frank declaration of the principles to be adopted, and the panding country. No one who knows the policy to be pursued during my official term. We have assumed, as the great fundamental opinions and feelings of her people, can just-Perfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will, at least as often as once in a century, require some modification to adapt it to the changes of society and alterations of em-

The points made by Mr. Seward in his First. " I agree that all laws of the States, mankind that the people can be entrusted with their own political destinies; and the deliber-ate expression of their will should furnish the whether free or slave States, which feinte to his class of persons, (fugitive slaves) or any others recently coming from or resident in other States, and which laws contravene the rule of conduct to their representatives in official station. Thus appreciating their lib-eral capacity for self-government, and alive to constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto, ought to be repealed." Second. "If misspprehension of my po-sition needs so strong a remedy, I am wilthe importance of preserving, pure and unsul-lied as it came from the hands of the Apatiles of Liberty, this vital principle, I pledge hy-solf to stand between it and succoachments, ing to vote for an amendment to the Con-

whether instigated by hatred or ambition, by fanaticism or folly. The policy that should regulate the admintitution, declaring that it shall not, by any uture amendment, be so altered as to confer zation and admission of two new States which can citizen is born. In our social organiza should include them, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them when necessary, into saveral convenient States;" but not betion the rich and the poor, the high and the low, enjoy these equally, and the Constitution and the laws in harmony therewith, protect the rights of all. The intelligence of the peolieving such reservations Constitutional, he ple is one of the main pillars of the fabric of our government, and the highest hopes of the patriot for its safety rest on enlightened pubprefers to advise a convention of the people, after the present trouble shall have subsided, hich convention shall decidel whether lic morality and virtue. Our system of Com-nion Schools will over enlist my earnest so-

changes of the organic law shall be made. Fourth. "I hold myself ready now, as Fourth. "I hold myself ready now, as licitude. For its growing wants the most always heretofore, to vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed neces. I feel that I need not urge this duty. ary to prevent mutual invasion of States by The system has been gaining in strength and by citizens of other States, and to punish those who shall aid and abet them." as of other States, and to punish o shall aid and abet them." "I remain constant to my purpose if possible the sector of a century, until it has silenced opposition by its beneficent fruits. It has at times languished for want of just ap-

those who shall aid and apet them. Fifth. "I remain constant to my purpose to secure, if possible, the construction of two for the law, and perhaps from inefficiency in the ports around the mouth of the Mississip-pi, and the other towns on the Missouri, and the lakes with the harbors on our western coast."

, :

.

coast." The Senate Chamber was densely crowded during the delivery of this speech, and as it will be universally read, it may be hoped that it will tend to remove some of the pre-judices, and false impressions, which have already been the cause of so much mischief. ordial approdution. Invited to the rish most and the endocement of the west. They have ris lands of the West, where the labor of the husbandman is simple and uniform, when population has filled our walleys, it passes away from our highland soils where scientific Had it been less philosophical and more practical, it might have been still more sat-

. .

truth of our political theory, that man is ca. 1 y charge us with hostility to our breiten of puble of self government, and that all power other States. We regard them as friends and emanates from the people. An experience of fellow countrymen, in whose welfare we feel seventy-one years, under the Constitution of a kindred interest; and we recognize, in their the United States, has demonstrated to all broadest extent, all our constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and wil-ting to observe generously and fraternally in their letter and spirit, with unswerving

fidelity. i. The election of a President of the United States, according to the forms of the Constitution, has recently been made a pretext for disturbing the peace of the country by a dedisturtuing the pence of the country by a de-liberate attempt to wrest from the Federal Government the powers which the people con-ferred on it when they adopted the Constitu-tion. By this measured the constitution. By this movement the question wheth-er the government of the United States em

future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress the power to interfere with Sla-very in any State." Third. "If Kansas were admitted as a State, under the Wyandotto Constitution, as I think she ought to be, and if the organic laws of all the other territories could be re-pealed, I could vote to authorize the organic auton audadmission of two new States which an entire and the state semi-times and the other territories could be re-pealed. I could vote to authorize the organic ation audadmission of two new States which and think she ought to be, and if the organic are the high prerogatives to which the America are the high prerogatives to which the America are the port of the short of the press. The freedom of speech and private judgement in civil and religious faith, are the high prerogatives to which the America the port of the press, and discussion, but omplicated with the passions and jealousies of impending or actual conflict.

There is nothing in the life of Mr. Lincoln or in any of his acts or declarations before or since his election, to warrant the appre-hension that his Administration will be unfriendly to the local institutions of any of the States. No sentiments but those of kindnes and conciliation have been expressed or en-tertained by the constitutional majority which elegted him; and nothing has occurred to justify the excitement which seems to have blinded the judgment of a part of the people and is a second to be a sec 88YS :---

and is precipitating them into revolution. The supremacy of the National Government

has been so fully admitted and so long oher ished by the people of Pennsylvania, and so completely has the conviction of its national-

merged.

culture is required to reward. Initor by bring political duty is to: the general government, self, if attacked, to the last extremity.

Ours is a National Government. It has within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are the right and duty of self preser-vation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are parties. It is the result of mutual concessions, which were unade for the purpose of securing reciprocal beurfilts. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal sellegitance. No part of the poeple, no State ner combination of States, can yountarily a cede from the Union, nor absolve tham-selves from thoir obli-ations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasauce from the Union, and thout the consent of the rest, is to confess that our rovernment is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquide-ce in such a compiracy, nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obseed; and it must have power adequate to the differement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the National authorities to stary the progress of auarchy and enforce the laws, and francylranic with a united people, will give them an housest, faitful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard.

and Hymny Franta with a united people, will give them an honext, faithful and active support. The people the every hazard. The constitution which was originally framed to pro-mote the welfare of theirteen States and four millions of in-broad thirty three States and the millions of the hydra. Including people sith new interestance was and the Government, has protected them all. Every thing is calculated people sith new interestance was and the Government, has protected them all. Every thing is calculated people sith new interestance was and the Government, has protected them all. Every thing is called in perpetitive of the Union and its expanding power, would seem to have been forceseen and provided hor by the wiscom and expacity of the Union and its and the desire or hope for, and all that our follow-countrymen who complsin, can reasonably demand. It provides that amendments may be proposed by Con-gress; and whenever the necessity to nuerod shall oc-cur, the people of Fenneylvania will give to the amend-ments which Congress may propose, the careful and de-liberate considerations which their importance may de-mand. Change is not always progreas, and a people who have so many bacred memories of the pasi, and such rich begaries to transmit to the future, should de-liberate long and esclusing before they attempt to al-ter any of the future pervadities. Evicual such rich logacies to transmit to the future, should de-liberate long and esclusing heat of the pasis, and such rich begaries to transmit to the future, should de-liberate long and esclusing and elaousies. Evicual sperhensions of the future pervade the people. A pre-concerted and organized offer these descrept of the rablet political attracture ever devised and enacted by human wisdom. It shall be new peoples. A pre-concerted and organized offer these becomes of the states, and mer the symmetry and order of the broblet political attracture ever devised and enacted by human wisdom. It shalls be average, no wish but the public sout perpolision. Wi

NEW PUBLISHING FIRM .--- We learn that Geo. W. Childs Esq. of the late woll known publishing house of Childs & Peterson, Philade'phia, has become a member of the firm of J, B. Lippincot, & Co. Mr. Peterson, retiring from business. The enterprize and business tact of Mr. Childs, will make him a valuable acquisition to the house of Lippncot & Co, which in point of capital, talent, and other available resources, is now perhaps, second to no other publishing house in the country.

----DE. The Louisville Courier of the 5th inst.

The city of Louisville was never, more prosperous than during the last year; and there is in it now, less embarrasment in butsiness and financial circles; less suffering for want of employment, and a better state of affairs generally than in any other city of he same size in the United States.

Yet the editor, mounted on the Secession hobby, would put this prosperity in jeopardy, ir the untried viscissitudes of a Southern Confederacy. The "glorious flood-tide" he speaks of, will very probably end in a swamp, and we would be sorry to see Kentucky sub-

"Washington, Jan 16.-The Administration refuses to abandon Fort Sumter, and orders have been sent to Major Anderson to defond him-

44

n Congress to give it their hearty support. Resolved, That we desire to extend to our retheren of the Southern Border States the hand of fellowship and kindness, and to assure them, that our feelings are not in any degree hostile to them or their institutions;

nd if the "fugitive slave law" be divested of its odious features as proposed by the "Crittenden compromise? we will heartily co-operate with them in its faithful execu-Judge Watts was followed by James Hamil

on, William M. Penrose and Wm. H. Miller, Sagra., who spoke eloquently in favor of the esolutions, and by Wm. M. Watts and A. B. Sharpe, Esqs., who spoke in opposition.

The preamble and the first and second reso lutions were then put to vote, and adopted unanimously; on the adoption of the third resolution, a motion was made to amend by striking out the latter part, referring to the, "Crittenden Compromise." The motion to amend was ably sustained by R. M. Henderson and L. Todd, Esqrs., who were followed by Wm. J. Shearer, Esq., in opposition. The motion o amend was negatived, and the third and fourth resolutions were then adopted by a decided majority. There was a diversity of interest of the meeting was kept up until the

adjournment.

THE STAR OF THE WEST. The attempt of the Steamer, Star of the West o enter the harbor of Charleston, with reinforcements to Major Anderson, threw the people of that city into the greatest excitement On approahing the battery on Morris' Island, Captain finding it impossible to reach Fort lumter, returned to New York, landing her tores and men at Governor's Island.

CAPL. MCGOWAN'S STATEMENT. STRAMSHIP, STAR OF THE WEST,] New York, Jan. 12 1861

New York, Jan. 12 1861 M. O. RORBTS, Eq.: Sir-Alter leaving the wharf on the 5th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M., we proceeded down the bay, where we hove to and took on board four officers and 200 tol diers, with their arms, anunition, &c. en , and we have riches enough for all this

with a smile' "Well, I suppose I will have to run the machine as I find it."

In speaking on the subject of a compro-mise, he said : "It was sometimes better for a man to pay a debt he did not owe, or to lose a demand which was a just one, than to go to law about it; but then, in compromising our difficulties, he would regret to see the victors put in the attitude of the vanquished, and the vanquished in the place of the victors;" he would not "contribute to any

such compromises as that. It was discernable in the course of Mr. L's opinion it, the meeting in regard to special measures of compromise, and also in regard to any amondment of the Constitution, but there was a full and free discussion, and the interest of the meeting was kept up until the adjournment. gent mind, that if the South would only give bim a fair trial, they would find their Con-stitutional rights as safe under his Adminis-tration as they had ever been under the ad-ministration of any President." ind, that if the South would only give

MORABCHY FOR THE SOUTH .- The Liverpool Post publishes a letter from a Scotch gentlo-man in Mobile. The following is an extract: On approahing the battery on Morris' Island, the South Carolinians opened fire, and also the guns of Fort Moultrie. Seventeen shots were fired in all, two of which took effect, with-out doing any material damage. When the constitutional mourchy here in three years. We are a republican arristorare already, and sooner than allow the country to be destroyed by emancipation of the negro, we boldly look: to a strong government, and who would suits so well as one of Queen Victoria's sons? You then would be our friends out and out. Our each States are as hore as all Europe says eight States are as large as all Europe, save