WEEKLY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 9, 1861

A Happy New Year.

We present the *Sentinel* to its readers this morning in an entire new dress, and the proprietors flatter themselves that no paper in the West presents a neater typographical appearance. We take this occasion to express our acknowledgments for the many favors we have received from the public, and we trust that our enterprize and efforts to serve them will place us under not only continued, but increased obligations.

We commence a New Year with dark clouds upon the political horizon. The future looks gloomy. A spirit of anarchy and disloyalty to the Government pervades the land. A nation in its youth, with the elements of power and wealth unequalled by any other, seems tottering to its downfall. We know not what Providence may have in store for us, but we trust the lowering clouds which now hang like a pall over the country, may soon yield to bright and hopeful skies. May fraternity and unity again animate the hearts of the people of all sections. These sentiments will prevail, if the patriotism of the fathers has descended to their sons. The task of healing the discord and dissension which now exist is light in comparison with the conflicts of opinions and interests which were reconciled by the framers of the Republic. Let us bury partisan asperities and party strifes, and in the spirit of conciliation and accommodation, by which it was established, renew and strenghten the foundations upon which this beautiful fabric of government rests. To allay sectional animosities and obliterate geographical divisions are the first steps towards reunion.

Can we not tolerate the institutions that our Fathers conceded or established, or are we wiser, better and purer than they? Their patriotism was severely tested. They proved their love of country by the pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. And after they had achieved independence by great personal sacrifices, to gain an united Government the representatives of the North and the South yielded their preconceived opinions, theories and prejudices. To preserve the Union the same spirit must prevail now.

Whatever may be the termination of the political difficulties of the country, and it is our first with that we may remain *united* States, we sincerely hope that individual happiness and prosperity may attend our readers during the year we this day enter upon.

The Crittenden Compromise.

The most careless observer of current events can not fail to be impressed with the fact that the country is rapidly drifting toward Disunion, and that unless this tendency is soon arrested we shall in a short time be divided into two, if not more, separate and antagonistic confederacies. It is a crisis in our public affairs which demands of every patriotic citizen prompt and decided efforts to prevent the threatened overthrow of the Government and to give it permanency in the future. And here the inquiry naturally arises what can be done to preserve the Union? How can the troubles which threaten the disruption of the Confederacy be healed? We know of no way but to return to the policy of the Fathers of the Republic. At the time the Constitution was formed there were as many conflicting opinions as now, as to the principles and policies upon which it should be based. The contest then looked as irreconcilable as at present. It was found that the only hope of union was in concession and conciliation. Extreme opinions were modified or yielded, and in the spirit of compromise and accommodation, the political fabric was reared which we have regarded as the most perfect ever devised by the wisdom of man. Shall extreme opinions be permitted to destroy this Government? Are we better or wiser than the men who framed it? We have not a doubt but that the conservative sentiment of the country will rally to preserve the Union, when some feasible plan for adjusting our troubles is proposed. And no plan will be acceptable which is not based upon concession and compromise. There can be no hope of reconciliation as long as the extremists of the North or the extremists of the South demand as an ultimatum the adoption of their peculiar theories.

We publish this morning the compromise by Mr. CRITTENDEN, which, to make permanent, he suggests as amendments to the Constitution. We also publish the able speech of Senator PUGH, advocating the adoption of this measure of reconciliation, with the resolutions of a large meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati cordially endorsing it. We commend them all to the careful attention of the reader. Mr. CRITTENDEN's plan of adjustment presents a basis upon which to concentrate the conservative sentiment of the country. Some of its features may be objectionable to one shade of public sentiment, while others may be equally so to another. It does not yield to all the demands of the Fire-Eater, nor to those of the Abolitionist. It restores the policy of Territorial partition which was adopted in the Missouri Compromise, and, as Mr. CRITTENDEN said in his speech, upon a line that would probably be agreed upon if there should be a division of the country into Northern and Southern Confederacies. The Republican party could accept it, for upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise, in 1854, they announced they would take issue as to the policy of its abrogation and demand its restoration. So far as slavery in the Territories are concerned, the compromise of Mr. CRITTENDEN prohibits it north of a certain line and admits it south, leaving the determination finally to the people when they form a State Government whether slavery shall be admitted or prohibited. We do not believe that the Government can be maintained without the conflicting sentiments of the country can be compromised. The plan suggested by Mr. CRITTENDEN we have no doubt will be acceptable to the border slave States and to the conservative men in the Gulf States. It is a remedy within the Union by which the rights of the slave States will receive additional guarantees. Its prompt acceptance by the Northern States would at once take the wind out of the secession movement. As a compromise, for without concessions we can not expect conciliation, we hope it will meet the approval of the conservative citizens of Indiana. A permanent settlement of our political difficulties would at once give an impulse to enterprize and prosperity to all industrial pursuits. There is not an occupation or pursuit in Indiana but would immediately be benefitted thereby. Is this not an inducement, in addition to the impulses of patriotism, to make every effort to restore peace to the country and stability to the government.

Important Correspondence.

The Washington *States*, of Monday, contains the following important correspondence, showing that efforts are making to check the disunion sentiment in Georgia:

ATLANTA, December 26, 1860.

To Hon. S. A. Douglas or Hon. J. J. Crittenden.—Toombs' dispatch of the 22nd unsettled conservatives here. Is there any hope for Southern rights in the Union? We are for the Union of our fathers if Southern rights can be preserved in it. If not, we are for secession. Can we yet hope the Union will be preserved on this principle? You are looked to in this emergency. Give us your views by dispatch and oblige. Signed,

Wm. Ezzard, Robert W. Sims, Jas. P. Hambleton, Thos. S. Powell, S. G. Howell, J. A. Hayden, G. W. Adare, R. C. Houlston.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, December 29.

In reply to your inquiry, we have hope that the rights of the South, and of every State and section, may be protected within the Union. Don't give up the ship. Don't dispair of the Republic.

Signed, J. J. CRITTENDEN,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—We were shown, on Tuesday, a head of Egyptian wheat, raised near Hanover, Jefferson county, by Wm. H. Duncan. It must be extraordinarily prolific. The head in question was as large as a medium sized nubbin of corn, and was filled with grains. The grain is smaller than our ordinary Mediterranean wheat, and differently shaped. Mr. Duncan's father had the specimen we speak of, and he intends to go into the cultivation of it, starting from the head he showed us.

Peaceable Disunion or Civil War.

The *Journal*, the central organ of the Republican party of Indiana, zealously and ably opposes the policy of coercion and favors a peaceable dissolution or division of the Government, rather than yield to the demand made by the slave States for the protection of slavery in the Territories. In discussing these subjects in its issue of Saturday last, the *Journal* decidedly reiterates the views it has heretofore expressed and presents as an additional argument to maintain its position, that the issues now before the country and the state of public sentiment, have had no parallel in the past. As an illustration of this view of the case it refers to the condition of affairs in 1832, when disunion was threatened, to show that the policy then adopted would not suit the present altered circumstances of the country and the widely different issue presented. Upon this point it remarks:

> If South Carolina had stood entirely alone at the beginning of the difficulty which threatened the division of this nation, if she had had no sympathy and no hope of help in the other States, the Jacksonian policy would no doubt have been as wise and effective in 1860 as in 1832. But "circumstances alter cases." South Carolina resisting the whole strength, and the almost united sympathy, of the other States, as was the case in 1832, is a very different problem for the statesman's solution from South Carolina supported by the active co-operation of all the Gulf States, and the sympathy, more or less generally manifested, of all the other slave States. In 1832 disunion in South Carolina had but a few factious supporters outside of her borders and only a doubtful majority within them. Rebellion then was simply soliciting a ruin in which she could have little sympathy and but a remote hope of recovery. In 1860 South Carolina is assured that seven other States will stand common with her, and that if all the rest do not, volunteers from them will pour down to her assistance and leave the States to follow as soon as their wrath gets warm enough to move them. In 1832 a province, of little benefit to the Union, and constantly disturbing the nation with unreasonable petulance, was to be subdued. In 1860 one-half of the Confederacy is to be subdued by the other half. The cases are too terribly different to admit an application of the same policy with the same results. What was judicious firmness in 1832 may be ruinous obstinacy in 1860. What was a wise assertion of national power in 1832 may become a disastrous and useless civil war in 1860. Those who urge so earnestly the "Jacksonian" policy should show the nation that this is a "Jacksonian" case.

The *Journal* then states that "the contest now is not merely between the two halves of the Confederacy, but it is between two utterly irreconcilable principles of government, of social organization and material prosperity," and proceeding to portray the results which will attend coercion, it says:

> We have, then, not only a dangerous physical resistance to encounter in maintaining our Constitution over the unwilling States, but a moral resistance equally as strong. If we should conquer the physical resistance, as we might, with double the wealth and population, in a few years, we leave the moral hostility as strong as ever, nay, a thousand times stronger.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Let us look whether it is worth while to fight fifteen States to keep up a Union which will be no *Union* when the fight is over. Is not that rational? Is it not prudent? Is it not the policy of a wise devotion to freedom? *Better free States clear and free of slavery forever, in all forms and all connections, than a perilous war to retain in our free government an element of trouble.*

In addition to this the *Journal* represents that the feeling is spreading all the time in the slave States in favor of "the protection of slavery outside of the slave States, wherever slaveholders choose to go." We again quote from that print, so that it may speak for itself, in its own language:

> It pervades Kentucky. It is already predominant in Tennessee. It has long been master in Virginia. Maryland, Delaware and Missouri are the only slave States in which this demand would not be supported by a large majority to-day, and even there the result would be doubtful. Therefore, in our opinion, the movement for the submission of the Southern States, whether in peace or war, or disunion, could not have been prevented by any display of force, judicious or otherwise. We have held fondly to the belief that the border States, assured of kind and faithful protection to slavery in the place it is entitled to, might stay with us, and in time be weaned of slavery, and grow into a free union, as free as the rest, and hence have yielded where we never would have stirred one jot to appease the Gulf States. But we believe that our yielding short of absolute submission will retain those States with us, and are prepared to see them go with the rest, for the North never will submit this free Government to slavery to save it, it is to be no other relation for it its ruin will be welcome.

We have thus referred to and quoted the sentiments of the central organ of the Republican party of Indiana for two objects, one of which is to disprove the charge made by many Republican orators and presses, that the Democracy have misrepresented the position of the Republican organization upon the issues involved in the last Presidential canvass; and the other, to show that the conservative element of the Republican party has no hesitation in declaring that disunion is a less evil than civil war, and is to be preferred. The Democracy predicted that disunion would follow the success of a political party which proclaimed that there was an irrepressible conflict between the two sections of the country, or, in the language of its leader, "that a house divided against itself can not stand, and that the States of the Union must be all slave or all free." This prediction we fear is about being realized, but not in the way Republicans prophecied. There is a prospect that the Union will be divided and the States may be all "free" in one division and they may be all "slave" in the other. The Democracy took the converse of the proposition. They contended that as the States with different domestic institutions had existed in peace and prosperity for three quarters of a century, by the exercise of the same forbearance towards each other and by continuing mutual the respect for the constitutional rights of each and all which had controlled the sentiment of the country and which was really the basis of union, the Government could be perpetuated with the continuance of all the blessings it had conferred. The *Journal* candidly concedes by its argument that the Republican party has no reason to complain of being misrepresented by the Democracy; that such a charge is without foundation, and that the success of the Republican party upon the issues it presented to the country is the cause of the political difficulties which threaten the overthrow of this Government. The *Journal* represents that such is the condition of the country—the irreconcilable hostility between the North and the South—that, in its view, a division into separate confederacies is the wisest and the only practicable solution of the controversy. We need no better vindication of the principles and policy of the Democratic party than is furnished by the Republican central organ.

COLLISION ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.—A collision between two hog trains occurred before daylight yesterday morning at Lewisville, on the Central Road. A way train left here an hour in advance of the through hog train the evening before. At Lewisville the way train stopped on the bridge east of the town, and run the locomotive on the switch to bring up some cars already loaded to attach them to the train. The bridge is a high one—say thirty or forty feet above the water. The engineer of the through train saw the rear light of the stationary train some distance off, but supposed for a time that it was in motion. Discovering that it was stationery when he reached the down grade leading to the bridge—a long descent however—he whistled down brakes and reversed his engine. The brakemen were all asleep and made no response, and the train slid along at a rapid rate on the frosted rails. The fireman started back to put the brakes down but he was only in time to get caught by one of his legs between two cars when the collision took place. The locomotive was badly wrecked and thrown over on the timbers of the bridge, and it is a marvel she did not go through. A number of cars were broken up and knocked crossways and everyway, and the track was torn up and spread in places for a considerable distance. But the worst accident was to the fireman whose leg was shockingly mangled in his efforts to save the train. It was found necessary to cut away the timbers of the cars to extricate him. The amount of damage we have not learned. But few of the hogs we understand were killed. The car in which the owners of the hogs and the drowsy breakman were sleeping had both ends stove in, but no one was hurt in it. The passengers yesterday had to pass under the bridge from train to train, but we presume the wreck will be cleared away to-day.

☞ The man Butler, who accidentally set himself on fire and communicated the flames to a house on West street on Saturday night, was up before the Mayor yesterday. He is an utterly worthless vagabond, and it would have been an act of charity to let him burn up where he had made his nest, if it could have been done without destroying the property. He was discharged, as he could only be held as a vagrant, and the city did not feel disposed to feed him.

☞ The Jones House in Greencastle is one of the best hotels in Indiana, and the landlord is an obliging and intelligent gentleman. Our friends visiting Greencastle will do themselves a kindness by inquiring for the Jones House and making it their stopping place.

The Crittenden Compromise.

We have had an imperfect abstract of the propositions submitted by Senator CRITTENDEN to the Senate. As there is much interest felt in this compromise we print it complete as it appears in the *Globe:*

A joint resolution (S. No. 50) proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, Serious and alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States, concerning the rights and security of the rights of slaveholding States, and especially their rights in the common territory of the United States; and whereas it is eminently desirable and proper that these dissensions, which now threaten the very existence of this Union, should be permanently quieted and settled by constitutional provisions, which shall do equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore to the people that peace and good will which ought to prevail between all the citizens of the United States: therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following articles be, and are hereby proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the several States:

ART. 1. In all the territory of the United States now held, or hereafter acquired, situate north of latitude 36 deg. 30 min., slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under territorial government. In all the territory south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance. And when any territory, north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress according to the then federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, with or without slavery, as the constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

ART. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards taking them from the District.

ART. 4. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory, in which slaves are permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by sea.

ART. 5. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal or other officer whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive was prevented from so doing by violence, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong doers or rescuers, by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

ART. 6. No future amendment to the Constitution shall affect the five predeceing articles; nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution; and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which shall authorize or give the Congress the power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose law it is, or may be, allowed or permitted.

And whereas, also, beside those causes of dissension embraced in the foregoing amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States, there are others which come within the jurisdiction of Congress, and may be remedied by its legislative power, and whereas it is the desire of Congress, as far as its power will extend, to remove all just cause for the present discontent and agitation which now disturb the peace of the country, and threaten the stability of its institutions: Therefore,

1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitives are in strict pursuance of the plain and mandatory provisions of the Constitution, and have been sanctioned as valid and constitutional by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States: that the slaveholding States are entitled to the faithful observance and execution of those laws, and that they ought not to be repealed, or so modified or changed as to impair their efficiency; and that laws ought to be made for the punishment of those who attempt by rescue of the slave, or other illegal means, to hinder or defeat the due execution of said laws.

2. That all State laws which conflict with the vigitive slave acts of Congress, or any other constitutional acts of Congress, or which in their operation impede, hinder or delay the free course and due execution of any of said acts, are null and void by the plain provisions of the Constitution of the United States; yet those State laws, void as they are, have given color to practices, and led to consequences, which have obstucted the due administration and execution of acts of Congress, and especially the acts for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and have thereby contributed much to the discord and commotion now prevailing. Congress, therefore, in the present perilous juncture, does not deem it improper respectfully and earnestly to recommend the repeal of those laws to the several States which have enacted them, or such legislative corrections and explanations of them as may prevent their being used or perverted to such mischievous purposes.

3. That the act of the 18th of September, 1850, commonly called the fugitive slave law, ought to be so so amended as to make the fee of the commissioner, mentioned in the eighth section of the act, equal in amount, in the cases decided by him, whether his decision be in favor of or against the claimant. And to avoid misconstruction, the last clause of the fifth section of said act, which authorizes the person holding the warrant for the arrest or detention of a fugitive slave, to summon to his aid the *posse comitatus*, and which declares it to be the duty of all good citizens to assist him in its execution, ought to be amended so as to expressly limit the authority and duty to cases in which there shall be resistance or danger of resistance or rescue.

4. That the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and especially those prohibiting the importation of slaves in the United States ought to be made effectual, and ought to be thoroughly executed, and all further enactments necessary to those ends ought to be promptly made.

The Sentiment of Missouri.

A good many members of the Legislature, from various parts of the State, have been in the city within a day or two. So far as we have been able to see them, we are gratified to hear that they are entirely conservative in all their views in regard to the present troubles between the North and the South; that they are disposed to fight for the rights of the slave States in the Union, rather than out of the Union; that they will unite, if needs be, in any convention of the slave States which shall present, in a distinct manner, the grievances of which they have a right to complain, and which are neitheir few nor unimportant; and that if the free States, so long pursuing an aggressive course toward them, should refuse to do justice to them, that they will then consider the mode and measure of redress. But they are not disposed to break up this Union hastily, or without sufficient reason. They have prospered under it until they have attained a position second to only one other slave State in the Confederacy, and they are not disposed to be put in a false position by the acts of South Carolina—giving about as many votes in the whole State as the county of St. Louis alone—or any other State whatever. They think it far more prudent and patriotic to follow the lead of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, and with them to deliberate carefully and patriotically before they engage in the work of destroying the Union.—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ "Would heart of man once think it!" Yet the whole press of the "Great West" confesses that indigestion prevails more extensively among its farming population than anywhere else in the world. They say it comes from eating too much pork—too much salt pork—too much saleratus bread, bolting their food always in a hurry, taking only fifteen minutes to a meal, and then rushing away to the field to laborious work on a hastily crammed stomach. What a queer commentary on life! Once we thought indigestion only the gourmand's and idle millionaire's punishment; now it seems it is the curse of that frantic American resolution to do too much, to get rich in a year instead of fifty, as our forefathers did, and plagues the stomach of the sturdy West as much as if it were the place and subject of diabolical possession.

The Revolution Begun.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

The deplorable *political* consequences of the success of the Republican party are coming upon us in all their dread reality. South Carolina—one of the old thirteen States—has, by the unanimous voice of her people, dissolved, as far as her own will and act can do, her connection with the Union! This result was foretold, by most of the old and distinguished Whig statesmen, at the organization of the Republican party, if it should, unhappily for the country, succeed in getting control of the General Government. See what some of these old Whig statesmen prophetically said of the Republican party at the beginning of its disorganizing career. In 1856 ex-President FILLMORE, in an elaborate speech at Albany, said:

> We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency selected, for the first time, from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing those candidates by the suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? Can they have the madness or folly to suppose that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate?
>
> Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice President, and should select such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment.
>
> And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their right? If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken! And, therefore, you should see that, if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric, reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a precious inheritance.
>
> I tell you, my friends, that I feel deeply, and, therefore, I speak earnestly, on this subject, [cries of "You're right,"] for I feel that you are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading on the brink of a volcano that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation.

Such was the warning voice of ex-President FILLMORE, nearly five years ago, against the success of the Republican party.

The country will remember the eloquent and ever-to-be-remembered words of that distinguished Whig Senator, and statesman, RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, when he said, in 1856, that he would have no connection with the Republicans; for, said he, "*I will join no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.*"

In the same letter that contains these immortal words, he said:

> The basis of the Republican organization is reciprocal sectional hate. This is the sentiment at bottom—this and nothing else. To form and heighten this; to fortify and justify it; to show that it is moral and necessary, the whole vast energies of party tactics is to be put in request. If the ingenuity of hell were tasked for a device to alienate and rend asunder our immature and artificial nationality, it could devise nothing so effectual. I take my stand here!

How prophetic were these words!

About the same time Governor HUNT, of New York, an ex-Whig Senator, wrote a letter refusing to join the Republicans, in which he said:

> Believing that a sectional combination of this kind is fraught with danger and mischief, it does not accord with my views of duty to enlist under its banner. If a Northern anti-slavery party is desirable, it must be desired that all the people of the free States should enter into it. The very proposition implies that we are to be met by the people of the Southern States in solid array. We can not close our eyes to the practical tendencies of such a conflict. Its effect must be to exasperate one part of the nation toward the other part, and to weaken, if not to banish, those sentiments of friendship and brotherhood which gave birth to the Constitution. In such a warfare both sections will be roused to fierce resentment by mutual insult and denunciation, until either side will see in the other aliens and enemies instead of friends and fellow-citizens; and, in a word, we shall cease to be one people.

The Hon. D. D. BARNARD, once a leading Whig in New York, a member of Congress from the Albany district, and Minister to Prussia under Gen. HARRISON, also, in refusing to join the Republican party, wrote a public letter containing the following pointed and most truthful denunciation of it as a "*disunion party.*" Hear him:

> This Republican party is as certainly a party of disunion, if successful, as though that purpose was written in letters of light on every fold of its banner.
>
> Every conceivable prejudice is appealed to; every conceivable abuse, all conceivable terms of reproach and obloquy, are heaped on the men and the country of the South. If the Southern States of this Union were as alien to us as though they had a separate existence at the remotest extremity of the earth or the sea, and had been our hereditary and implacable enemies from the beginning of time, they could not be more an object of the fanatic rage, hate and defiance of these journals.
>
> Can any rational man suppose that the Union can stand the assaults of a party like this, if once it is allowed to gain head enough to bring on the desperate fraternal war on which it is madly bent? For me, I do not.
>
> If the new party of sectionalism shall rise, or is likely to rise to the dignity of respectable strength, it becomes all men who think it the first and highest duty of patriotism to defend their country against all deadly assaults and all imminent dangers to unite on a broad basis of national politics against it.
>
> It is not to be denied or doubted that this new party is having some success—enough, at least, to demand the serious observation and attention of the country; and, so far as it has or can have vitality and success, I am bound to say that I think it deserves nothing but execration as a bold menace to the integrity of the Union, such as can not be justified or excused, unless treason can be justified or excused.
>
> Such are some of the forewarnings of the old Whig leaders and statesmen who followed the lead of CLAY and WEBSTER, against the Republican party. The same warnings have been given for a quarter of a century by all Democratic statesmen against Northern, sectional anti-slavery parties. The inspiration that dictated these prophetic declarations was from the words of WASHINGTON, who, in his Farewell Address, warned the American people against parties founded on geographical discriminations, and taught that true patriotism and love of the Union should "indignantly frown upon the first dawnings of any attempt [like that of the anti-slavery Republican organization] to alienate one portion of our country from theirest." HAMTRAMCK.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Utica *Morning Herald* has paid a visit to the Central Park skating pond; from his last letter we clip the following:

> There was one large matron wearing a thin, double-skirted silk dress, in which the wind played fantastic antics—who wore on her head a yellow "rigglette," and could not stand upon her skates an instant; who would fall down, dragging with her every available man and boy, and who would have looked better off the ice, but she was the only one. There were others, swift as birds, graceful as swans. There was one lady most appropriately dressed in a fur-bound basque, who gave us the very poetry of motion. There was perfect harmony in her long drawn curves; something melodious as a dream in her swift gliding grace. There was another young creature who darted hither and thither, as if she had always lived on the ice. There was a perfect abandon in her sport; she was hilarious yet utterly graceful in her glee. Slender and dainty footed as a fawn, her soft blue dress looped from a gay balmoral, wearing a black basquine and black velvet hat, with a pink rose in her hair, she flew over the ice, now circling in a waltz—now following her papa at the end of a shawl, now flying away with another in her arms, who could skate as well; wherever she went she was followed by hundreds of admiring eyes—the women praised her—and the gentlemen fell in love with her. How eyes brightened with new beams, how the cheeks of our japonicas bloomed with roses, I can hardly tell. What a pastime for metropolitan belles? what a pastime for the weary people? "The drive was full of carriages, the ramble was thronged with people—husbands and wives leading their children; young men and maidens; gentlemen and ladies mounted on horseback, their plumes floating out into the blue air, added to the picturesque beauty of the scene. So much for our winter skating carnival.

SUFFERING IN NEW ALBANY.—The *Ledger* says that dull times have set in for the winter, and a great many mechanics and laborers have been thrown out of employment in that city just at a time when they need money the most. The Phœnix Foundery, which has employed a large force of workmen for nearly the entire year, closed on Saturday. There is but little work being done at the ship-yards or pork-house, and none on public works. Quite a number of men have been discharged from the railroad machine shop also.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

The New York *Herald* asserts, confidently, that a portion of the Cabinet appointments of Mr. LINCOLN have been definitely agreed upon. It names three—EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, for Attorney-General; DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, for Secretary of the Interior; and JOHN C. FREMONT, of California, for Secretary of War. The telegraph, this morning, contradicts this arrangement, by giving to Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, the position of Secretary of the Treasury. The *Herald* also says that Mr. SEWARD will have the mission to England; WM. C. BRYANT, editor of the New York *Post*, the mission to the new Kingdom of Italy, and G. KOERNER, of Illinois, the mission to Berlin. The last appointment will upset the calculations of Hon. J. D. DEFREES and Hon. JONATHAN W. GORDON, the rival leaders of the two wings of the Republican party of this State, both of whom are calculating to succeed GOV. WRIGHT. Our private advices from Springfield indicate the selection of Hon. CALEB B. SMITH for a Cabinet appointment—either the Interior or Post Office Department. At all events, Mr. SMITH's name is on Mr. LINCOLN's slate, and the friends of our distinguished townsman are "wide awake." We understand that Mr. SMITH donned a new beaver a few days ago, and was among the missing long enough for a pilgrimage to the Republican Mecca—Springfield. If so, only the faithful are advised of the result.

The Illinois Democracy.

The home organ of Mr. LINCOLN gives the Illinois Democracy "due credit for patriotism and devotion to the Union," and suggests they should sustain him "in the discharge of his constitutional duties." The Springfield *Register* thus responds to these sentiments:

> Mr. Lincoln, while calling on the Democracy to sustain him, must do something himself towards preserving the Union. He must recognize that Union as endurable as it was originally framed—"part slave and part free." He must direct his denunciation at that nullification at the North which has led to secession at the South. He must remember that though he secured a majority of the electoral vote, he had but little more than a third of the popular vote—that in proclaiming his undying adherence to his own peculiar dogmas, he flies in the face of two-thirds of the people of the country, and that however confirmed he may be as to the correctness of his own position, his policy can not become law until enacted by the people's representatives. Hence, in the present excited state of the country, there can be neither good sense or patriotism in flaunting his creed in the face of the popular majority against it.
>
> The Illinois Democracy are for the Union, for the Constitution as it is, and for the enforcement of the laws under it. But they believe, with Jackson, that the Union can not be maintained by "the mere coercive powers confided to the General Government," but that "the foundation must be laid in the affections of the people." Let Mr. Lincoln go to work, as a patriot and not as a partisan, to restore that lost affection, that fraternal feeling, which once made us one people, and he will find the Illinois Democracy strong in maintenance of his good work. Let him keep his eye on and heed the farewell message of Jackson, and "Jackson men" will not be loth to render their earnest backing.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, January 1, 1861.

"Not a drum was heard, or a funeral note."

I have not the heart to wish any one a happy New Year, because in the present state of affairs, it would seem to be a desecration of an old custom hallowed by family ties and associations.

This is the first New Years day that ever I witnessed during the whole course of my life that was not ushered in by some signs of rejoicing. But even the boys are silent here. Not a cracker even was exploded, and save the rumbling of a few carts over the stony pavements, gloomy quiet reigned in the streets. Desolation broods over the city, as if the Angel of Death had breathed upon it, or the plague struck terror into the hearts of its inhabitants. All that is needed to parallel Washington with Jeruselem in the days of her last tribulation is the presence of the Prophet crying, "Wo! Wo! to Washington and the inhabitants thereof."

Why do the conservative masses of the North remain silent? Where are the stalwart guards of the Democracy? There is no time to be lost. The clanging notes of civil war are resounding from every side. The Black Republicans in the East are arming for coercion, and their motley hosts will be down here on the 4th of March. Under the rallying cries of "disunion is treason," "the laws must be enforced," "the Union must and shall be preserved," they are marshaling their fanatic followers for civil war, and to drench this fair land in blood. Deluded victims, can they not see that coercion is itself disunion, and defeats the very object they pretend to have most at heart, the union of the States? What is a Union based on force worth? Nothing, worse than nothing.

I say to the Democracy of Indiana, the danger is imminent—the peril is great. Let the masses rouse up to the importance of this question. Disunion is bad enough; civil war is total and irretrievable ruin to every portion of our country. It is useless to talk now of preventing the secession of the South; that is a foregone conclusion. The Black Republican representatives here will yield nothing for peace and union. The great effort of every patriot ought now to be directed to the prevention of bloodshed. Peaceable secession will insure the reconstruction of the Government in a few years. Civil war will be productive of nothing but disunion and utter ruin. Let the people be warned in time, and gathering in their majesty and power, let them demand peace of the Government. I repeat, there is no time to lose. Whatever is to be done must be done quickly. B.

Measures of Pacification.

Mr. Crittenden's proposition to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, though rejected in the Congressional committee of the Senate, finds a great deal of favor with the public. The people of the country are sick of the negro slavery discussion in Congress and in the partisan newspapers. They would gladly get rid of the whole subject at almost any compromise which would forever take it out of Congress and leave it to the natural laws, which eventually must decide the question of slavery or no slavery in new Territories. Nothing less than the total withdrawal of this subject from Congress will ever restore peace to the country, no matter what present compromise may be made. It must be placed beyond any one's power to revive the subject in our National Councils, or use it for partisan purposes in Presidential campaigns. The peace and prosperity of more than thirty millions of people are now in jeopardy on account of an abstraction which, when it comes to be a practical reality, will be decided by the people themselves according to the existing wants of the times and the requirements of the country. At present, these Territories are barren wastes, and it will be many years before they will become occupied. If civil war takes place among us, the day will be still more remote. With peace and continued prosperity, they will be settled according to the natural laws which regulate the emigration and the industry of the country, and, settled in this way, they will be disposed of to the best advantage of the country.

Mr. Crittenden's proposition to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, or the other proposition, to divide all the Territories into two great States, one North and one South, would take the subject out of Congress, especially if the coming into the Union of any new State was made dependent upon the proclamation of the President merely, on proof of possessing the required population, and not upon any action of Congress. The people are looking anxiously for some peaceful remedy for the present dangers which threaten the country. They are firmly attached to the Union, as the best safeguard of their political rights, but are not disposed to allow their patriotic feelings to be used for the purpose of perpetuating injustice to any of the States of the Union. Fair and honorable compromise is what is demanded by them—nothing more—nothing less. Those who obstruct this should consider the responsibility they incur. The interests of more than thirty millions of people are not to be trifled with for any mere partisan or sectional purpose. Some pacific measure like Mr. Crittenden's would render powerless any attempt at secession for the sole purpose of breaking up the Union, which is the avowed purpose of at least one of the States.

If such a measure can not receive the required majority in Congressional Committee, why should not a majority of both Houses of Congress pass it at once into a law for the present and send it to the people of the various States, to be ratified or rejected by them as a constitutional amendment, on some specified day fixed by Congress? This would unite all the friends of the Union over the whole country, into one great co-operating party, and having so noble an object in view to animate their work, as the perpetuation of the Union and the permanence of our present political institutions, we believe it would be irresistible. The extreme Republicans would have to yield or else lose their hold upon power. There is no other principle upon which they could be half so successfully combatted as this. The people are now aware of the mischiefs of the slavery agitation, and would settle it by their votes, if it is ever to be settled by public opinion and fair compromise. The South would be protected in its equality while the measure existed as a law of Congress, and if it should fail with the people, it would give the Southern States so much more time to concert proper measures of resistance, instead of sending them in a hurried and unprepared state out of the Union, and for reasons which will not justify them before the world.—*Philadelphia Ledger. (Neutral.)*

Another Remedy.

The New York *Herald* suggests the following remedies as certain cures for the present condition of affairs:

> It is the combined action of coercion and conciliation. Congress should, without an hour's hesitation, pass an act empowering the President to order ten thousand of the militia from each of the six border States—slave and free—from Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky; from Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York—to proceed to Washington—put these sixty thousand men under command of General Scott, to protect the departments and see that Mr. Lincoln be peacefully inaugurated on the 4th of March. The fourteenth article of the eighth section of the Constitution gives Congress that power, in defining its authority, in these words: "To provide for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union, *suppress insurrection*, and repel invasion."
>
> And in the same act which gives this power of coercion, Congress should enact this conciliatory measure by proposing an amendment to the Constitution, placing the social institution of African slavery on precisely the same footing with the religious opinions of the whole people—or Congress should at least evince a disposition friendly to such a measure. This was the spirit which animated the convention when the Constitution was adopted. All the States recognized slavery then, and the owners of slaves could take them into any and every State with perfect safety. No restriction of this kind of servitude was provided for or thought of in the Constitution. It is only within the last thirty years that slavery has become a great moral and religious question, and the agitation of it a religious propagandism. As such, it must be settled in the same way as the great religious wars of Europe were finally adjusted after a calamitous experiment of three centuries; that is, by mutual compromise and conciliation. And it is the present Congress which must do this.
>
> By embracing the double policy of coercion and conciliation, embodied in the same measure, as we have suggested, they will satisfy the North that the new President will be permitted to assume the reins of government in peace, and they will satisfy the South that the institution of slavery will be put upon a just and secure footing, never here after to be disturbed. Nor will such a course change the position of slavery at all. It will remain and probably extend its limits in the South; but God and nature have set an unalterable barrier to its extension in the North. There can be no doubt that if the present do-nothing policy is to continue in Washington, the Southern States will be drawn, and rapidly too, into the vortex with South Carolina, and that an attempt will be made to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln and pull down the whole fabric of government. But with 60,000 armed militia in Washington, under the orders of General Scott, no