TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1861. To Apyrerisers.—The circulation of The Press exceeds that of any other daily paper Press exceeds that of any other wary in Philadelphia, with a single exception. Satisfactory proof of this fact will be cheerfully

Invoisition for Peace; To the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; Personal and Political. FOURTH PAGE.—The Revenition in the South Grand Name of the Courth Page. on in the South; General News; The Duty and rebellion, which is also a high sovereign of Preparing for War; Marine Intelligence.

Secession and the Revenue Laws. There is great danger, at this moment, o some portion of the Northern and Southern mind being led astray by the false use of be preserved at all hazards, but will instantly disagree when they come to discuss the mod of its preservation. The touchstone of this mere logomachy is just this—shall the laws of the United States be enforced, say in South

We would not have a soldier to make a relative to make of treason. Carolina? It is not a question about coercing South Carolina, hardly under any conceivable that State, but about enforcing the United States laws in it, so far as those laws need to be en-

Can South Carolina, upon any constitutional ground, say that those laws shall not be enforced within her limits? If that be admitted, then the old exploded heresy of nullification of Mr. CALHOUR is right, and it follows that General Jackson, and HENRY CLAY, and Daniel Webster, and Edward Living-STON, and all that class of great statesmen

But if they were right (and who will deny that they were?), South Carolina cannot say, upon any constitutional grounds, that the United States law shall not be enforced within her limits. Knowing, right well, how false her old position was, that State to-day takes the new one of her right to secede from the Union, and declares herself to have done so and that, therefore, the United States laws are inoperative within her limits. The whole North, with a few inconsiderable exceptions and, we believe, a great majority of the honest people of the Southern States, do not believe other form than as that ultimate right of rebellion against tyranny, of which man cannot divest himself by any constitutional or social

compact. That is the belief of the people, and the interpretation which they put upon the Constitution of the United States. It is the interpretation, as well, of the whole line of Presidents and of American statesmen from Wasn-INGTON down to these days. South Carolina denies and defies that interpretation, and proceeds to act on the line of that denial and de

Can we coerce South Carolina to alter her views and opinions? By no means. Let her entertain them if she pleases, so long as she entertains them as mere political abstractions. If it pleases her to think herself out of the Union, let her think so. But she cannot legally resist the execution of the United States laws, or seize the United States property within her limits.

If her citizens will not serve as United States postmasters, the United States cannot compel them to do so. But they must not resist the passage of the United States mail on the post-roads in South Carolina. No law of South Carolina can make such resistance law

If her citizens will not serve as United States judges, or marshals, or jurers, the United States cannot compel them to do so. But they cannot lawfully resist such persons as please to serve in those capacities, nor can any of her laws make such resistance lawful, or such service unlawful.

If her citizens will not serve as collectors of the United States revenue, and in the other fiscal offices, the United States cannot compel them to serve. But they cannot legally resist such persons as do serve. No law of South Carolina can make such resistance lawful. If she does not choose to send members Congress or to vote for President, she cannot

be compelled to do either thing. If the forts of the United States upon her possession of them, she can only lawfully obto her. To seize them when ungarrisoned or by force, and to maintain them forcibly against the Federal Government, is levying war upon the United States, and that is high treason by

the Constitution. Now, these are the main points of resistance by South Carolina, and of collision between her and the Union. They are powers of sovereignty, that she has once yielded up, and now claims the right to resume at her own will and pleasure. The United States say that she

It is not the policy of our Government to settle any such questions as these by war. It private affairs there. That Austria, in 1861, intense repose of the North and West and East at this very mement. The idea of marching armies into the South, and subjugating States, has not been seriously entertained. Saxony. At a time and under circumstances like the present, the central authority of the nation acts purely on the defensive. Its object is thing beyond. Conquest, subjugation, coercion, war with views of either, are objects of an offensive policy. Why should South Carolina be conquered, or subjugated, or coerced? She is not a foreign Power, however much she may think she is. She is still a sister State, and it is still hoped that the land of Marion, and Sumpter, and Pincener will remain a sister State "to the last syllable of

It is not necessary to quarrel with her about the post-roads. If there are obstructions and difficulties placed by her in the way, we can withdraw the United States post-contracts and mail-service, so far as they are within her limits, and let her try, in her sovereign capacity, to furnish postal facilities to her citizens as best she may, while we refuse to recognize her arrangements, or to allow any connection of them with the United States mail-service The pressure upon her own people, and of he own people, as well as that from neighboring States, would soon settle that difficulty if the secession mania does not meanwhile spread over nearly the whole South.

We would not enforce the administration of

justice just now in the United States Courts

in South Carolina. The Judge has resigned.

There need be no haste to fill the vacancy There would be a necessary suspension of bu siness until a successor was appointed, at any rate, and it can make no difference whether that is a suspension of a couple of months, or of as many years. There is no use of seeking collisions at this precise moment of time. With regard to the customs revenues in South Carolina, it may be questionable whether the best plan is to send a new collector or to repeal the acts creating the several ports of entry on the coast of South
Carolina: This latter arrangement would avoid the collision of two sets of officers.

Charles Gaylor, the eminently able and successful avoid the collision of two sets of officers, and would prevent trade with foreign countries. It would be proper, we suppose, to in the New York papers, of this play and of Mr. prohibit coast-wise trade to and from the ports of South Carolina, whilst she is in her present attitude of armed defiance of the United States. In the enforcement of the revenue laws, the forts become of primary importance Their guns cover just so much ground as is necessary to enable the United States to enforce their laws. The ground on which they stand has been bought from its private owners and paid for by the United States, and South 10 per cent, discount—but really unsaleable at Carolina has assented to the cession. Those forts the United States must maintain. It is not a question of coercing South Carolina, but of enforcing the revenue laws. We cannot allow a sovereign State to nullify the revenue laws -to which point the whole question reverts, whether the process by which she undertakes to accomplish that and is called mulification or secession. The practical point, either way, is whether the revenue laws of the United

three ports, Charleston, Beaufort, and George-South Carolina shall see proper to impose.

If the forts are not maintained by the United States, then the revenue laws can only be enforced by blockade, and that upon a dangerous, nay, an almost impossible cruising ground. It would be a monstrous mistake to allow those

States shall or shall not be enforced at those

are the only point around which there need be | WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. any fighting, if the people of South Carolina will fight. And fighting for the possession of those forts, they are fighting directly against the United States, and are guilty of rebellion

and treason. Maintaining or retaking those forts, then, is not coercing South Carolina. It is but retaining in the hands of the United States, or recapturing, rightfully, what belongs to them. They are a convenient means of enforcing the venue laws of the United States, and of protecting South Carolina and other States from

No one dreams of coercing South Carolina but, on the other hand, no one dreams of let ting her coerce the Union. The forts are to be held to enforce the revenue laws, not to con words. Men will agree that the Union should sovereign State is got up by desperate dema. gogues to lead the people astray, and divide them upon false issues, whilst treason stalks

circumstances. If she chooses to rush upon their forts, upon her own head be the blood of her gallant sons. She must neither be allowed to hold or to take them. That battle can be fought in and around them. That is all of her soil that the United States claims. That belongs to the United States; is essential to their sovereignty, and must be maintained, come what may.

It is the enforcement of the revenue laws, NOT the coercion of the State, that is the question of the hour. If those laws cannot be enforced, the Union is clearly gone; if they can it is safe.

Count Ladislans Teleki. The King of Saxony has closed the year too, of the meanest and most truckling character as regards Austria. On Ohristmas Eve, Count Ladislaus Teleki, the well-known Hungarian refugee, was arrested at Dresden had resided in Dresden, under the protecin this new-fangled right of secession in any tion of an English passport, issued to him in his mother's name, and, as he lived very retired, his presence in the capital of Saxony whither he had ventured in order to transac private family business, was not officially noticed. All who know him, love him, and in his native country, where he once possessed vast hereditary estates, was as popular with the educated classes as Louis Kossuru was with the masses of the people.

In 1849, Count Teleki was Ambassado from the Hungarian to the French Republic In 1849, too, the newly recovered freedom o Hungary was cloven down by the Russian ercenaries borrowed from the Czar Nicho LAS by the present Emperor of Austria. Te-LEER found safety in flight, but Austria tried, convicted, and passed the death-doom upon nim-as one contumacious, because of ab sence. Since then, he has been a wanderer In his peculiar condition, how could be obtain an Austrian passport, condemned to death for spy and police-agent of Austria in this matter.

annot be too strongly condemned. Contrast the conduct of the King of Faxony with that of the Sultan. Kossum and other Hungarian refugees entered the Turkish territory, with swords in their hands, after their to defeat by Russian troops. Austria and Russia, flushed with the pride of victory, commanded the Porte to surrender the fugitives. Abdul-Medjid, whom it is the fashion to look up brave but unsuccessful men who had i still refused, preferring the chances of a formidable war to a violation of the laws of hospitality and justice. England and France supported him, and thus Kossurn and his com-

rades escaped with their lives. any clause authorizing the surrender of polititain them by an act of Congress ceding them cal refugees. Even had Count Teleki violated the passport regulations of Saxony, the authorities there had no right, natural or national, to give him up. At the worst, the Saxon Gendarmes could only have conducted mitted by them, and that if war is to be inauguhim back to the frontier by which he had rated they will be the authors of it. entered, and left him at the other side of it Even this would have been inhumane. But | Washington, and volunteer companies are being to give up this gallant man, (whose delicate health has prevented his joining in any of the Capitol are organizing themselves into a Union recent plans for the liberation of his native their number, an experienced military man. Hungary,) merely because he is a refugee, is cannot so resume them. And that is the frightful. He was meddling with no person

in Saxony, and his departure would have imight a first mediately followed the arrangement of his of her late Union meeting in Baltimore nothing is not the wish of any considerable body of will endeavor to execute the death sentence of ham Lincoln. the people to do it, and that is proved by the | 1849 upon Count Teleni is almost out of the this new blood-stain before the face of indignant Europe. The infamy rests with

As the King of Saxony, at the close of 1860, was laid up with the measles, leaving his Council to administer affairs ad interim, it is simply to hold its own, not to grasp at any. possible that, personally, he may be free from blame in this matter. But he has to show this by dismissing his Ministry, and obtaining Te-LERI'S liberation from Austria.

What will He do with Him? A belief prevails, in Paris, among the friends of the ex-King of Naples, that his Majesty will allow himself to be taken prisoner by the Sardinians. It is added that he will act thus on the advice of the Austrian Cabinet.

FRANCIS II., in the hands of VICTOR EMthat of FRANCIS THE FIRST Of France in the and acted upon. hands of the Emperor CHARLES THE FIFTH in Spain. We suspect that the Sardinian monarch would be very much puzzled what to do with his Bourbon prisoner. South Carolina evidently wants a King-suppose that the beaten Majesty of Naples be shipped for

The Sloop-of-War Macedonian Bound Bosron, January 14 -The United States sloopof war Macedonian, trom Portsmouth, N. H., passed the Highland Light this morning, bound

Mr. Sothern.

An author-actor has a double claim upon the public. Mr. Sothern, the original Lord Dun dreary, who has just commenced a short engagement at Walnut-street Theatre, appears in this capacity. In his own five-act play, "Suspense," he exhibited the duplex talent in question, and showed himself an effective dramatist, as well as an actor of impressive power. Again, in the farce, "Away with Melanoholy," he displayed his ability in what is called the secentric line—which is between farce and low comedy. The sequel of "Our American Cousin," in which Lord Dundreary is New York dramatist, and is called "Our Cousin at Home." We have seen very favorable notices Sothern's acting in it.

MORE COUNTERFEITING .- We learn from the semi-monthly number of Peterson's Detector, published this day, that between the 15th of Decomber and this date, seventy-six new counterfeits have been put into circulation. Among them however, we do not find a forgery upon any Pennsylvania bank .- Notes from South Carolina and other "seceding" States are nominally quoted at almost any rate. Even Pennsylvania countrynotes, except where redcomable here, are generally at a discount of 2 per cent. This is a very bad state of things, which renders a reliable "Detector?' almost an actual necessity just now.

THE GARDES LAVAYETTE .- Next Thursday evening, this gallant and dashing corps will give their Second Annual Bail, at the National Guards' Building, Race street, below Sixth. Captain James Archambault will officiate as Master of Ceremonies, M. Jules M. Martin as floor manager, and the Committee of Arrangements consists of the following respected fellow-citizens, whose as town, or whether they shall or shall not be sured respectability and standing are guarantees made free ports, open to the commerce of the world, with no other restrictions upon it than Ed. Grosjean, President; C. Péquignot, Scoretary; A. Bourguard, Treasurer; Dr. A. René, F. Peiffer, A. Zorra, and P. Marquis. The ball, last year, was one of the very best of the season, and that now on the tapis promises to surpass it

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—This morning at ten o'clock, at Birch & Sons' auction store, No. forts, that command those perts, to pass into or remain in the hands of South Carolina. They

Letter from "Occasional."

espondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1861. The Washington Constitution of Saturday ening contains a vicient attack upon the veno. rable Lieut. General of the U.S. Army, Winfield Scott. He is called a military dictator, and the President and all the members of the Cabinet are denounced as having surrondered the Government into the hands of Gen. Scott. The foundation for this new calumpy is the fact that ample preparaevent of an attempt to seize it on or before the 4th of March, and to prevent the inauguration of the President elect. It will be borne in mind that more than two months ago, I predicted that the Disunionists would attempt to seize upon Washingon. times that period, not a day has passed with out some demonstration proving the justice of my prophecy. Public declarations have been made that Washington would become the capital of a Southern Confederacy, and that Mr. Lincoln would not attempt to come here to begin his Administra-

The Richmond Enquirer, Governor Wise, and other authorities equally distinguished, have sounded the key-note to those who are confederated with them, and information has been received by the President and the Lieutenant General, that an extended secret organization is on foot for the pur pose of making good your assertion. I forbear making allusions to other startling rumors, because there is no necessity still further to inflame and alarm the public mind : but what was and continues to be the duty of the Government? Was the Executive to stand idly by in the midst of preparations and threats while Washington was to be captured and taken away from the people, and the to come hither to take the oath of office, and in due rm, according to precedent, to assume the dignities and the responsibilities of his high station?

Inquestionably not!

The infamous British hireling of the Constitutton is attempting to create the impression that because the public buildings are to be held sacred, and because the arsenal is being reinforced with United States troops, therefore coercion is to be used upon the South. No aggression will be committed upon the Disunionists, unless, in 1860 by an act of frightful inhumanity—an act, their madness, they should attempt to resist the laws, and to lay violent hands upon the public property in this quarter. In that event, no human power can foretell the consequences, and I believe that the quiet, yet determined aspect of the Go by the Saxon police, and delivered up to the Austrian Authorities. For a short time, he serve peace, than anything else. The troops no quartered at the arsensl are under the command of brave and experienced officers. They passed through this city on Sunday morning, and quietly took possession of the arsenal, where they remain stationed, no visitors being admitted, and no apparent excitement manifested.

The term military dictator was applied by the enemies of the Union to General Jackson, and the same charge was brought against Washington, when he undertook and succeeded in enfercing obedience to the laws of the United States. Is it ot monstrous that a newspaper, which only a few weeks ago was the personal organ of President Buhanan, and which still subsists upon patronage conferred upon it by Disunion Secretaries, should now be rivalling the Charleston Mercury itself, in attacks upon our flag, our Government, and our accept a position in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, it is country? And can it be, that in the midst ct confidently believed that a lender of a place will these attacks, which daily increase in ferceity and brutality, any compromise can be effected between the contending sections? Indeed, the Constitution and its backers desire no compromise. If all BLAIR, the member elect to the new Congress at the border slave States ask at the hands of the Republicans could be conceded-and I think what they solicit should be yielded, and yielded default as he was by Austria? The inexmagnanimously and at once--it would no
pressible meanness of Saxony in acting as the
prevent the Cotton States from creeting their treasonable fing, and from keeping it flying Not a word of moderation that falls from the Hepublicans but is laughed at by the Constitution and Mr. Seward's speech, which is generally ap plauded by conservative men, is denounced in the lest language, and the Border States called upon to take sides with the secoders. In the number of that paper now before me, the British editor demands that Virginia shall assist these men, and has the audacity to ask, "Whether Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky will lag behind, an easy Abdul-Medild, whom it is the fashion to look upon as a weak prince, was only twenty. The Baltimore Sun, this morning, follows the exix years old at the time, and refused to give ample of the Constitution, of Saturday evening, in order to sweep Maryland into the chaotic abyes sought an asylum on his soil. The demand Thus it is that we are irresistibly drifting into was repeated with menaces,—and the Sultan civil war! The Government has been most patient. Major Anderson refused to fire upon the South Carolina Disunionists when they attempted to sink the Star of the West, with her living cargo, and even now, when United States troops are by JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mr. KEITT, Mr. SLIDELI being concentrated at this point, every indication goes to show that nothing will be done unless a Far different has been the conduct of the blow is struck at the capital by those who have so poltroen King of Saxony. He has an extradi long threatened to strike it. The forts, arsonals a coast displease her, and she covets the tion treaty with Austria, but it does not contain and other public property in the seconding State men; every Federal efficial in that quarter, who

> cord is being made against the Disunionists proving that every overt act thus far has been com-Meanwhile, the Union sentiment grows apace in formed in all the wards. The laborers around the These precautions will probably induce the Disupionisis in our midst to halt in their designs, and can prevent the peaceable inauguration of Abra-OCCASIONAL.

tried for treason. So you will perceive that a re

bounds of probability. Austria darc not take LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 14. Highly Important Proposition by Governor Bigler.

AN ACT OF CONGRESS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRA TICALLY CARRYING OUT THE CRITTENDEN PRO-POSITIONS BY REFERRING THEM DIRECTLY TO THE PEOPLE, EXCLUSIVE OF THE ACTION O CONGRESS.

The following is a copy of the important bill this morning introduced in the Senate by Gov. Bigler. It was ordered to be printed, and an ef-MANUEL, would be a spectacle as curious as was fort will be made to have it immediately considere

and acted upon.

Whereas, the Union is in imminent danger of final dissolution, in consequence of the protracted atrife and agitation about the institution of African slavery, and whereas it is believed that legislative remedies are insufficient to meet and remove the cause of this impending disaster, and as amendments to the Constitution can only be submitted by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and owing to the unhappy divisions existing in those Houses it is not believed that the arean of two-thirds of the members of circle House can be had for such amendments to the Constitution as would reconcile the differences between the North and the South; and whereas it is the cardinal principle of our representative system that the representative shall obey the will of the people, it is deemed necessary to ask the opinion and judgment of the people of the saveral States on the proposed amendments of the Constitution, with a view to their submission by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of Congress for the ratification of the States, as provided in the Constitution, thereby restoring our distracted country to its accustomed peace and prosperity: therefore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, set, was a serious and the several States can the servers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives, etc., That the citizens of the several States qual-field to voto for members of Congress, are hereby re-quested to hold an election on Tuesday, the 12th day o ebruary next, for the purpose of deciding for or agains he annexed proposed amondments to the Constitut of the United States.

Section 2. Be it further enacted. That those who are or the proposed amendments to the Constitution shall refer to a ballot bearing the words, "for the amendments," and those who are opposed to the amendments shall vote a ballot bearing the words, "ngainst the amendments," Section 2. Said electron shall be held in the state of the same and the said to the said the sa Section 3. Said election shall be held in the same places, in the same manner, and under the same laws as he last election for Presa ent and Vice President of the Juited States, and be conducted by the same judges, aspectors, and other officers.

Section 4. The return judges of the several election districts for each county shall meet at the county seat on the Thursday following the day of the said election and count the returns for the said county, setting forth the whole number of votes east for the amendments and the whole number of votes against the amendments, one copy of which shall be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Sanate of the United States. the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, another to the Governor of the State, and that sent to the Governor shall contain a statement of the actual necessary expenses of holding said election.

cessary expenses of holding said election.

Section 5. That the compensation of the officers holding said election, and the other expenses thereof, shall be the same as the compensation and expenses of holding the last election of President and Vice President of the United States, to be paid out of the United States. Treasury in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 6. That the Governors of the several States are hereby respectfully requested to have made out, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, a tabular statement of the amount of expenses of holding said election in their respective States, exhibiting the amount due to each county, attested under the seal of the State by the proper officers; and the Secretary of the Interior shall draw drafts on the United States Treasury in favor of the Governors of the respective States, for the amounts due the several counties, to be paid, the parties in each county entitled to receive the same; and the Secretary of the Treasury; is hereby authorized and required to pay the amount of the said drafts out of any money in the Treasury;

Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the Becretar of the Senate to cause said election returns to be opened, counted, and filed as fast as received, and opened, counted, and filed as fast as received, and cause tabular statements to be made, exhibiting the result in each State, one copy of which will be delivered to the President of the Senate for the use of that body, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the use of that body; and it is hereby made the duty of each and all of the clerks now in the smill meant of the Senate, in addition to their other duties, to against the Senates, of the Senate in page duties, to against the Senates, of the Senate in page of the Senat

uties, to assist the Scoretary of the Senate in per orming the duties hereby imposed upon him,

forming the duties seriesy imposed upon him. Section 8. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation to the Governors, and all others in civil authority, and to the people of the aseveral States, announcing to them the day fixed for the said election, presenting its gene-

Section 9. That it be the duty of the Sec Section 9. That it be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause accurate copies of the same to be printed and forwarded by mail to the sheriffs of the several counties in each State, and the said sheriffs are hereby requested to make proclemation in not more than two newspapers in each county of the day of said election, setting forth the proposed amendments to be voted on, and the expenses incurred under the provisions of this section shall be paid as provided for the other expenses of the said election. That the following articles be, and they are hereby proposed 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 States held for that purpose:

ral objects, and requesting their co-operation a prompt and faithful execution of the provisions of

Arrichal. That the territory now held, or that may hereafter be acquired by the United States, shall be divided by a line from the east to the west on the parallel of 36 dogrees 20 minutes north latitude. ARTICLE 2. That all territory north of said line of titude, involuntary servitude except as a punishmen rerime, is probibited; and in all territory south ( aid line, involuntary servitude as it now exists in Stries south of Mazon and Dixon's line is hereby recog-nized, and shall be sustained by all departments of the erritorial Governments; and when any ferritory north r south of said line within such boundaries as Congress or south of shut line within suon boundaries as Congress may presorable, 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 then be the duty of Congress to admit such Territory into the Union on terms of equality with the original States.

ARTICLE 3. Congress shall not have nower to abolis avery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, are tuate within the limits of States that permit the hol attuate within the limits of States that permit the notion ing of slaves; nor shall Congress have the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia so long as i

abolish slavery in the District of Columbia so long as it exists in the States of Maryland and Virgin a, or either of them, nor without just compensation being first made to the owners of such slaves.

ARTICLE 4. 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 the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases where the marshal, or other officer whose duty it was to arrest the said furitive. officer whose duty it was to arrest the marshal, or other conficer whose duty it was to arrest the said funtive. was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after the arrest of the said fugtive, he was resoued by force and violence, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his emedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave, undo he said clause of the Constitution, and the laws made n pursuance thereof, and in all such cases when th Inited States shal pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the country which the said violence, intimidation, or rescue w nitted, and to recover from it, with inte dominated, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for the said fugitive, and the said county, after it has paid the sai 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 his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner him self might have sued and recovered.

ARTICLE 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether the transportation be by and, the navigable rivers, or by sea; but the African elseve trade shall never be revived, except by the unanimous consent of both Branches of Congress. ARTICLE 6. That, hereafter, the President of the Inited States shall hold office during the term of six years, and shall not be eligible to re-election. ARTICLE 7. The Constitution shall not be hereafter amended so as to destroy the effect of the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the section of the fourth article of the Constitution, nor so as to authorize Congress to interfere with or destroy any of the domestic institutions of the States, without the consent of all the States.

Defenders of the First Abstract of the Constitution of the Co

Hon. Montgomery Blair. Should HENRY WINTER DAVIS not agree t be made to the Hon Monrgomery Blair, nor also a resident of Maryland, the son of Hon

from the St Louis, Missouri, district. New Senator from Ohio. The Hon. SALMON P. CHASE baving accepted osition under Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet (suppose be that of Secretary of the Treasury), to which he was appointed, as I hear, only after the President cloct had fully examined his record on the tariff question, a vacancy will thus be made in the CHASE was lately elected for six years, from th 4th of March next, by the Legislature of Ohio. The contest lies between the present Governo DENNISTON and Hon. John Sherman, with the nated for Booretary of the Interior. He has been chances largely in favor of the latter

The Foreign Ministers for the Union I understand that the foreign ministers, in making their usual visits to the fashichable recepions, on Saturday last, took special pains to ex ress themselves warmly in favor of the preservation of the Union. These gentlemen have an ey to the windward, because they know it will be much more comfortable for them should this Union be preserved than to be quartered upon a starving onfodoracy such as that about to be constructed

Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama. This gentleman refuses to lend himself to the declaration of war. factious scheme of the Disunion Senators, to relation for the continuance of the Government, and the West, and promising support to the Governor will probably retire as soon as he receives official in all measures of defence. locs not obey the new Government, is arrested and notification of the secession of his State.

The Spirit of the House. The feeling of the members of the House wa shown to day on a motion to suspend the rules onsider a resolution submitting in effect the Crittenden propositions, the vote standing, on a diviion, seventy-four in favor to seventy-five against it. It would have required one hundred votes t suspend the rules, and the result was considered significant of no compromise.

General Scott's Headquarters. I learn that Lieutenant General Scorr h rented the late residence of Secretary Cons, on the corner of Fifteenth and I streets, near the Treasu nd other executive departments, and is having it fitted up for his headquarters.

The National Volunteers. The force of this secret Secession organisation which has for its object the resistance of the con tituted authorities and mob violence in this city as been greatly exaggerated for the purpose of in imidating Union men. I have it from good authority that it does not number over three i nen-discharged clerks from the South and vio

ont characters from Baltimore—a miserable fac No Gunpowder Stored in the Capito Building.

In order to increase the excitement prevailing nere, a ridiculous rumor has been circulated that a arge quantity of gunpowder is stored in the Capi-There is an efficient police employed to protest the building, who are on guard night and day. The sentatives, to day, providing for the punishmen whole story originated, I believe, in the fact that of whites or others circulating incendiary pame he Clerk of the House received several barrels of phlets, newspapers, or other matter. once magnified into barrels of gunpowder by the

lovers of the marvellous. Examination of Russell. Mr. Russell wat this morning before the House Investigating Committee. He refused to answer any question whatever, stating that, as his case was before the Criminal Court of the District, he might, by answering questions put to him by the committee, injure himself. Should the Grand fury ignore the bill against him, then he will readily answer any question, and give a history of the whole transaction. Ballay will be the next erson examined before the committee.

Arrival of More Troops. Artillery Company A arrived on Sunlay morn ing from Fort Leavenworth. The ceupany consists of 80 men and 65 horses, which is nearly the full armament. Every light battery is the Unito the Convention bill. ted States is composed of six field pieces, six caisions, one battery wagon, one forge, each drawn by six horses, making in all 84 horses. The company did not bring any guns with them. They are quartered in the argenal, where there are about 80,000 stand of arms, about two or three hundred complete guns, and about a thousand heavy pieces

for naval and fort sorvice. The Secession Movement in Tirginia. Mr. SEGAR, a prominent Union man aid member of the Virginia Legislature, is in town. He had an in his opinion the only hope to save the Union that was so, he despaired, as nothing inthis direction could be expected from his State. Eighteen out of twenty persons were in favor of secession. He had tried to get the floor in the Legislature to advocate Union measures, but it had bon impossible. Though the Speaker is a persond friend of his, yet he acted in such a manner the no Union man could speak. Mr. SEGAR stated inconclusion that Virginia would be out before the 4a of March next.

The Claim of Governor Pickers-South

Carolina Finances.
Governor Pickens, of South Cardina, has

written to the State Department, in order to settle his accounts as late minister to Russia. He claims \$3,000, but the Department has allowed him only payable at the sub-treasury in Chrieston. This is paying him with his own coin, s he has already stolen the United States moneythere deposited. I should not wonder if he shald make this one of the outrages in the catalogues griovances which the new and powerful Rpublic of South Carolina has brought against to Union. But, after all, they must have plentys money down there. I see, in this morning's tiegraphic despatches, that the sovereign Legislatue of tha now independent State has passed a bil authorizing a loan of \$11,000,000, for the process of creating a navy. According to the lat census, the white population of South Caroling is about them, and every white man, woman, and bild will have the pleasure of paying forty dollarin order to "create a navy." I cannot forbear epressing my firm belief that, if we only leave these rainless and mad agitators to their fate for the abrt period of six months, they will run themselveentirely into the sand, and be ready to deplore wh us the misery they have entailed upon the cidit and prosperity of their own people for yearto come.

Has anybody ever read of a small coutry like ow independent State has passed a bi authori

nossible for a great country like the United States to raise as much money as necessary to keep its machinery going—being able to exist in such an anomalous state for any length of time? Military espotism can effect it for a short time, but not long where the people have been accustomed to the right of governing themselves. Bouth Carolina cannot ruin herself for the mere childish gratification of saying that " she is out of the Union " The Report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

The majority of the Committee of Thirty-three, n their report, made to day, propose an amendment to the Constitution providing that no amendnent thereto interfering with slavery, shall originate in any other State than a slaveholding State. and to be valid shall be ratified by every State in the Union.

They also submit an enabling bill for the admis-

sion of New Mexico as a State, on an equal feeting

which gives the right of trial by jury to the slave

with the original States, and a fugitive-slave bill.

and releases any citizen from assisting the United States marshals in the capture or detection of the fugitive, except when force is employed or approhended for the release of the fugitive. The committee submit a joint resolution deprecating personal-liborty bills, (but not by that name), and requesting the Northern States to cause their statutes to be revised, in order that all hindrances to the just execution of the laws may be removed. The President is requested to comnunicate this resolution to the several States. 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 snother. and discountenancing all mobs and hindrances to the rendition of the fugitive slaves. They recognize no such conflicting elements in its composi-tion, or sufficient cause from any source for a dissolution of the Government. They were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and see that equal jus-tice is done to all parts of the same, and finally to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and

As no propositions for interference with slavery in the District of Columbia, United States dockyards, arsenals, etc., have reached the committee they have not deemed it necessary to take action on the subject.

duties of the States and the Federal Governmen referring to the duty of all constitutional obligaions, and asserting that the Federal Governmen should enforce the laws and preserve the Union of the States, concluding with a recommendation of law providing for the rendition of fugitives charged with treason, felony, or other crimes The proposition introduced by Senator Bigler

enstitution, amendments to interdict forever the African slave trade, and to extend the Presidential term to six years, making the President ineligible Mr. McKeon's bill, introduced in the House today, proposes to repeal so much of the act of 1799

as constitutes Georgetown, Charleston, and Beau Defenders of the Union in Washington. Five thousand citizens of Washington have alroady been enrolled for the defence of the Capitol in case of an attack from the Secessionists, and the

The Hall-Hayne Mission of Peace. Licut. HALL, direct from Fort Sumpter, and FRA CIS P. BLAIR, and brother of Hon. FRANK Col. HAYNE, on the part of South Carolina, arrived here this afternoon. 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.

at present send reinforcements to Fort Sampter. The Cabinet. The President will soon nominate to the Senato Mr. Holt for Secretary of War. His confirmation now United States Sonate, to which body Mr., is considered certain, the Senators from Mississippi Alabama, and Florida, having retired. Judge GREENWood, of Arkansas, at present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will probably be nomi-

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—It is believed by many that Major Anderson shot two mutineers at Fort Sumpter last week, and rumors say that several more are in chains. It is also said that one essaped to Charleston, and was returned by the authorities. An inquiry at headquarters shows that these are all false, there being no truth in any of the stories.

A resolution was passed in the Legislature to-day, by a unanimous vote, 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 prompticess of the military in firing on the Star of the Star and promising support to the Governor CHARLESTON, Jan. 14 .-- It is believed by many

the necessary legis- | promptness of the military in firing on the Star

A resolution was offered, but withdrawn, irquiring of the Governor why the work on the cause-

against sudden invasion by lawless bands.

defence is being pushed rapidly forward. A bill was voted down in the House of Repre sentatives, to day, providing for the punishment ink for the use of his department, which were at Reported Ultimatum of South Carolina. New York, Jan. 14 -A special despatch from Washington says that South Carolina has offered

> case of Major Annuason being ordered back to Fort Moultrie. The Virginia Legislature.

Committee on the preservation of the Peace was taken up.

Mr. Douglass offered an amendment, to the effect that the State shall declare herself out of the Union, unless Congress and the non-shavehold the Union, unless Congress and the non-shavehold the select committee of the Mr. PP ND LeTUN, of Onio, introduced a bill making Cition and a port of entry. Referred to the Committee of the select committee of the s measures more effectually guarding the rights of the South. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the House to-day, a bill to create an ordnance department was reported and referred.

A resolution was offered declaring that the furthe removal of arms and other munitions of war from the arsenals within her limits by the Federal Government, will be locked upon as a menace of war, and pledging the faith of the State to restore the said forts, etc., intact, if they are entrusted to her keeping; in the event of a peaceful reatoration of affairs, and, in the event of discolution, to account for them in the equilable division of the public property. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Resolutions were reported and ordered to be printed, locking to the holding of a national Convention at Washington, on the 4th of February, to consider some plan of adjustment.

Arkansas.

THE CONVENTION BILL REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Private despatches from Little Rock say that the Arkansas Sonate has read to the Georgia, wanted to offer a Ministry of the may not be supposed to the navy or other when the property should be exercised to the compiler of the may not other when the property should be exercised.

Arkansas.

THE CONVENTION BILL REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Private despatches from Little Rock say that the Arkansas Sonate has read to a convert of the may or other when the may not the may not other when the provers by the constitution that it is purpose, and, if not, that they preport a bill giving additional provers by the congrue, were in earnest.

Arkansas of the people of the people of the proceedings were referred to the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. MANARID. of Tennesses, offered a Louisville.

Mr. MAYNARID. of Tennesses, offered a President's sensition and Douglass meeting, held at Louisville.

Mr. MAYNARID. of Tennesses, offered a Louisville.

Mr. MAYNARID. of Tennesses, offered a President's sensition and the consider that portion which recommended to the confident and that the committee of the people of the quantities of the constitution and that the committee of the confident in the confident printer and the process of the confident printer and the process of the people of the process of the confident printer and the pri ther strengthening of the forts in Virginia, and

Little Rock say that the Arkansas Senate has resoted the bill passed by the House for a State

The Florida Forts. Macon, Ga., Jan. 14.—Additional troops have been ordered to Pensacola. The Auburn and Alabama Guards left this morning, and the Tuckegoe Zouaves will leave to-night. Other companies are preparing.

South Carolina had been guilty of high treason.

The Crisis-Action of the Ohio Legislature. CLEVELAND, January 14 —The following is one f a series of resolutions which passed the Ohio

South Carolina—the rulers of which are running it head over heels into debt at a time when it is im-BENAT'F.

> This bill can be found in another column of to-day Press.]
> Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved a reference to the Judiciary Committee.
> Mr. Blift, Ett objected.
> Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said that this bill proposes amendments to the Constitution in an unconstitutional way. fo important a bill, changing the fundational way. fo important of the committee. file fits! law of the country, should be referred to the committee.
>
> Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, said that he did not understand the bill.
>
> Mr. BIGLER said that he was tinwilling to have the bill referred in the absence of the cenator from Ken tucky, Mr. Crittenden. He denied, that it was an abtempt to interfere with the rights of the people.
>
> Mr. BNOWN, of Mississippi, said that the Nenate was not justified in filing the built in the absence of the Sonatory, from several of the Southern States. Alabama, from the multiple have taken steps to withdraw from the multiple with the Sonato, but we think it our life to mind notice with the Sonato. but we think it our life to make a to take an active part in the proceedings of this body.
>
> Mr. WILSON withdraw his movion to refer, and the subject was different.

abject was dropped.
Mr. GRIMES, of lowe, presented a resolution reclaiming liberty in the State whence he escaped, Laid over, FKEENDEN, of Maine, presented a memoria passage of a bill to authorize the construction Dir. Fansen ils author, presented a memorial for the passase of a bill to authorize the construction of a railway on Pennsylvania avenue, to extend to Georiet van District of Columbia. Laid over.

Mr. Wil. O'4, of Massachusetts, presented a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military and the Illima to report whether the appropriation made at the last assisting to complete the assigned adjusting the committee power to seed for parson and papering the committee power to seed for parson and papering the committee power to seed Mr. FITCH. O Indiana, presented memorials from the representative of the Choattaw Nation, and from the Chamber of Commerce of New York.

Mr. IV + RON, of Vergue, obtained leave to retire from the Committee of Claims, giving as a reason that the duties were laborious.

from the Committee of Claims, giving as a reason that the dutes were laborious.

Mr. MABON, of Virginia, called up his resolution asking the Feoretary of War to communicate any information in his possession in relation to reinforcements for Charleston and the other Southern posts.

Mr. CLARK, of New Heimpshire, offered an amendment, substituting that the President of the United States he requested to communicate, if not incompatible with the public int rest, such information to the Senate,

he Serate voted on a motion restoublist the Kanasa, sie with the public int rest, such information to the best of the best of the such that was negatived—reas 24 ners 27.

In Berate votted on a inction vostpohing the Kansars bill which was negatived—reas 24 ners 27.

Cluzas—Massar, Benjamin, Bigler, Brang, Bright, Cluzas—Adesara, Benjamin, Bigler, Brang, Bright, Cluzas—Adesara, Polik, Powell, Bigler, Brang, Polik, Powell, Pitch, Rice, Sanisbury, Mason, Pearce, Polik, Powell, Pitch, Rice, Sanisbury, Sobastan, Gliddi, and Wigfal—24 Nary—Messis, Anthony, Baker, Binghym, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Docitile, Durkee, Fessei den Foot, Foster, Grunes, Hale, Hadilin, King, Latham, Soward, Simmons, Summer, Tea Lyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—75.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louislana, said that the vote was unworthy of the Senste.
Mr. CRITTEND: N. of Kentucky said that he did not suppose that there was anything unworthy in the case. Mr. GHEEN, of Missouri moved to postpone the bill till Wednesdar at one of clock.
Mr. CIARK moved to postpone it till half past three clock the avanue. Another set of resolutions is with reference to the

the United a resolution till half-past twelve o'clock l'huvaday.

The Ke'nNFDV. of Maryland, called for the yeas nays on this question. The vote s'codi eas—Mossan Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, bittle, Outkee, Fesserdan, Foot, Footer Grimes, lottle, Outkee, Fesserdan, Foot, Footer Grimes, lettle, Outkee, Fesserdan, Foot, Footer Grimes, lettle, Walde, and Wilson—19.

[avis—Messra, Henlamin, Bigler, Bright, Clingman, tienden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hanter, 1800, Johnson (Ark.), Johnson (Tenn.), Kennedy, 1800, Saulsbury, Sebsstian, and Wigfell—25.

dt. POLK, Of Missourt, took the floor on Mr. Hunter's solution for withdrawing the United Sutes forces made could be stated the saud that the Frasadential mached as over and the anti-shovey fanatous had umbhed. proposes to submit to the people, in addition to the Crittenden compromise amendments to the

iumphed.
It was with astonishment and rearet that he now lewed the unnatural animosity that existed between set we sections separated merely by a seographical inc. I has cause universal paine; the country was restrate; public and private oretix were sone; the covernment loan of the public and private paines. surious rates of interest.

Age from the President of the United States here received 1
POLK continued: The commerce of the country
POLK continued: The commerce of the country
Polk continued trade checked, industry paralyzing

work of enrolment goes bravely on. It is ascertained that the Government will no

tendered the appointment. From Charleston.

A resolution was offered, but withdrawn, irquiring of the Governor why the work on the cause way, between Fort Moultrie and the mainland had been stopped

A resolution was adopted instructing the military to fire a sinte of fifteen rounds for each secreting State.

There are signs of peace, but it is believed that Mr. Buchanna's policy will be drivelling, and there may be a chance for war.

New military companies are pouring in from all parts of the State.

The Governor has sent a message to the House of Representatives detailing the plans for guarding it the coast. He recommends the purchase of three steam propellers. He profers small iron sorow propellers of light draft, each to be provided with 32 seamen; one propeller to be stationed in Charles to Mr. The plan also includes the fortification of all the inlets and months of rivers, with redoubts and ordname, and for boats to keep up a constant of against sudden invasion by lawless bands.

The Latest: CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—Evening.—Gov. Pickens sent an aid to Fort Sumpter at 4 o'clock this eveatticted.

An hour was occupied in setting a time for the further consideration of the Urittenden resolutions. Finally, half past 120 clock to-morrow was fixed on.

Adjourned. ning, with despatches for Major Anderson They are supposed to be in relation to the matter now eccupying the attention of the Cabinet at Washington, but nothing has transpired. Since the people have been quiet the work of

to evacuate all the forts and public property, in

Sir. LOVEJOY of Hinnes, and other reputation objected.
Air. ENGLISH said that at the propertime he would move a uncommon of the rules.

In the control of the rules, and the control of the Foderal laws within certain rates. Referred to the select committee on the President's special message.

Mr. H. ARRIS, of Virginia, introduced a bill to revive the tariffact of 1816. Referred to the Committee on Wassand Means RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14 - The report of the ommittee on the preservation of the Public

The House agreed to the Senate's amendments

Mr. BUKNETA, of Request, or street and of the Crittenden Compromise, that the House might decide between the two resolutions. A debate arising on the subject, it lies over.

Mr. ENGLICH of Indiana, again oldered his resolution, sasbove, but the House, by a small majority, rejused to second the demand for the provious question, to the Majority of the National Colon of the Provious and the special order for to-morrow the bill to provide for organizing and disapplaint the militia of the District of Columbia, Mr. STANTON, in reply to a question of Mr. Boteler, said the plan had seen matured last year by the Board of Army Officers, with no reference to any existing difficulties. Board of Army Oncore ing difficulties.

Mr. BURNETT said that, according to his understanding, the bill provides for a standing army of 6,000 Guilty of High Treason. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Judge SMALLEX, of the United States Circuit Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury to day, declared that the State of South Carolina had been guilty of high treason.

The Crisis—Action of the Ohio Legis—The Crisis—Action of the Ohio Legis—High treasure that the State of Children and the Crisis—Action of the Ohio Legis—The Crisis—The Crisis—Action of the Ohio Legis—The Crisis—Action of the Ohio Legis—The Crisis—The Crisis—The

s. House then went into Commuttee of the Whole he state of the Union on the army appropriation on the state of the California and that when the Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, said that when the par

ble of inflicting great wrongs upon the commerce of the adhering States.

He spoke of the Mississippi Valley as a keeg, aphical unity which the people of the great Northwest would not consent to be shared by a foreign flower. He had heard not correctly the wast coercion for us to do what we have sworn to do—namely, to uphold the laws and the Constitution, and stay the volent and the west of the consent of the wast consent. Were we to be required to submit to State comment. Were we to be required to submit to State comment. Were we to be required to submit to State comment. Were we to be required to submit to State comment. Were we to be required to submit to State comment. Were we to be required to submit to State content. While we must submit, let, it be preclaimed that our system of government is a splendid failure.

In the course of his remarks, he appealed to the Northern States to remove the greavenness of which the fourth complete the courter of the court of t ble of inflicting great wrongs upon the commerce of the posing amendments to the Constitution to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection on 17th edition.

welfare.
Mr. OX, of Ohio, addressed the House on the ques-Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, obtained the floor.

The committee then rose. Mr. COR WIN, of Ohio, made a report from the Com-ittee of Thirty-three. It was made the special order

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the annual poort of the Frankford and Bristol Turnpike Road Company Messa. PARVER. NICHOLS. CONNELL., BOUGH-TEH, and HAMILTON, severally asked for and obtained leave to record the solvest on the resolution relative to the menintenance of the Union, passed on Friday last. They voted yea.

Mr. GREGG read soll in place relative to billiard rooms, bowling saloons, and ten pin alleys.

The bill, under as represented the rules, was taken up and assed finally.

Mr. FULLER read in place a bill for the relief of David Macking, late Brigade Lapector of Westmore-land County, and and county.
Mr. THUM PSON, a bill to extend and continue in ofte an act charters of the Mutual Insurance Company

f Pottstown.
Mr. LAWRENCE, a bill to authorize the Governor
of "poolst a notary public for the borough of Wash-

SENATE.

intion.

The bill was on motion, taken up and passed.

Mr. BENSON, a bill to authorize the appointment of dominisoners to bus of the bills of McKean and Potter.

Mr. BLOUD, and Potter.

Mr. BLOUD, and a willing of the same of Nancy Willington to that of Jan Wilkinson.

Also, a bill relative to road commissioners in Porest and Warren counties nd Warren counties

BILLS ACTED UPON.

Mr. FULLER cylied up the bill to authorize the

Jomnissioners of Fay-the county to pay a reward for
the arrest of Samuel Fisher, and the same passed finalthe arrest of Samuel Fisher, and the same passed finality.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill relative to saving fund and trust companies, which passed to a second reading, and wast en laid over the passed to a second of the trust of the same passed to a second of the trust of the same passed to a second of the trust of the same funder of the trust of the passed to a sact to incorporate the Danesbornust and Davies.

Mr. FIN NEY called up the joint reso dittons relative to the returnshing and reprints of the Executive manion as amended by the House, reducing the appriation to 33 000.

Mr. FINNEY moved that the Feinate concurring the mendment of the House; which was served to.

Mr. NICHOLS called up the bill to incorporate the fenn Gas and Coat company, which after considerable d-bate, was peatoned for the present.

On motion of Mr. RISH, the bill entitled a supplement to the act incorporating the boil entitled a supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Birmingham was taken up and passed to a second reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WILEO'S called up the bill relative to the sale of cases ated lands by the treasurer of the countr of Beaver, and the same passed finally.

Mr. HAKNESLEY offered a junt resolution authorizing the purchase of a flag to be suspenden from the house of the capitol during the session of the Legisla-

u.e. The resolution was adopted.

The House then took up the special order, being the seolutions from the Sente vetative to the maintenance of the Constitution, and declaring that the people if Pennsylvania desire to cherish the most frateroa entiments towards their brethren of other States. The united declare that the Constitution of the United Mr. Wil.LIAMS, of A lepheny, proposed the series of resolutions submitted by him some days a nee. at a further amendment.

Mr. Wil.LIAMS took the floor to advocate his resolutions. He said the great American Ropublic demanded wisdom on the vant of her sons. The Union, and the statement with destructions were the series of every with destructions that now meaners the contrast with distance and rain? Nothing but the exercise of a right to elect a President of the United Extests. South Caroling, nover loyal, except to the British Crown, has unfurled the banner of robellion. We have met this canger before, and have outlived it, and we can laught to corn these meaners, if we are but true to ourselves. The press and the pulpit have given out the idea that swood and amprehensible. The Presson threads his swood and amprehensible. The Presson threads his swood and amprehensible. The Presson threads his swood and amprehensible. The prominent was intended to be perpetual, and the Constitution and ordinances contained the provision for its dissolution, or for the retirement of couth Carolina or any other State from the Pederal compact. If South Carolina or any other State from the Pederal compact. If South Carolina is not of it to-day.

There was at this point of Mr. W.'s remarks much analouse in the gaileries, which the Speaker promptly rebuked.

w. LLIAMS continued by saying that the scaffold art. WILLIAMS continued by saying that the scaffold is the reward of treaton everywhere. How true was the doctrine of Napo'son, that the first volley fired to disperse a mob should not be blank cartridge. Hecause the psople of the North have decided that slavery shall not be extended, there was no real son why the Union should be ruptured. Here is the direase, and it cannot be cured by a ticking plaster. It must be extirpated and there is but one way to out. The ten thousand critizens of Philadelphia, instead of taking down their armor, and examiliant their rures with a view to gailant and chiral examination of the contract. The son eyes, to be described by the contract we have done our duty. We shall expected the concessions asked of us? The South asks to offer up as a peace offering. We have shall insist on the concessions asked of us? The South asks to prot others to do theirs. If they do not, we shall insist on the concessions asked of us? The South asks to proto the concessions asked of us? The South asks to proto the result of the North is aroused. Let Front books. The load of the North is aroused. Let Front the concessions asked of us? The South asks to proto the result of the North is aroused. Let Front the concessions asked of the The South asks to proto the result of the North is aroused. Let Front the concessions asked of the The South asks to proto the result of the North is aroused. Let Front the concessions asked of the The South asks to proto the result of the North is aroused. Let Front the concessions asked of the The South asks to proto the contract the proto of the North is aroused. Let Front the concessions asked of the The South asks to proto the contract the concessions asked of the The South asks to proto the contract the concessions asked of the The South asks to proto the contract the concessions asked of the contract the concessions asked of the contract the

compromise was now the only was not never to the mono;

He spoke a considerable length in support of his amendment. Let us, said he, throw aside all political amendment. Let us, said he, throw aside all political predilections, all narrow and contracted prejudices, and sot together in order to scoure a more perfect Union, the establishment of justice, domestic tranquility, and the bidsants of liberty to correleves and to posterity.

Without coming to a vote, the nouse adjourned. have of the United States within her limits. Mr. Poil bere considered the direful consequences of war. And said let us separate in peace. South Carrinns is out of the Union, and the others will follow. I would have proferred that she had counselled with her slavelhiding staters before taking the step He advocated a peace able dissolution, so that the Union could be reconstructed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Commerce

On Commerce

Mond PAA N. of New Jersey, presented the proceedints of a public meeting of working men and mechanics
at New & N. L. on the 9th instant, on the present
at New & N. L. on the 9th instant, on the present
breather a compromising spirit and devotion to the Committee of
spitulen and the Union. Referred to the Committee of

Thirty-hard Committee of the committee of the committee of Mr. VANCE of North Carolina, remarked that sentiemen had often speken for "buncombe." He now wanted "Buncombe." 10 speak for itself, in relation the condition of the country. He presented the proceedings HBUSERS, of the people of that country was the Buse of the country when the country was the buse of the people of that country was the buse of the people of the country was the buse of the people of the people of the country was the buse of the people of th

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, wanted to offer a

ubstitute. The BURNETT, of Kentucky, desired to offer the Prittenden Compromise, that the House might decide

Gov. Curtin's Inaugural.

Harrisdurg, Jan 14—Prominent parties intimate that Gov. Curtin's inaugural address will contain a recommendation for the repeal of all laws conflicting with the Federal authority, and favor the exhaustion of all means of conciliation ere a resort is had to force, and that he will pledge all the pecuniary and physical power of the State to preserve the Union unbroken; and that he will not refer to the Sunbury and Erie Railrond enterprise, nor to the question of a repeal of the tonnage tax, and will leave the legalization of the suspension of specie payments to the Legislature. From the abundance of the resources of the State and nation, he believes that the pecuniary difficulties will soon be righted, unless complicated by a civil war. The whole tone will be highly conciliatory, and the address be well received.

The town is full of strangers, and the hotels are crowded. Mr. ENGLISH and Indiana, asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was read for information:

Resolved. I hat the present alarming condition of the country imperatively demands that Congress should take, immediate steps to preserve the Union, by removing, as lar as possible, all causes of sectional irritation and division, and to that end patri tiam shou'd prompt a clearful surender of all parisan prejudices and minor differences of opinion; and this House, believing the plan of adjustment proposed by won, John J. Critenden, in the censte, on becomber 18th 1860, would be an editable and honorable comprofines, in volving no sacrifice to any party or section that about the form the sacrost of the proposed by the House, to report without delay the appoint of the Committee of Thury the country delay the proposition of the sacrost of carry that plan into practical effect.

Mr. LOVLJOY, of Illinois, and other Republicans, objected.

Mr. ENGLISH said that at the propertime he would for the said the world.

FITTY-NIME ESTABLISHMENTS DESTROXED.

IMALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14.—This city was visited by a most disastrous calamity on Saturday night Fifty-nine business establishments were destroyed by fire, the fisames extending along Hollis, George, and Brues streets, and Caeapside. The property destroyed includes the American consulate, the Exchange rooms, Fuller's Express, the Journal, Chronicle, Gazette, Casket, Colonist, and Express newspaper establishments, the Halifax Library, Stewart's Saloon, the Irish Volunteer Orderly room, the Halifax Fire Insurance Company's by a most disastrous calamity on Saturday night
Fifty-nine business establishments were destroyed
by fire, the fismes extending along Hollis, George,
and Bruve etreets, and Cheapside. The property
destroyed includes the American consulate, the
Exchange rooms, Fuller's Express, the Journal
Chronicle, Gazette, Casket, Colonist, and Express newspaper establishments, the Halifax Library, Stewart's Saloon, the Irish Volunteer Orderly room, the Halifax Fire Insurance Company's
office, the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company's
office, the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance office, the
Union Marine Insurance office, the shoriff's effice
and Odd Fellows' Hall, together with a number of
stores and lawyers' offices.

One man was killed during the fire, and many stores and lawyers' offices.

One man was killed during the fire, and many killed by the falling of the walls

Fires.
Bosron, Jan. 14.—Messrs. Mason & Hamlin's Boston, Jan. 14.—Mosses. Mason & Hamlin's melodeon factory was destroyed by fire, this moraling, together with a large number of instruments, &c. The loss is \$35 000

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan 14—The Rev. Mr. Phillips' Congregational church was burned this morning It cost \$20,000

New Yonk, Jan. 14.—A large tenement heuse, in Henry street, was partially burnt this morning The fire originated in the basement. Forty-five families were rescued in safety.

The Bark Warren A. Fisher Ashore. NEW YORK, Jan. 14 — The bark ashere on the Hereford bar is the Warren A Fisher, from New York, for and of Philadelphia. The Warren Fisher is perfectly tight, and will

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14—The United States Circuit Court meets to morrow, when Jackslow, the Chinaman, will be tried for murder and pira-oy, on the indictments found at the last term New York Bank Statement.

Jackalow, the Alleged Pirate.

Markets by Telegraph. Baltimore, Jan. 4.—Flour doil, at \$500 for Howard stream of the College of the State of the State

The New York Legislature. ALBANY, Jan. 14—In the Sonate to-day, Mr. pinola introduced a bill providing for submitting to the people at an early day the question of amending the Centitution of the United States by engrafting the Crittenden amendment; also, it the more than the Crittenden amendment; also, it the more than the Crittenden amendment; also, it the more than the Crittenden amendment; also,

the more perfect organization of the militia of the State The North Carolina Legislature. PALEIGH, N. C., Jenuary 14—The House to-day parsad a resolution requesting the General Government and State authorities each to leave the fofts and arsands remain in state quo for the present. The same resolution was debated in the Senstey but not finally acted on.

The Convention bill was debated in the House, but no vote was taken on it. There is not midth excitement.

excitement.

The resolution declaring against the ederolou of a State by the Foderal Government was postponed till to morrow. It will page BY THE MIDNIGHT MAILS.

From the Washington Star, Jan. 141

IFrom the Washington Star, Jan. 14]

Arrival of United Stares Troops—Ther Are Quartered at the Arrival Troops—Ther Are Quartered at the Area and town yesterday morning, by the arrival here from Baltimere of compan A, light artillery, under Captain Berry, one of the componies of the Fort Lenezmowth forces, which arrived in Baltimore on Saturday night. On their arrival here they proceeded to the United crates Arsenal, where they are quartered. Their appearance indicates that they have seen lard service, though generally the men are in good condition, and the corps as a whole presents a farmidable appearance. The other two companies, on their arrival in Baltimore, proceeded at once to Fort McHenry, which they occupy now, and the United States marine head-quarters here are relieved from further duty there, and returned to Washington on Saturday night. The troops brought with them their full sapply of horses and equipments, the latter forming a simpendous pile of baggage; performing the journey of 1500 miles inside of six days. The two companies which took up the r quarters at Fort McHenry are company H, 2nd regiment artillery, Brevet Liout. Colonel Horses Brooks, of Mass., commanding; Lieut. Those O'Sallivan acting adjutant, one sergeant, four corporals, two bugiers, two artificers, saventy privates, fifty-nine horses.

Ompany A, which arrived here yesterday morning, is commanded by Capt. W. D. Barry, of New York; Lieuts. John C. Tidball, of Virginia; J. Perry, of Connecticut; John A. Barranger, of Kentucky; four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, two artificers, seventy privates, fifty-nine horses.

The entire force of the Leavenworth troops, at Fort McHenry and here, is: Commissioned officers.

Kentucky; four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, two artificers, seventy-two privates, and sixy-tight horses

The entire force of the Leavenworth troops, at Fort McHenry and here, is: Commissioned officers; 8; non-commissioned officers 24; musicians, 6; artificers, 6; privates 195—total 239

Forr McHenry is supplied with seventy-sevent gues, but ten of which are mounted. The remaining sixty-sween, if provided with carriages, there are no gunvarriages, other than the ten above inchitioned, at Fort McHenry) could, with the force now there, be mounted and ready for service is two days' time. In other respects, Fort McHenry is in excellent condition.

Companies A and I did good service in the

s in excellent condition.

Companies A sni I did good service in the Maxican war—the former as a part of the famous Duncan battery, and the latter under the brave Dol J. B. Magruder, who is now in Europe on eave. Colonel disgrader was one of the military commission from the United States to the Crimea luring that war.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES FROM CHARLESTON -IMPORTART DESPATCHES FROM CHARLESTON—
It is said that on Saturday, the Benatorial revolutionary council in this city were telegraphed
most carnestly from Charleston to induce the
Prese dent to direct that the Star of the West shall
not sail again for Fort Sumpler; as being compelled, in the event of her reappearance, to fire
into hor in pursuance of their declared determination to that end, their fire would surely be returned, upon Charleston, by Major Anderson.

The Presection Navy Vard.—Commodore

ed, upon Charleston, by Major Anderson.

THE PENSACOLA NAVY YARD.—Commodore
Amstrong was in command of the Pensacola
navy yard when it was recoulty taken by
Alabama and Fiorida State troops. The marine guard of the yard, which was not s
defensible work, was forty strong, and under command of Capt Watson, U.S. M.C. The force
that demanded the surrender is understeed to have
consisted of five companies.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—Mount Hall direct consisted of two companies.

From Sourn Carolina—Lieut. Hall, direct from Fort Sumpter, is expected in Washington this afternoon, and has engaged rooms at Willard's Hotel. Gen. Hayne, the South Carolina commissioner, will also arrive this afternoon sioner, will also arrive this afternoon

Lieut. Talbot, the bearer of the despatches from

Major Anderson, is still in the city What's in the Wind?—Great curlosity exists here to learn why the South Carolina revolutionary suthorities have started so many bearers of despatches bither in the last few days. Our own belief is that they were all sent to the end of getting Major Anderson instructed in no event to shell the city of Charleston.

The Levant — We regret to have to say that nothing has yet been received at the Navy Department to increase the probability that the United ctates sloop-of-war Levant has not foun-

onted clates 100p-01-war Levant has not founded at 203, as his been apprehended for some weeks past

RESIGNED — We hear that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Philip C. Clayton, has tendered his resignation, and takes it for granted that it will be accepted.

Hug Transon — Some of our extensions follows: accepted.

HIGH TREASON.—Some of our enterprising fellow-citizens, who have been flourishing in the misst of the general commercial prostration of the past few months by selling arms and ammunition to the disaffected Southerners, may find themselves in an unpleasant predicament before the week is out. Judge Smalley of the United States District Court, this (Monday) morning charact the United States. sant of the motion who bere them, if not by trosson, at least with the motions who be somethers who did not be sentiated and with the state of the motion who have no party appeal. He forms who have the southers as the motion who be them, if not by trosson, at least the motions who bere them, if not by trosson, at least the motions who bere them, if not by trosson, at least the motions who bere them, if not by trosson, at least the motions who bere them, if not by trosson, at least the motions who bere them, if not by trosson, at least the motions who bere them, if not by trosson, at least the motions who bere them, if not by trosson, at least the motions who bere them, if not by trosson, at least the motions who bere them, if not by trosson, at least the motion who least the

quite a seesation in the court room, as well it might — N. Y. Express.

BESCHER Modded At New Haven — Rev. H. Y. Bescher Icotured at New Haven on Friday night. He was hissed during his lecture, and when he came out a volley of rotten eggs was fired at his carriage. He drove off amid the groans of a large crowd, who afterwards followed him to his hatel and repeated the compliment of hearty groans — N. Y. Express

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. UT-STREET THEATRE. Walnut and Ninth sts.-WHEATLEY & CLARK'S ARCH-STREET THEATER, troh street, shove Sixth,-" Oliver Twist"-" Cousin Cherry."

United States Buildings, Chestnut street, below
Fifth.—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

Shownen's Opena House, Eleventh street, above
Chestnut.—Concert nightly.

McDonough's Chimpic (late Galeties). Race street below 'third.--" Halvia, the Unknown"--" Queen of the Abruzzi." Annual Meeting of the Little Schuyli. Annual meeting of the Little Schuyli. Railroad Company was need to be preserve the Union unbroken; and that he will not refer to the Sunbury and Eric Railroad enterprise, nor to the question of a ropeal of the form age tax, and will leave the legalization of the suspension of specie payments to the Legislature. From the abundance of the resources of the State and nation, he believes that the pecuniary difficulties will soon be righted, unless complicated by a civil war. The whole tone will be highly contilisating rain is falling, which premises bad for the inauguration of Governor Curtin.

There are six inches of snow on the ground, and a drizzling rain is falling, which premises bad for the inauguration of Governor Curtin.

Harrisoung, Jan. 14—The arrangements for the inauguration of Governor Curtin to morrow are nearly completed. An immense platform has been erected in front of the Capitol, where the inauguration ceremonies will take place. The military and civic display promises to be more than usually imposing.

Mr Curtin and his family are here, and Coverlowing.

The crowds of strangers is very large, and legions are looking after offices under the new Adgitivation. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LITTLE SCHUYL

Mr. Milliken's remarks brought out Mr. Edward flowing
The crowds of strangers is very large, and legions are looking after offices under the new Agentaliant and instration. A large number of Philadelphians arrived in the afterneon train.

The Governor has signed the bill relative to aliens and corporations holding real estate.

Confingration at Halifax.

FILTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS DESTROYED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14.—This city was visited.

ments
Col. Pattersen seconded Mr. Milliken's resolution ten.
The stockholders, by vote, unanimously accepted

the provisions of the act of the Legislature relative to railroad, canal and coal companies, by which each share of stock is cutilled to one vote.

The election of directors followed, and resulted as follows:
For President, W. C. Patterson received 26,450 For President, W. O. Patterson received 25,450 vote, and T. Haskins Dupuy, (whose name was used without his consent,) 1,468 votes.

For Treasurer and Secretary, William Waln, Jr., received 25,061; R. Lloyd Lee received 5,003.

The average vote for the members of the old board, not upon both tickets, was 25,973, and for the gentlemon whose names appeared only upon the Opposition ticket, the average number of votes was 4.320.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA, ANNUAL REPUBLY OF THE PHILAUSHPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE BALLEOAD.—The following is an abstract of the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, submitted at a meeting of the stockholders held yesterday afternoon in Wilmington. meeting of the stockholders held yesterday afternoon in Wilmington:

The carnings of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, for the year ending October 31, 1860, were as follows: From passengers, \$331,305.71; freight and express, \$317,508.87; routs, \$15,109.20; mails and miscellaneous, \$46.614.-77—making a total of \$1,210.598.55; to which add \$25.999 39 as the earnings of the New Oastle and Frenchtown line, and the total earnings for both roads amount to \$1,230.597.94. The total expenditures of all kinds on both roads, and loss on Delaware Railroad, amount to \$764.885.75, which, deducted from earnings, leaves net earnings for the year of \$471.712.19 The total dividends paid for the year, 67 per cent. amounted to \$364,000, leaving the sum of \$107,712.19 as surplus. From this surplus deduct the appropriation to the sinking faud, which commenced January 1, 1860, and was at the rate of \$40,000 per annum From January 1, 1860, to Uctober 31, 1860, a period of ten months, this would be \$33,333.33. On

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The bank statement for the reck ending on Saturday shows: