TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1861.

To Advertuges.—The circulation of Thi Page exceeds that of any other daily paper in Philadelphia, with a single exception. Satisfactory proof of this fact will be cheerfully given to advertisers.

FIRST PAGE.-Lord Brougham on Slavery in America; An Important Visit; The Balti Central Ealiroad; From the South—the Political Revolution; Personal and Political; General News South Page — Speech of Hon. I. N. Morris, of Illinois; Marine Intelligence.

A Savannah correspondent informs us that he was, the other evening, in the company of the gang who seized the revenue cutter at that port. They frankly admitted that they were on a drupken spree at the time. All of the men were members of the Rattlesnake Club, and may be taken as a fair sample of those engaged in most of the violent and aggressive acts of the Secession move alarm in the free States would be such as to excite

Speech of the Hon. Isaac N. Morris, of

riots and bloodshed in our great cities; that offers of treaties of commerce would be instantly made by the great foreign Powers; and that the whole Southern section would flow with milk and honey In THE Pares of this morning we commence the publication of the great speech of the Hon. And yet, white these bold, bad men have been ISAAO N. MORRIS, of Illinois, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 16th inst. carrying things with a high hand, those whom House of Representatives on the 16th inst. they have duped do not realize the fulfilment of a It will be found to be a graphic and faithful single one of their prophecies. So far from injustice history of the stirring events of the last three or wrong, at least so far as the Republican masses years; and, as such, worthy alike of careful are concerned, the repeated proffers of kindness and years; and, as such, worthy alike of careful perusal and careful preservation. Mr. Monpending before Congress, and amounting to little RIS will be remembered as the single Representative from Illinois who heartily co-opeable observer that the whole population of the free rated with the Popular-Sovereignty Demo-States is permeated with the firmest and stronges crats of the Broderick school. He has never feeling for the people of the Southern States. If flinched during the entire bitter struggle you look at the reports that have proceeded from the late House Committee of Thirty three, which began with Lecompton, and culminated at Baltimore, in the disruption of the Demo- you will find, even in those signed by th cratic party. His overwhelming letter in reply feeling for the alaye States. The spirit that anito the Hon. JAMES L. ORR, first published in mates the report of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, like that which pervades the lengthy paper of Hon this paper some months ago, was copied and commented upon by the newspapers in all Thomas Corwin, is of the most national character and it is well known that the majority of the Re parts of the country. His object, in the speech which we now spread before our readers, is to of the Government, and, in order to show the reasons that should operate upon overy citiation in this emergency, he presents an array of revealed of the Republican Governors have publicans on the committee were ready to accept zen in this emergency, he presents an array of rivalled each other in their utterances of devotion to the rights of the Southern people-Mr. Seward, facts, accurately and historically arranged, Mr. Banks, Mr. Weed, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Bates which cannot fail to be responded to by public Mr. Ashmun, and men of that school have signified sentiment. their readiness to abandon all party abstractions for the general good. Now, when such men speak

Dr. Dvott.

A correspondent informs us that our notice of the varied fortunes of the late Dr. Drorr is inaccurate in some of its details, and does not do full justice to the subject. The writer-was intimate with the Doctor for many years, and speaks by the card.

been consummated in regard to distress and tur-bulence in the free States. On the contrary, the He did not commence busines as a druggist.

When he came to this country he had but a few shillings. Observing that very little attention was paid to boot blacking in Philadelphia—tew boots being pollshed, and no blacking made—he rented a cellar and small room

balence in the free States. On the contrary, the care working of the country, the latter in the free States in the free States. On the contrary, the care just as much about the rights of the South as the people in the moon. But money is rather a scarce article with them, and, even if they should sanity, and that the consolidation of the people of the free States into one great Union party. But they be impressed by it? Again their aven. ing made—he rented a cellar and small room above it, in Second or Third street, above it in Second or Third street, above Chestnut, and commenced to manufacture in their midet. No aid comes to them from blacking. It took the greater part of his money to buy the materials, simple and cheap ed in their commendation by European journals or statesmen. Beggary in the couas they were, of which his blacking was made. house, beggary on the plantation, beggary in the marts of trade; no commerce, no confidence, no currency—nothing but debt, doubt, and despair He made the blacking at night, with his own hands, and sold it by day in his little shop above, brushing the buyer's boots to show Such is the ploture presented by the six-weeks them how to use it. He soon found sale for trial of disunion in the State of South Carolina all he could make, and wanting suitable Such is the example set by the enemies of the Conbottles to put it in, (for it was liquid,) he federacy to those whom they are instigating to follow them! Is it not natural, then, that the Southern masses, like the French masses, should walked up to the glass works, then in Kensingten, to have them made, and not knowing the distance, or exactly how to get there, he preferred walking to getting a horse, for fear the turnpike toll would take too much of his money; for at that time he supposed it was as citizens who are now consenting to the rash coun expensive to ride near Philadelphia, as it was sels of the fire eaters will turn upon their deceivers and betravers, tear them from the high por near London. By this pursuit he made money tions they occupy, put better men in their places, rapidly, and soon obtained enough to establish a drug store, of which business he had and come back into the Union, to use the language blish a drug store, of which business he had obtained some knowledge as a druggist's aportion of the Charleston Mercury, not only sick and see the end of the 'battle for freedom,' in which, obtained some knowledge as a druggist's aportion of the Charleston Mercury, not only sick and see the end of the 'battle for freedom,' in which, of the charleston in fact, more bad brandy and whisky than blood prentice in England, where he learned the art hurrah. f making boot blacking. But, in order to facilitate this happy termina

He soon rose, by the system of newspaper tion of our troubles, the leaders of the party soon Buchanan is also known to be firm against the puffing, to be the largest manufacturer of path to be the governing party will be expected to do Scooders, and therefore went by horses to his elegant English coach, with three or four outsiders in livery. A few years after this he became embarrassed, broke up his costly style of living, and worked through his difficulties by making his creditors take drugs and medicines. After this he enlarged his business, bought the glass-works where his blacking bottles were well and any superscript of the south Carolina fanatics, it is indistingtion. In the party of the south Carolina fanatics, it is indistingtion. In the party of the south Carolina fanatics, it is indistingtion. In the party of the south Carolina fanatics, it is indistingtion. In the party of the south Carolina fanatics, it is indistingtion. In the party of the south Carolina fanatics, it is indistingtion. bottles were made, and was, no doubt, at this time a fich man. But his business was cartime a rich man. But his business was carried on in a somewhat wild manner, and had of the Republican party should concede a great group hey ord his knowledge or control when gone beyond his knowledge or control, when, in 1835 or 1836, he added to it that of banking. He never had an act of incorporation. ing. He never had an act of incorporation. election has been in a conservative direction He had purely a private bank of issue. He His appointment of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, as a published a statement that he had deeded a member of his Cabinet, which was his first act, was large amount of real estate, for the redemption of his notes, to some of the prominent citiis an old citizen of a slave State, and in the late of his notes, to some of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia. In the general derangement of the business of the country in rangement of the business of the country in after accepting the post of Secretary of State, de-1887, the Doctor and his bank broke down, livered himself of a patriotic speech in the Sonate, and his deed of trust for his bank was found in which he exhibited a temper so moderate and to be worthless. He was then indicted for fair as to have disarmed the criticism of his enefraud, and sentenced to the penitentiary. Others were also tried for conspiracy with him, but acquitted.

im, but acquitted.

Such changes in the life of one man are not been classed with the extreme men of his party, and has never sympathized in any aggressive was upon Southern institutions. It is now insisted common-making boot-blacking and brushing boots, at one time; in a few years, riding in that Mr. Chase, of Ohio, has not been called into his own four-horse carriage, with outriders; Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and the reason is freely then in the penitentiary; and, after all, dying given that Mr. Lincoln does not wish to be held calmly, at a ripe old age, in comfortable cirespensible for the ultra opinions of any man

Our correspondent also says "Fishtown" is not the new name of the locality on the Delaware river, below Gunner's run, for it just such a settlement as would hold the Border bore that title a hundred years ago or more. to call Alex. H. Stephens into his Cabinet is gladly admitted by his immediate friends, and I am in-

MR. DE CORDOVA'S "PRINCE'S VISIT."-We understand that, on next Saturday evening, M. formed by one who professes to speak by the book, De Cordova will read his posm, on "The Prince's that an autograph letter has been seen over the De Cordova will read his poem, on "The Prince's Visit," in the Hall of the University of Pennsyls vanis, Ninth street, for the benefit of the Foster Home. "His services are gratuitously rendered and this will be his only appearance here. "The Prince's Visit," is a humorous poem, which Mr. De Cordova has delivered thrice in New York. was ready to take him as one of his constitutional with effect and success, and also in various places in the States of New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, &c. The press has bestowed the highest praise upon this production, for which we bespeak a kind and appreciative reception

A FARER REPORT.-It got into some of the newspapers that Mr. Murphy, treasurer of Wal- I want the President elect to govern the whole nut-street Theatre, was to take his benefit last country, and not part of it; and even if, instead o night. The event in question comes of next Monnight. The event in question comes off next Monday evening, we believe.

MR. GRORGE HOOD'S CONCERT. The programme, as finally arranged, gives Mesdame Anna Biskon, Von Berkel, and Bertha Johannsen with Carl Formes and Signor Stigelli, as chief vocal performers. Parts of the operas of Martha, allow these dissensions to go on and stand by with folded arms viewing the Republic fall to pieces? Tancred. Der Freyschutz, and Massansello
will be performed, with a new national tableau of
Washington, in which Anna Bishop, Bertha Jo
hannsen, and Carl Formes will sing the solo parts
were the Republicant to carry districts like
those of Schuylkill, Montgomery, Lanoaster, Blair,
Westmoreland, Centre, not to speak of the three
hannsen, and Carl Formes will sing the solo parts
or four districts in the city of Philadelphia—all in "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mr. Theodore these districts of this moment being represented Thomas will be Director of the performances. We in Congress, and in the State Legislature, by Rerepeat-Mr. Hood's attentive and sourteens hear- publicans-if we affront the good, conservative ing, as an officer of the Academy of Mucic, in which the Concert comes off, on Thursday evening.

our faces against every proposition of compromise?

—for, be it remembered that thousands and tens of

WE loan with pleasure that one of the first nots thousands of Democrats voted in the late Congresof Governor Curtin was to commission Golonel P.

O. Elimaker as a Notary Public. The worthy Golonel entered upon the duties of his office under his new commission yesterday. Colonel Elimaker has held the position of Notary Public for some five years, his last commission having sunitad a few days ago; and the shifty with which he performed and if the Republicans desire to hold them, they the duties of the office, and the confidence reposed must take the path pointed out alike by expethe duties of the office, and the confidence reposed in his official acts by a number of our banks and the business community, are the best guarantees that any business entrusted to him will be faithfully and legally attended to.

The office and common sense. Mr. Buchanan has taught them a great legton. His whole latter life is one admonition to them! It was his stubborn refusal to yield to right, to give up his miserable legally attended to. individual netions, to surrender to the earnest de-mand of good men everywhere on the Lecompton

PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS. - The Illustrated News of the World of January 5th, received and English bills, that brought ruin upon the De-mocratic party. If he had been animated by a Prince Albert; engraved expressly for this ploto-rial, by permission of Queen Victoria, as compa-nion likeness to that of the Prince of Weles. lished by that journal last year. We also have the Illustrated London Noise; of same date, from Mr.

MAKE AN RURGANT FURNISHED THE DAY ... Thos Birek & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, will sell this manue, at 10 o'clook, a large assoriment of ele-

SALE TO DAY, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c., at 12 polock, at the Exchange. See Thomas & Son pamphlet catalogues and advertisements.

More Arms Sent South,

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE, | no common calamity impending over our happy Letter from "Occasional."

ence of The Press.1 WASHINGTON, January 21, 1861. Notwithstanding the prospects continue gloomy; it is easy to read in the faces of our public men inpations auspicious of something like an adjust ment. The Disunionists having very thoroughly impressed their own people with the idea that nothing which the North may offer will be acceptable to them, will soon be called to account for their stubbornness. The brief and bitter experience of South Carolina is so constantly before the eyes of the South Carolina is so constantly control the cycs of the Southern business men and agriculturists—is so present to large slaveholders, cotten growers, and sugar planters—that there is a natural hesitation among these classes about rushing heading into

onciliation, (except upon one or two proposition

ractical in themselves,) must assure every reason

and that they will be held to a strict accountability

by the people should they fall off when the hour for action arrives.

Nor have the expectations of the conspirators

and arrogant refusal to reconcile our griavous

tional vexations Whilst it is certain that the mi

lions of men who voted for Lincoln, Douglas, and Bel

in November last, pronounced against the wild theories of the South Carolina fanatles, it is indis-

course. Then came his offer to Mr. Seward, who

mies. The tender of a position in his Cabinet to General Cameron was another indication in the

ning Attorney General in the new Admi

nistration, and Mr. Davis is known to be in favor of

was ready to take him as one of his constitutional advisers while cherishing a design to attack the institutions of the South? Now, I think I am

quite as anxious to do the Republican party justice

when I say that Mr. Lincoln's true interest is to

be found in a speedy and leating settlement of this question, as if I were to hold up the Chicago plat-form as the sum and substance of human genius.

ent thinker, I were a mere partisan, governed

only by motives of policy and expediency, I

would argue in this wise: "How are we ever to secure such protection to the great inte-

rests of Pennsylvania and the middle States. if we

vote of October and November, 1860, by setting

These men, Democrats then, are Democrats still, and if the Republicans desire to hold them, they

Let us proceed a little further, leaving Mr. Bu-

chanan's record to tell its own story, to those who are about entering upon the responsibilities of an administration of the Government, the best part

of which he squandered away by allowing himself

control the majority of voters elsewhere. This is question.

to be guided by sectional politicians and by making war upon the plainest principles of constitutional

dignant disdain.

Henry Winter Davis is generally discu

and the cure. There is nothing clearer to my mind than that the Republicans could make them-solves a great Union national party, if they preferred to do so, and I am frequently surprised that they do not, in their calculations for continued secession when its fruits are bankruptoy, distrust, and dismal apprehensions of servile insur-rection. How much, as I have said on a former ascendency, consider the points I have here pre-sented. They are so plain as to be self-evident occasion, the conduct of the leading Disunion-ists in the Cotton States is like that of the Some great party will arise that will appreciate the instincts and the destinies of the country, and leaders of the French Revolution, in 1793. These that party, whatever name it may assume, will, I conspira or the French Revolution, in 1195. These conspira ors refuse all terms of compromise, and, up to the present moment, have carried their think, carry the flag of a united Republic, will in duce the Cotton States to return to their alle people with them by means of exaggerated giance, and will hold the Government in its hands pictures of Northern aggressions, and antisipa-tions of great wrongs contemplated by the Reor many years to come. publicans. They told their people, months ago, that the moment South Carolina left the Union the

The first great step has been taken by Old Virginia in appointing commissioners, who are to visit certain of the free States. What a contrast between the conduct of Virginia in extending her friendly hand to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other Commonwealths, and that of South Carolina which has spurned all concert and companionship with the Old Dominion, or any of the border slave States! Should the commissioner from this ancient mother of States visit Harrisburg, he ought to be received with every demonstration of respect and rejoicing; and I believe that he will not be a day

It is no ordinary panic. It differs from

every peril that has heretofore retarded our pro-

ess as a people. Already it has produced in-accivable difficulties in almost every conceiva-

le department of business and trade That

which at first affected the cities now extends into

inning to ask each other whether this con-

dition of things is to go on, and whether poli-ticians will concede nothing to save the people

and the country? When large communities are stricken as with a great palsy, those who compose

them do not stop to consult about giving up po-litical abstractions before they accept the remedy

the country villages and towns, and men are be-

and compromise. Was I not right in saying that, although the gloom is thick around us, the horizon is bright-ening? and am I not right in hoping that soon the darkest cloud will have its silver lining? OCCASIONAL

Letter from "Kappa." [Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, Jan. 21, 1861. The United States stores taken at Pensacola by the Seceders, consist of 100,000 lbs. of cannot powder, and several thousand shot and shells. The value of the whole is \$114,000. It appears Pensacola, seems to have imitated Major Anderson. Let the Alabama secodors try their luck at Fort Pickens, which is well provided with all the necessary things, and also has a United States warfor the general good. Now, when such me speak steamer to protect it against assaults by water. it must be recollected that their words are things, Nowspaper articles and telegraphic despatches do not take forts, manned by brave and courageous soldiers and officers. The Southern volunteers will take good care not to lose their lives in behalf of and for the benefit of ambitious politicians. If they had enough money they might succeed in getting a sufficient number of mercenaries, who

In view of these sober and sombre facts, which are well known to our "liberty-loving" Charleston aristocrats, our would-be secoding friends seem rather to be crest-fallen. Since Commissioner Hayne has not succeeded (as everybody at Charleston expected) in frightening Mr. Buchanan into perfect submission, and inducing him to order Major Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumpter, the telegraph informs us that the Secoders look "gloomy," and their authorities feel disap-pointed. They never had any idea of losing their precious lives in the God-forsaken Secession cause. We must not imagine them to be so stupid. The unfortunate and hardly to be concealed fact is, distrust these hot-headed, uncompromising, and that Major Anderson can play soldier longer crasy men? And am I not right in the prognostication, that a very short time will clapse before the parallel is completed, and that the particular for more than seven weeks, neglected their own affairs, whilst their families are suffering. Besides, the wealthy inhabitants. who have been compelled to "bleed"—as far as dollars and cents are concerned-more than they ever expected in their whole lives, and cannot yet will flow, have become rather cool and quiet after the forcible loss of so much of "their blood." Mr.

> ofore yesterday, to the Florida Senators, that he had collected a sofficient number of men, and was ready to take a certain fort. The Senators immediately telegraphed back that, for God's sake, he should do no such thing, as it would involve Florida in a war with the United States. The Postmaster General has argered the issue of

new 12, 20, 24, and 30 cent stamp envelopes. Mr. Segar, a member of the Virginia Legislalature, a Union man, who is now in town, is firmly convinced that, if Virginia goes out at all, she will not leave before the fourth of March. Prominent gentlemen in Maryland, who have been in favor of calling a Convention, state now, openly, that it is too late to do anything before the fourth of March. That settles the question of se ocssion as far as Maryland is concerned.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 21. Important Forthcoming Propositions from the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. At a late moment I am enabled to send to you the following propositions, which will be presented one day this week, by Senator Douglas, of Illi. nois. His efforts to close the chasm which is separating and afflicting the country are uncessing, and while reluctantly accepting the Crittenden propositions, and agreeing to abandon certain of his doctrines in order to please the South, and thus exciting the animosities of the ultra Republicans, he is now winning the respect and confidence of the latter by the noble pattle he has made, and is making in the Senate, for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Such is the record of a truly national statesman. Those who, to-day, differ from him because he will not follow their exacting demands, to-morrow praise him because he does right on their side. He is the true embodiment of the fational spirit of

final action would be. And now we have it. The following amendments are signally important, and I do not see how they can be objected Withdrawal of the Alabama Delegation to by any man-particularly by the Republicans. Should they be refused by the Southern men-preshould they be refused by the Southern men—presented, as they will be, by Judge Douglas—we
shall then have a united North, because I ascert
that no statesman and no intelligent American in
the free States will for a moment refuse to accept
at least that part of the propositions contained in
the first section. This proposition is a simple
reaffirmation of the principles laid down in
the Compromise Measures of 1850. In 1850
there was no Republican party. The Republicans

gation, officially notifying the House of their withdrawal from its further deliberations. It will be
seen that the name of Hon. W. R. W. Conn represents the
Sixth Congressional district of Alabama, and he
remained in his seat, and took part in the proceedings of the body to-day, as if his State were still a
member of the Confederacy. I learn that he
determined to resolutions deploting the state of the country,
and reported a series
of resolutions deploting the state of the country,
and received with
the committee returned, and reported a series
of resolutions deploting the state of the country,
and received with
the cheers:

The committee roturned, and reported a series
of resolutions deploting the state of the country,
and received with
the cheers:

The committee roturned, and reported a series
of resolutions deploting the state of the country,
and procedure, and reported a series
of resolutions deploting the state of the country,
is great to the fitter. Mr. Conn represents the
five Congressions and the fit is state when the proceedings of the body to-day, as if his State were still a
member of the Confederacy. I learn that he
is
were that the name of Hon. W. R. W. Conn is not
recommending, as a means of settling the difscipture of resolutions deploting the state of the country,
is not represent the state of the country,
and reported a series
of resolutions deploting the state of the country,
is not repositions committee roturned, and repositions that the lieusen resolutions.

The committee roturned, and reposition seems that the late there was no Republican party. The Republicans of to day were then all Whigs or Democrate, and all these men approved the Compromise Measures of 1850. Now, in the plan as presented by Judge Douglas, it is not proposed to reaffirm the princi ples of the Kansas Nebraska bill, to which they object, but simply organize the Territories upon the doctrine of the Compromise Measures of 1850. Why, then, shall not the Republicans and Democrats in the free States and the Union men in the South accept these propositions as a final settlement? If the readers of THE PRESS will observe the other branches of this programme of Judge Douglas, they will find nothing in them that can be fairly objected to, and little that has not already, directly or indirectly, been approved by the most of the Republican leaders themselves The suggestion that the President of the United States shall be elected for six instead of four years. and that hereafter all district Prosidential electors shall be elected as Representatives in Congress are, will be received with almost universal favor. The African slave trade is to be forever sup-

for the payment of the California war debt, appropriated \$400,000. It was incurred in the sup-pression of Indian hostilities, and the appropriaother States for like services. pressed; the elective franchise is not to be exerolsed by persons of the African race, in whole or sunouncing their withdrawal from the further is no part; the colonization of free negroes and mulations is to be encouraged at the expanse of the Ko. toes is to be encouraged at the expense of the Ka- | ed to the communication, deral Treasury; fugitives from service or labor res law. I know it is a confined a squarent in these constitution and that the stronghold of the Republican party is in the North, West, and New England, and that these sections will never rustain their Representatives in yielding a jet of the Chicago countries to the constitution of the Chicago countries and the countries in yielding a jet of the Chicago countries are to be consider the object of ex-President Tyler's mission on behalf of Virginia, which looks to an agree-ment, both on the part of the President and the second countries in yielding a jet of the Chicago countries in yielding a jet of the Chicago countries are to be consider the object of ex-President Tyler's mission on behalf of Virginia, which looks to an agree-ment, both on the part of the President and the second countries are to be consider the object of ex-President Tyler's mission on behalf of Virginia, which looks to an agree-ment, both on the part of the President and the second countries are to be consider the object of ex-President Tyler's mission on behalf of Virginia, which looks to an agree-ment, both on the part of the President and the second countries are to be consider the object of ex-President Tyler's mission on behalf of Virginia, which looks to an agree-ment, both on the part of the President and the second countries are to be consider the object of ex-President Tyler's mission on behalf of Virginia, which looks to an agree-ment, both on the part of the President Tyler's mission on the part of the Pr cued from the hands of the officers are to be Borron, Jan. 31 — Six thousand stand of same platform; but men are the same in all needs, and have been sent. South from the Watertown Articles and the control the majority of voters elsewhere. This is

Letter of " thdrawal of the Alabama AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY HON. S. A. DOUGLES, OF ILLINOIS, AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THOSE OFFIRED BY MR. ORITTENDEN TO THE CONSTITUTION O' THE ARTICLE THIRTEEN, gation, and presented to the House to-day :

ARTICLE THIEFEES.

SEC. I. Congress shall make no laws in respect to domestic servitude in any Territory of the United States; and all Territorial Governments shill be formed on the model and in the terms of the organic acts, approved September nine, eigiteen hundred and fifty, salled "THE COMPROMISEMEAL SURES;" and the validity of all territorial cactments shill be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal, or wit of error, from the territorial courts; but no newTerritory shall be organized until it shall contain twenty thousand white inhabitants; nor shall any new State be admitted into the Union until it thall contain the requisite population for a Representative contain the requisite population for a Representative to any thousand white inhabitants; nor shall any new State be admitted into the Union until it thall contain the requisite population for a Representative contains the provided such action necessary we need not related to the sundered such action necessary we need not related to the sundered such SEC. I. Congress shall make no laws in Espect. to domestic servitude in any Territory of the United

limits of any State or Territory under whoselaws limits of any State or Territory under whoselaws persons are held to service or labor; nor shall Congress have power to abolish or impar the relation of persons held to service or labor in the printed. District of Columbia, under the laws in broe therein, without the consent of Maryland and

UNITED STATES.

under any pretence whatever

SEC. 4. The second clause of the second sector

of the fourth article of the Constitution shall be and against the State or place from which the ugitive fied, whether the acts charged were crininal or not in the place where the fugitive was

SEC. 5. The elective franchise and the right to them.

labor, as provided in the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, shall escape, and the marshal or other officer, whose duty it may be to arrest such fugitive, shall he prevented from so doing by violence or intimi-dation; or when, after arrest, such fugitive shall be rescued by force, Congress shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide by law for the payment of the full value of such fugitive to the party to whom such service or labor may be due and in all 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 such violence, intimidation, or resous was committed, to recover the amount paid by them, with interest and damages; and the said county, for its indemnity may sue and recover from the wrong doers or res ouers the amount paid to the United States, to gether with interest and damages

SEC. 8. The first and second clauses of the first section of the second article of the Constitution shall read as follows : The executive power shall be yested in a President of the United States of America. The President and Vice President shall hold their offices for the tern of six years, and shall be ineligible to the office if President for the ensulps six years after having performed the duties of President, and shall be lected as follows; The Legislature of each State, at its first session

after any Federal census, shall divide said Stacinto as many Congressional districts as it shall le entitled to Representatives in Congress; which di-tricts shall be as compact in form, and nearly equal in population, as practicable. In each of said ds-tricts one elector of President and Vice President shall be chosen by the resple thereof having the qualifications regulaite for electors of Represent-tives in Congress; and, in addition, two electors

tent medicines and drugs in the United something These leaders should was leaders should was leaders should was leaders and did an immense business. At any injustrial in arresting the Secestiates, and did an immense business. 1. That it asmuch as the Chicago platform denies that the Republican party have any intention to

interfere with slavery in the States, therefore they are willing to give any guarantees that may be satisfactory to the South, for their sincerity in that declaration of principle. The Chicago platform agreets the power of Con-

gress to exclude shavery from the Territories, and its duty to do so "if necessary." But, inasmuch as the census of 1359 shows that in all the territory of the United States, a region three times as large as the original thirteen States, there were then only 26 slaves; and, insemuch as the censu of 1860 shows that while the white population of the Territories has increased one hundred fold, the slaves in all the Territories are new only 173: therefore, it is unnecessary for Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories by law, and the Re-publican party pledges itself to leave the settlement of the question to the operation of the laws f olimate, production, and population.

Importance of Que Vote. During the debate on Friday in the Senate, on he bill admitting Kansas into the Union, a motion to adjourn from Friday to Monday was made by the enemics of the bill, and when Judge Douglas' name was called, he happened to be temporarily out of his seat. The vote was a tie, but before it was announced the Judge returned, and, of course voted with the friends of the bill, against the adjournment over. A very distinguished Senator, heretofore an Administration Democrat, and now heartily sympathizing with the Secosslonists, came p to the Senator from Illinois and said, "This is a party vote. You see the Black Republicans are all on one side, and the Democrats on the other. Why do you not vote with your friends?" To which the Little Giant, it is said, quietly responded by asking, "Will you be good enough to tell me where my friends are to be found on your side of the Chamber?" So it turns out, after all, that Douglas is ortho-

dox when his one vete is needed by these who opposed him in the late election. Attacks of the New York Herald upon Retiring Members of Mr. Buchanan's

Cabinet. The bitterness of the New York Herald upon COBB, THOMPSON, FLOYD, and even Governor THOMAS, is subject to some comment; but all doubt as to the sincerity of these attacks has been emoved by the intimation that they proceed directly from the White House itself. It is characteristic the country, and the manner in which he is con- of Mr. BEHNETT to attack those to-day whom he quering prejudices is the best proof of it. I dif-fored from him when he took the Crittenden pro-that all the deserting ministers, excepting Mr. positions so readily, but I waited to see what his Thomas, were at one time or another the guests of the editor of the New York Herald, at his palace on Washington Heights-Messrs Thompson and COBB so recently as last October.

The following is the letter of the Alabama dele-Should they be refused by the Southern men—pre-sented, as they will be, by Judge Douglas—we drawal from its further deliberations. It will be

Miscellaneous. The post office at Pensacola, Florida, was abolished to-day, the mail service discontinued, and the postmasters throughout the country directed by the Post Office Department to send all letters addressed to Pensacola to the Dead-letter Office. This course is takentin consequence of the interruption of the mails by the authorities of Florida.

The Capitol police force has been doubled by direction of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, not because they thought this increase necessary, but in consequence, it is said, of great apprehensions in other quarters that an attempt may be made to seize the Capitol. The force altogether consists of only The bill which passed the House on Saturday,

tion was made on the principle recognized as to In anticipation of the receipt of omcial informa-tion from Georgia concerning its affection, a ma-jority of the Representatives from that State have already signed a letter, to be laid before the House,

A special Cabinet meeting was held to-day to consider the object of ex-President Tyler's mission

Delegation from the House of Re-presentatives. Washington, Jan. 21 —The following is the letter of withdrawal received from the Alabama dele-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1861

therein, without the consent of Maryland and Virginia, so long as such relation shall exit in either of those States under the laws thereof; nor shall Congress have power to interfere with or prevent the removal of persons held to service or labor from one State or Territory to another.

SEC. 3. The African slave trade shall be forever suppressed; and it shall be the duty of Congress to make such laws as will effectually preventhe immigration or importation into the United States for supplies of postal revenues received by them? Orders have been filled accordingly to the existing laws, for all the postal revenues received by them? Orders have been filled accordingly to the postmasters following the example of the Charleston postmaster, and thus far the postal communication in the South has been uniterrupted.

Judge Greenwood still has the tender of the Scoretaryship of the Interior under consideration. Postal Facilities in the Seceding States.

Latest from Charleston. CHARLESTON, Jan. 21 .- The four soldiers from Fort Sumptor, who were in the city as witnesses in construed to include all orimes ocumulated within a murder case, attempted to escape on Saturday by leaping from the window of the Grand Jury room. They were prevented, and, on leaving the court, were escorted to the boat by a file of sol-

diers, which surrounded the coach containing hold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial, or municipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the front provisions to Major Anderson, with his com-African race, in whole or in part.

SEC 6. The United States shall have powerto

it, but returned thanks for the courtesy, and

adopted unanimously; Whereas, The lack of unanimity in the action of this Convention on the passage of the ordinance of secession indicates a difference of opinion amongst the members of the Convention, not so much as to the rights which Georgia claims, or the wrongs of which she complains, as to the remedy and its application before a resort to other means of redress:

And whereas, It is desirable to give expression to that intention, which really exists among all the members of the Convention, to entain the State in the course of notion which she has pronounced to be proper for the occasion:

Therefore, Resolved, That all the members of this Convention, including those who voted figuration to contain and defend the State in this, her course of remedy, with all its responsibilities and consequences, without regard to individual approval or disapproval of its adoption.

The ordinance has been signed by all, with the

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Linton Stephens, Gov. Johnson, and other friends of the Union, have signed the ordinance.

A demonstration on a grand scale is being made to night.

to-night. quaintestions requisite for electors of Representitives in Congress; and, in addition, two electors for the State at large shall be chosen by the mention for the Legislature, assembled in joint convention for that purpose, on the day appointed by Congress.

Proposition to the Republication of Georgia, in taking possession of Fort Purposes the following prepositions, to be adopted in canoually the Republican members of Congress, as the following prepositions are proposed for the congress of the Republican members of Congress, as the following prepositions are proposed for the Republican members of Congress, as the following prepositions are proposed for the Republican members of Congress, as the following prepositions are proposed for the Republican members of Response to the threatening resolutions of the Row York Legistature, that this Convention highly approves of the energetic and patriotic conduct of the Governor of Georgia, in taking possession of Fort Purposed for the Republican members of Response to the threatening resolutions of the Row York Legistature, that this Convention highly approves of the energetic and patriotic conduct of the Governor of Georgia, in taking possession of Fort Purposed the Republican members of the Row York and the resolutions of the Row York and the resolutions of the Row York are proposed to the Resolutions of the Row York and The Response of the Resolutions of the Row York and The Response of the Row York are proposed to the Row York and The Response of the Response of the Row York and The Response of the Row York and The Row York

Virginia Legislature.

The rest of the proceedings were unimportant North Carolina Legislature.

cond reading in the House. It will come up again to-merrow. Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 21 -The Convention Hon. S. R. Mallory has been appointed by the moved

Legislature to do the same.

Mr. Belville offered a series of resolutions, reciting the wrongs against the laws and property of the United States by the Bouthern States in their recent rebellion against the Federal authority, and commending the President and his Gabinet in their efforts to put down rebellion, and support the Constitution and the laws, concluding with the declaration of "No conciliation while the Federal authority is defied."

The chair very 'emphatically ruled the resolutions onto forder, as not coming under the call.

Mr. Belville then invited all who had voted for Lincoln, and were not assumed of it, to follow him and organize a meeting in front of the hall.

At this point, a large number left and organized outlide, where specches were made by Messrs.

Devereux, Osmond, Belville, and others.

The inside of the hall was still crowded, and the meeting proceeded quietly to transact bupingss. The resolutions of thanks to the chairman, who is a firm Republican, was passed: He acknowledged the compliment, and spoke in terms of conciliation. Six cheets were then given for him, and the meeting adjourned.

For a time those was muite an explicit put

Erection of a Battery at Memphis, Tennessee, MEMPHIS, Jan 21.—A battery of sixteen 32-counders is being erected here. A manufactory of cannon and shells is to be es-ablished. dent's special mesage leave to accouring the assions is of the House, and to report from time to time on their of discretion.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, objected.

Mr. CULFAX, et indiana. introduced a bill relative to the postin gervice, as follows:

In the special content of the Union the judges, and states of the postin deriver.

In the special content of the Union the judges, and states, have related dials, commissioned for the said fitter, have related dials. Commissioned for the said fitter, have related their commissioned for the said fitter, have related to the United States of the posting the same of the United States of the work of the United States of the work of the posting the same, or of punishing violations of the postal laws committed by robberga of the lates of the postal laws committed by robberga of the mails or often view, or of enforcing the performance of mails or otherwise, or of enforcing the performance of the lates which are sor, may hereafter he situated as above, the Fostmaster General is hereby directed to

ntinus the postal service for such period of time his judgment the public interests require, and report his uction to Congress. B. ANCH of north Carolina, suggested that the selected to the select commutes on the Presi CONGRESS----SECOND SESSION WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Indien appropriation bill.

Mr. HUVLER asked to be excused from further service on the Finance Committee. He saie that it was evident that the party majority in the Fenate was added to changed, and he thought that justice to himself and the Senate required him to be excused. Mr. Hunter said he had been chairman of the Finance Committee for fifteen years. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1861. n fiftern years. was. on motion, excured. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, presented potition g for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions

asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions Laid on the table Mr. LATHAM, of California, was excused from ser MILEA FAMILIES Committee.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri presented the petition of oitzens of Missouri, the signatures occupying fifteen quires of footsopp. It was wrapped in the American the East, and the West," asking the passage of the Circumdent resolutions, I aid on the table. the East, and the West," asking the passage of the Crittender resolutions, 1 aid on the table.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisins, asked to take up the message of the President in answer to a resolution of his in relation to the apprintment of the acting recording the property of the acting the control of the string recording the string that the reasons given by the President, in his message, for not communicating to the renate at an earlier cay the fact of his having appointed Mr. Holt as acting Secretary of War are not satisfactory.

Also Resolved, That the grounds assumed by the President for making such an appointment during the sersion of the Senset are at variance with the whole appril of the Constitution, and with the Free intent and meaning the East of Florida, said that in consequence of information authentically communicated, his collestice and himself deemed proper to announce to the Senset that their connection with that body had come to an

nd
The State of Figure 1. In Convention duly assembled, as seen fit to recall the persons delegated to the source and assume the responsibilities of a separate oversement. government. He was sure that the people of Florida would never he insensible to the blessings and accordings of the Union when directed to the purposes of enablishing justice and domestic tranquility and safety. He would also he'd in grateful memory the earlier history of the union; but she had decided that ony is not soonle safety were jeoparded by a longer continuance.

on the light were jeoparded by a longer continuance and the Ucion.

The recent events had impressed them with the belief that there was no safety except mustuched and the would remember always the large error of noble spirits at the North, and their brave efforts to uphold the right. With grateful emotions and acknowledgments for the many courtesses he had enjoyed in this body, and with the most cordini wishes for their personal welfare, he retired from their midst in cheering approximation. The properties of the acts which caused the separation. Lut justified his State. He deprecated over law, but said that the South would never submit to the degradation for containing a containing a state of the containing the cont

DOUGLAS, of Illinois, argued availat any

bill was then need a third time and passed a

Ine only was tren feed a finit time ard passed as Yyas-Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler. Bigham, tright, Cameron, Chadder, Claft. Co-lamer. Critionlen, Ilixon, Poolitile Bouglas, Burlee Fersenden, Tich. Fost, Coster, Grines, ale, Harlar, Johnson Tenn., King, Latham, Morril, Fugh Rice, Sewanden, Chang, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Schastian, Slideli, and Wigfall—16.

devotion. Ir. CAMERON said be was sorry that the Senators oleft this morning had not waited till they heard

colleague.

Mr. GAJL-SBURY, of Helaware, said he wished to my that the Senator from Fennsylvania (Mr. Gameron) and manifested a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country and the Union which he thought all might mittate.

Mr. GAMERON. I say to the Sanator from Georgia, and to alleratienen, that it they will take the proposition of my colleague, I will vote for it and we will pass it.

pass it. Mr. IVERSON asked if he approved of the sentiments

n of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, the

DVEJOY, of Illinois, asked leave to present the at from certain Methodist clergymen of lift.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky. I object. Let them

Mighd to their own business.
Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania. Let us hear what

Mr. FLORENCE, of Fennsylvania. Let us hear weat they have to say.
Mr. BURNETT. I think Congress is capable of managing the legislation of the country, and, with distributions within their, legitim also sphere.
Air LOYESUY. The memorial sake protection from religit us persecution; a Methodist clerayman having been hanged in Texas simply for his religious opinions.

Mr. BURNETT. I have no objection that the me-

Mr. House to the control of the cont

baid on the fable.

It of the PERKER laid refere the House a letter signed on the Allelans deceation, withdrawing from further applications of the Reuse in consequence of the secer-

dalisarations of the Arches of vegetal leave to introduce ston of that take.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, asked leave to introduce a resolution, to give the select committee on the President and the session of the House, and to report from time to time on their decays.

the Chamber, and from the true champ one of right on this side.

Mr. GUAY announced that Alabama had passed the ordinance of secession. He said that this was the act of the whole people, and justified the act, and charged the Republican party as being the authors of the trouble which caused secession. The Republican platform was reparted as a declaration of war against the lives and institutions of the Youth. The party denied the rights of equality to the Fouth, and placed them under was reparted as a declaration of war against the lives and institutions of the scuth. The party denied the rights of equality to the Fouth, and placed them under the bar of the Government, and held them up to the score of the continuous of the United States, he should return to the bosom of the United States, he should return to the bosom of this own fatte, whatever should be her integrated by the continuous of the continu

African race, in whole or in part.

See 6. The United States shall have porarts acquire districts of country in Africa or South
America, for the colonization, at the expense of the Federal Treasury, of such free negroes and militoness as the several States may desire to have nowed from within their limits, and from the District of Columbis, and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress.

Suc 7. Whenever any norson held to service or

The Congress Convention.

The Georgia Convention.

The Georgia Convention.

MORE UNANIMITY—THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION SIGNED BY STEPHENS AND JOHNSON.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GR., Jan 21—The State Convention to-day adopted the following preamble and resolutions, which were drawn up by Hon. Alex. H. Stophens and Judge Linton Stephens, and preserted by Judge Nisbet. They were adopted unanimously;

Wiereas, The lack of unanimity in the action of this Convention on the passage of the ordinance of secession Indicates a difference of opinion amongst the members of the Convention, not so much asto the rights which Georgia claims, or the wrongs of which she complains, as to the remedy and its application before a resort to other means of redress:

Mr. BUUGLAS, of liminis, arguer spains any amendmont. It is a smeath of the same and the same an

f its adoption.

The ordinace has been signed by all, with the exception of about a dozen delegates, and it is believed that these gentlemen will sign it to-mor-

Macon, Nicholson, Folk, Powell, Schading, Ridel, Macon, Nicholson, Folk, Powell, Schading, Ridel, The Crittenden resolutions were then taken up. Mr. BiGLIR, of Pennsylvania, proceeded to speak at length in favor of their passage. He claimed the right of the people to amend the Constitution, and referred to the rise of the country from thiteen small States, and its subsequent procress; to the danger in which is now stands of disruption and ruin. Recent events have added exasperation to both sections in the contraction of the composition of the sections in the contraction. He referred to the Compromise of 1330, after which there was peace til 1260; then another compromise was effected when the anti-slavery party spring up and the trouble began. The John Brown raid followed, and the endoisement of the Helier book, the detrine of the irreressible conflict, and editariated producing the contraction of the proceedings print the distracted producing to the constitution. He urged the Secretary of the country. Now our minimal contraction of the pennit of the pennit of passing the case of the consider the necessity and propriety of a convention of the pennit of passing these or similar recolutions. In recessity of passing these or similar recolutions. MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 20 .- The Governor of Georgia, on Saturday, sent to the Convention a copy of the resolutions passed by the New York Legislature on the 11th instant. After they were

This was adopted unanimously. RICHMOND, Jan. 21 -In the Sonate to-day, he secession ordinance passed by the Alabama Convention was recoived. It was ordered to be

printed Both Houses adopted a reply to the Alabama commissioners, stating, in effect, that the Legis-lature was unable to make a definite response to Alabama until after the action of the State Con-

Raleign, N. C., Jan. 21.—The Legislature, on Saturday, was engaged in the consideration of private bills To-day the Convention bill was passed to a se-

The country must maintain the Constitution and accept the meaning river to the people.

The country must maintain the Constitution and accept the meaning riven to its provisions by the tribunsh that has the right to expound it. It was a fast day for the country must maintain the Constitution and accept the meaning riven to its provisions by the tribunsh that has the right to expound it. It was a fast day for the country when a sectional party was formed Disguiss it as they may, the Republican party has for its beaus a hosh ity to slavery. One great difficulty in the was the country when a sectional party was formed Disguiss it as they may, the Republican party has for its beaus a hosh ity to slavery. One great difficulty in the section of the country was a constitution of the section of the country in the section of the adjourned to-day to meet again at the call of the President. Governor and confirmed by the Senate as Judge of the Admiralty at Key West, vice Marion, re-Toom Pennsylvanians and the solution of my save the country I will vote for the proposition of my solutions.

The Louisiana State Convention. BATON ROUGE, Jan. 21 .- The members of the tate Convention are crowding into town. The Secession sentiment prevails. There are various reports in circulation shou roops coming from the North.

Republican Conference with Mr.

Republican Conference with Mr.

Sr. Louis, January 21.—A special despatch from Springfield to the Republican, of this city, says that Mr. Kellogg, member of Congress from Michigan, arrived there on Saturday night, and is in conference with Mr. Lincoln. His object is supposed to be in reference to a compromise in regard to the national difficulties. It is believed that the Republicans, with Mr. Lincoln's sanction, will propose holding a National Convention, and the restraction of the Missouri Compromise line to California.

Seccession Demonstrations.

Augusta, Jan. 21.—The city is illuminated to night. The bells are ringing, and the Washington Artillery are firing a salete of four hundred guns in honor of secession. The military and firemen are parading.

Union Meeting at Trenton, N. J.

Taxarox, Jan. 21.—A great demonstration was held beet to night, at the tity Hall.

Mr. Thomes J. Stryker, cashler of the Trenton Benk, presided.

Messar Philemon Dickinson, Thomas S. Allison, and E. J. C. Alterbury, were appointed a committee on resolutions depicting the state of the country, and recommend; and read the memorial to the New York Legislature, which was received with cheers:

The committee roturned, and reported a series of resolutions depicting the state of the country, and recommending, as a means of settling the difference of New Jersey to passe law authoristing a vote to be taken by the people on the Crittenden resolutions.

The committee roturned, and reported a series of resolutions depicting the state of the country, and recommend the Logislature of New Jersey to passe law authoristing a vote to be taken by the people on the Crittenden resolutions.

The committee roturned, and reported a series of resolutions depicting the state of the country, and recommending as a means of settling the difference of New Jersey to passe law authoristing a vote to be taken by the people on the Crittenden resolution.

They approve of the caurse of the Virginia Legislature in applicating a vote to be taken by the people on the

meeting adjourned.

For a time there was nuite an expitement, but the fortunate recession of a part of the meeting prevented a fow!

Movements of Gov. Curtin. LEGALEATION OF THE BANK SUSPENSION.
HARDSBURG, Jan. 21.—Governor Curtin bag been called home to Lockhaven, this morning, by the death of his mother-in-law. He will roturn penalties referreded, and no means of eatotem, the penalties referreded, and no means of eatotem, the Mr. FNGLich, of independent of the country man and the penalties of the country man and the discarded, and all causes of sectional differences or moved; and believes the sectional differences or moved; and believes the sectional differences or moved; and believes the section of feet.
Mr. ENGLISH moved a suspension of the rules, high was neg tived—yeas of, mays 92.
Mr. ENGLISH we had the country to take notice that its Republican side would not allow a voic thereon.
Ar GAOOV, of Pennsylvania. The Republican side e when they choose stion of Mr MORRIS, of Illinois, the Commitposition outside of the rightful authority and laws of the plated Extex. Mr. VAN: EVER, of lows, asked leave to offer resources during she that the Federal Government had no specific the resource of the res

hards of banks and brokers subject to taxation cannot be devised.

\*\*XLECTIO.\*\* OF STATE TERASUKER.\*\*

Trective o'clock.—') he members of the Senate and House met in joint convention for the purpose of electing a state Trecsurer. Henry D. Brocer received 65 votes, and John O. James 20 votes. Mr. Moore was declared duly elected, and the convention adjourned.

Mr. LEISENBING read in place a bill to change the name of the Harmonic Musical Scotely.

Mr. SELTZER rose to a personal explanation. He send from a paper a despatch which a state that he had and 96th sections of the penal to be presented as the property of the 10 penal of the penal code state. There was evidently some misunderstanding. He wanted the House distinctly to understand that he recognized the right of petition, and would present one sent to him, couched in respectful language. He would not, however, vote for the reps 10 of the two sections of the penal code named. He would not he would not the penal code named. asked for a v-te on the resolutions,
Mr. BURNETT'S 1/19 that he was not afraid to
vote.

1 no Houss proceeded to the consideration of Mr.
Corwin's report on the crisis.
Mr. COR W. N. of Ohio, said that it was that years
since he took a seat hore as a representative from Ohio
Then South Carolina had dec ared a certain act of Congress for the collection of the revenue was unconstitutional, and passed at Toolonake about ying herself from
tional and passed at Choolonake about ying herself from
tional of his natural and positical lite, he was again called
upon to act hipen measures having application to a similar condition of siliars. He said, incidentally, if a State
may withdraw horself from connection with the other
twee, it did not follow, that if she d d not choose to
avail herself of the benefits conferred by the Union,
that every law vital to the existence of the Union and
nowsary to the carrying out all the aims of the Union,
may not be enforced without disturbing the peace of the
State. He proceeded to show that the passage of personal liberty bills cancot possibly have any effect on
the tribute of Soutern men, and argued that the law fr
ithe recapture of fugitive a aves depends on the courts
of the United States, and as ruch law has been declared
constitutional, it follows that such law is paramount as the passage of personal hipsility is a constitution of the contral to the c the penal code named. He would not in mission that each he would do it.

[The reporter would state in explanation, that each a report of the riusal on the part of Dr. Selizer to present petitions of the character named, did prevail among some of Dr. Selizer's consinuents. They are doubtless convinced of their error by the explanation made by Dr. Raltzer.] By common consent a bill was introduced exempting the Foot Legion from military duty on certain occa ions.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. THOMAS and P-ESTON, and passed finally.

Mr. BAYS introduced a bill for the appointment of an N. and passed finally.
YB introduced a bill for the appointment of an il supreme judge. Referred to the Judiciary tee.
builto extend the charter of the Short Moun-And a will to extend the charter of the Short Mountain Coal Louisian for eleven years, and findly in the people of Pennsylvania the propriety of adding a fitted to the people of Pennsylvania the propriety of adding a State Convention to consider the prevent condition of harmony and Union.

Mr. RIDEWAY called up the Senate bill authorizing the Governor to appoint two additional notarizing public for Philadelphia, which passed finally—years of the Control of the Contro constitutional, it follows that such law is paramount to any laws of a State arch to Constitution of a rtate, therefore such State laws are effete and null. It is the duty of every free State to suppress any publication intended to be circulated in the South, with the intent to oreate a domestic insurrection, and to purish the away life, which is not considered the such that the protect. The newspaper press and the ora or as the South have magnified fifty or one burdred times the imag nary dangers to be apprehended from a Republican Administration. It is not, however, from any thing that that pary has severed but they fear a wicked design in the election of Mr. Janosin—as to the amendment of the Constitution to the injury of the Noull relative to slavery. This was absurd—there were now litten stave and other than the election of Mr. Janosin—as to the amendment of the Constitution to the injury of the Noull relative to slavery. This was absurd—there were now litten slave and other than the election of the States must be secured. Hence there was no cause for fear on this point. The Committee propose an amendment making any change in slavery dependent on the action of every State, and what hore is noc.assay, or can be deminded?

He described at length the condition of the Territories, slaving that a large portion of them were unfitted for slaves. The North was not to be blamed for the one slave and the slavery is already established in few Mr. Mr. Why not then let that Territory, where there are no cause for alarm. But it was known that the would trust the people of that Territory to form a State Constitution. As to the apprehension that the Republicans miend to interior with the Southern institutions, he had already shown that tree was no conius in, he alluded to the Liberal party of Mexico, whise efforts to establish enquely and ministed our institutions; but, by our large and imitated our institutions, but, by our conjust in the alluded to the Liberal party of Mexico, whice efforts to establish constitution as

THE CITY.

BILLS IN PLACE BY CONSENT.

My A. KER, a bill relative to py yate banking. It provides for the remodelling of the law taxing brosers. Reprint to the Committee Banks.

Mr. BUILER, a supplement of act incorporating the House of Employment of the Foot of Carbon squarty

House of Employment of the 100s of Schollers Reserved.

Mr. McDONOUGH, an act to incorporate the Squibern Passinger Railway Company, This is the same bit which was indished last week.]

Mr. NM. TH, an act to an houze the president and directors of the Chizen's assencer Railway of Philadelphia to sel and couvey occutan real estate. Referred.

PETITIONS.

PETITIONS.

Mr. HOFIUS, three from Mercer county, relative to the issuing of bank bills of a sets denomination than five dollars. Referred
Mr. WILDLY, a petition praying for the more faithful execution of the lugitive slave aw.
Mr. PRIP-70N. a petition praying for the repeal of the 95th and 95th sections of the penal code.

Mr. HOPPER, a joint resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means inquire whether a more efficient mode of assortaning the amount of moneys in the hards of banks and brokers subject to taxation cannot be devised.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, and took, above Sixth.—"Oliver Twist"—"Simp-WALDUT-STEERT THEATER. Walnut and Ninth sta"Our American Cousin at Home"—"The Miller of Whetstone."
United States Buildings, Chestant street, below
Fifth.—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagene. SANFORD'S OPERA ROUSE. Eleventh street, giove

THE CRAWFORD HOMICIDE, TRIAL OF THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG.

The trial of Thomas J. Armstrong, for the murder of Robert Crawford, in the Nineteenth ward on the 21st of September last, commenced yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer Judges Thompson and Allison presiding The pecu-liar circumstances under which the murder was committed give unusual interest to the trial. Oraw-ford, who was advanced in life, was a manufacturer of ingrain carpet, and Armstrong, the prisoner, was employed by his (Armstrong's) brother-in-law, who was engaged in the same business Cramford was found murdered in a desolate part of the Nineteenth ward on Friday night, the 21st September A pistol had been held to his mouth, and the load passed up through his head, inflicting a shocking wound, and causing instant death. The passed up through his head, inflicting a shocking wound, and causing instant death. The body remained unnecognized some fourteen or fifteen hours. It was then ascertained that, on the night of the murder, Crawford had left home for the avowed purpose of buying a lot of cheap yarn, taking with him a considerable sum of money, in gold, for the purpose of paying for it. This money was gone when the body was found. There were reasons for supposing that the person from whom the yara was to be bought was Armstrong, as the latter was in the habit of selling the deceased material, which, it was oscertained, he had no right to sell. Upon inquiry, it was found that, on the night of the murder, the prisoner had hired a wagon for the purpose, as he says, of taking a ride. He returned the vehicle to the skeble about 10 clock, just after the time the murder must have been committed. The gosts and floor of the wagon were wet with blood. This blood the prisoner attempted to account for by saying that he had given an unknown man and woman a "lift" in the wagon, and that they had freshly killed chickens with them at the time. It was also in evidence before the coroner's jury that just before the period of the murder a wagon answering the description of that hired by Armstrong was driven rapidly through several streets in the upper part of the city, and that an elderly man who was groauling and attempting to a coroner's man was a surface of the books were by the deceased were perfectly clean, showing that he could cearcely have walked to the spot. It was also in evidence that Armstrong borrowed a loaded pittel from a companion on the Friday upon which the murder was committed, and upon the following day he returned the weapon without he contents. As to South Carolina, instead of escaping from the Union he would have her call a Convention of her confederate States and make known her grievances and her purpose to withdraw. But having withdrawn, she is not to be coerced in any form. Call a Convention of all the States meeting one qual terms and let it determine what shall be done relative to the second States. South Carolina, misruided as he believed the is: is still one of the original authors of the Constitution. Constraint was but the creature of the States, inferior to South Carolina, and may not and on their will in definite of the sovereign mandate emanating from that State. During his remains he expressed his admirational state. During his remains he expressed his admirational state. The state of the whole of Mr. Constitution would be represented in whole of Mr. Constitution would be represented by the state of the whole of Mr. Constitution of the source of the work of Mr. Constitution of Mr. Constitution of the work of Mr. Constitution of Mr. Const

which the murder was committed, and upon the following day he returned the weapon without is contents

dence should the good character borne by the accuracy of the tragedy. He was mild end inoffeneive in his agenors, and the last person who would be suspected of the four orders with which he is charged.

A great crowd gathered about the court recember yesterday morning for the purpose of getting a glimpse of the prisoner. When the doors were opened there was a general sorrable to obtain places, and the doors had to be foreiby flosted again to prevent an excessive crowd inside the court room. Clusters of gan and boys them be sieged the doors and windows in the hope of chaining a peop at the accused.

The prisoner was apparently one of the fast interested of the throng of persons present. Until the kashess of the court was opened he stood up in the front part of the dock conversing easily with a knot of acquaintences. He face wore a constant smile, and at times he laughed with an ease and apparent unconcern that we should think no person ould assure who was placed in the nwful position in which he stands. Even the catraone of the relatives of Crawford in deep mourning, and the appearance in the court room of the mother and estients of the prisoney, with ourse worn and esd-dened faces, did not for a moment dispet the smile worn upon the face of Armstrong.

The prisoner is about 20 years of see, although the looks to be several years older. He is slenderly built, very genteel in his appearance, and while complexion is dark, and he wears short side whiskers. He was dressed this morning in a fall suit of black, and he certainly presented the presented the presented in the relative and suit of black, and he certainly presented the presented the presented in the relative of the prisoner is shout 20 years of see, although the same of a very genteel, including the presented of the prisoner is a very genteel, including the prisoner is a very genteel, including the prisoner is a very genteel, including the prisoner is a ve

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

enacted them into laws, and a Democratic Governor and signed them.

The time had arrived when these questions should be settled, and he lor or e world hot shrink from the responsibility. He had along that he Senate resolutions world pass has House without serious objection, but the world pass has House without serious objection, but the policiem of the other side had thrown in a first that the serious objection, but the policiem of the other side had thrown in a first head of the latter of the serious objection. He desired the night of any State to serious from the Criffedersoy, and would hold no truce with those States which had raised the flag of rebellion. With those States which had raised the flag of rebellion with those States which had raised the flag of rebellion. Mr. Leisensking in the lower state of the state of the state of the world endeavor to repair the error. A crisis, fearful and terrible is upon us and the voice of Pensalyania should be for peace, and not for frairicity war. This was not a time to consider national troubles, but to pivoide a lemedy for them, and to make every effort consistent with honor to check the

make every effort consistent with nour to check the life, then alluded to the numerous petitions from Philadelphis and other sections of the State, praying for an extension of the state, what greater boon can we have been bounded in the perpetuity of our thin, now so make the property of the state of th

hants and manufacturers whose principles were gueroid by trads.

Mr. WILLIAMS explained that he had made a dis-

olalmet. Fise vring, continuing, defended the merchants of Phi adelphia from subulassauts. They were industrious intelligence to ving, law abiding out zers, acquaismed to meet one subular solutions, and opport to reputation, and always continuing appropriate the support of the property of the property

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1861. SENATE

BENATE

The Senate was called to order at el-ven q-look by
the Speaker. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Col. or. The journal of Thursdry wer rend and a proved.

The Speaker laid bof are the Senate a communicathe Speaker laid bof are the senate by the Dr. wave
and Hudson Canal to company by the Dr. wave
satement. It appears that upwards of SICO 600 was pure
satement. It appears that upwards of SICO 600 was pure
to the statement of the pleathat there is no
law in existence making its legal subject of Saxaion.

Un motion of Mr. MilTH, a loint resolution from the
House, endorsing the pourse of Governor Hicks, was
taken up and passed—yeas 25, nays none.

The Japuty Secretary of the Commonwealth prethe Japuty Secretary of the Commonwealth prebolding the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of the
york tendering and to the General commonwealth prebolding the Union, forwarded by Cov. This entitle probolding the Union, forwarded by Cov. This entitle prebolding the Union, forwarded by Cov. This entitle prebolding the Union, forwarded by the table. NILLS IN PLACE.

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NI. PINNEY, an act to extend the provisions of an act to the protection of sheep and the taxing of dorse in the county of Binir to the county of Crawford.

Which was taken up, and passed finally.

Mr. SMITH, an act to authorize the Covernor to appoint two additional notaries public, to reside in Philadelinia, which was taken up and count of the rules, and cound disting the American Steam Plough Manufacturing Company of Lancaster county. rating the American Steam Plough Manuscouring Company of Lancaster county.
Mr. BENNON, an act incorporating the Potter.
County Forrest Improvement Company.
Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Potter County Hailroad Company.
Mr. PARKER, an act relative to the enrolment tax on acrtain acts of Avermally.

was taken up, and passed finally.

SMITH, an act to authorize the Covernor to aptawn additional notaries paylis, to reside in Philaca, which were cited up under a dispensation of the American Steam Plough Manufacturing the American Steam Plough Manufacturing, BENEON, an act incorporating the Potter y Forrest Improvement Company.

JENNON, an act incorporating the Potter y Forrest Improvement Company.

After the proliminary business of the court was disposed of, Mr. Bull moved for a continuance of the act incorporating the Potter y Railroad Company.

PARKER, an act traitive to the encolment tax intended and the court of the protection of fruit and reasons. The provided provided and the country of the court was made intended to ruits by sherils, prothonotarios, and difference of Westmoreland. Lycoming, and Washiffton ruits by sherils, prothonotarios, and officers of Westmoreland. Lycoming, and Washiffton ruits by sherils, prothonotarios, and officers of Westmoreland. Lycoming, and Washiffton ruits by sherils, prothonotarios, and officers of Westmoreland. Lycoming, and Washiffton ruits by sherils, prothonotarios, and officers of Westmoreland. Lycoming, and Washiffton ruits by sherils, prothonotarios, and officers of Westmoreland. Lycoming, and Washiffton ruits by sherils, prothonotarios, and officers of Westmoreland. Lycoming, and Washiffton ruits by sherils, prothonotarios, and officers of Westmoreland. Lycoming, and Washiffton ruits by sherils, prothonotarios, and officers of Westmoreland. Lycoming, and Washiffton ruits by sherils, prothonotarios, and the course, and the course the control of the serve rue Alecanda and the course of the same ruits of the same AIT RUBINEU, a supplement to an act entitled an act relative to suits by sherills, prothonotaries, and other officers of Westmoreland. Lycoming, and Warhinston countries which was passed healty.

Mr. FENNEY called up the supplement to the act relative to buriding egytain bridges over the Alex heny and Mononagales rivers, opposite Fitteburg, which passed the countries of the House being announced, the Secanors adjourned to the Holl, to go into an election for dista Transurer.

On their ret. rn. Mr. BOUGHTER, teller of the Semate, mate, made report. nate, made report.

Mr. SMITH saled for and of tained leave to present the petition of the Frankin Institute. Estative to the putchase of meteorological incomment.

Mr. PARKER casted up the act relative to the enrolment tax un cortain dots of Assembly, which passed its several readings, and was ordered to be sent to the House for concurrence. many more as you have good cause for challenging."

Then commenced the tedious process of empanelling a jury, each one hoing called to the stand and sworn "true answars to make."

The first gentleman called, Afr. Geo C. Napheys, had, "formed and expressed" no opinion, and had no ocuscientious coruples on the subject of capital punishment. He was taken as a jarcy.

As soon as he entered the box Mr. Mann desired that he might be sworn, but the court declined so to do. Out for concurrer on the control of the control of

that he might be ender, and the Supreme Court is is alloged as error that in a murder case the jurors were sworn "you and each of you." instead of severally. No decision has been given on the severally. No decision has been given on the point!

Another juror, when questioned as to his knowledge of the quae, stated that he had not read the accounts of the murder; that he never read a police report, and that he conversed with no one, beer, whe knew no cone with whom he could so converse, as all his friends were dead.

The friendless juror is about sixty y cane of age. He was oballenged by the defence.

The next juror accepted was, William Johnson. On his examination he stated, that he might have formed an opinion, but he had no recollection what it was, and he could now, go according to the evir dence. In annuar to a question by Mr. Mann, the juror said, he thought he knew the prisoner by clight, as he lived at Germantown road and Jefferson street.

cight, as he lived at trommanown rout and senset-son street
John Alexander, the west juvor, was also ac-cepted; John Hammil. Charles Dummig, George D. Blunden, Lacob Hoffman, Henry Turqay, Taber Skinper, Rinaldo Scaplan, Samuel Lindsay, and Lartholomew Kline tollowed and completed the inv. jury.
After swearing the just the court adjourned until 32 o'clock,

After swearing the just the court adjourner unchants of Pin adelphia from a upon assaults. They were industrious intelligent, peace loving, law-abding out gere-accessive and to meeting their obligations, and operations in the meeting their obligations, and operations of the penal code, saddutored from Gov. Curtus in sugardial adjourned. He earnessly advocated the 172 rayl of the subtained in the sections of the penal code, saddutored from Gov. Curtus in sugardial adjourned. He cannot be silved by a series of its solutions of the country cannot be silved by a series of resolution present by a more majority of the Legislative, and which suggest nothing to health it to the first of the first same the holy at the country cannot be silved by a series of resolution. Mr. HUPL and a correlation of the country cannot be silved by a series of resolution which suggest nothing to health to the first of the state of the state of the first of the state o