

Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG.

Friday Afternoon, December 21, 1860.

The Union Meeting.

An adjourned Union Meeting was held last evening at the Court House. Hon. JOHN J. PEARSON was called to preside, assisted by the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents: Hon. Val. Hummel, Sr., Hon. Wm. Dock, Jas. M'Conick, A. L. Rounfort, D. W. Gross, Wm. Colder, Sr., J. W. Weir, J. M. Kreiter, B. Hartshorn, H. C. Fahnestock, Hamilton Alricks, J. J. Shoemaker, J. R. Eby, John Brady, R. F. Kelker, Philip Dougherty, James Williams, John J. Osler, A. B. Warford, J. J. Greenawalt, John Haldeeman, Samuel D. Young, J. L. Speel, Jas. Kemble, Dr. E. L. Orth, William D. Ernest, William Garrett, Richard Hogan, Wm. Buehler, David Haynes, Dr. C. Seiler, Thomas J. Jordan, Charles L. Bailey.

SECRETARIES—James D. Dougherty, William H. Eckles, T. D. Greenawalt, Dr. Charlton, George A. C. Seiler.

After the meeting had been organized, Judge PEARSON explained the cause for which it had assembled by giving a clear and correct statement of facts as presented to the country at this time. He went into a full explanation of our State laws relative to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and was unable to see anything to which the South could reasonably object. He considered the conduct of the Governors and members of Congress from other States as revolting, and expressed his unwillingness to forsake his manhood and bow before the dictations of Southern fire-eaters. He was willing to see all unconstitutional laws wiped from the statute books, but if the South had raised the present conflict because the people had elected a particular man for President, he considered them unfit to live. Whilst Judge P. was willing to make all reasonable concessions and compromises, he could not ignore the conduct of the South towards Northern citizens who were traveling among them by hanging or tarring and feathering them at their pleasure. He considered that the time had arrived when "forbearance ceased to be a virtue." He deprecated also the conduct of Southern men in the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press. Judge PEARSON'S speech was not only powerful but eloquent, and he was continually applauded by the audience, to the great discomfort of the leaders and those who felt anxious to make themselves conspicuous in the affair. They were much disappointed. Expecting to place a doughface in the Chair, they found a man who is yet unwilling to forsake his manhood and lie down to eat dirt at the dictation of Southern task-masters. He expressed the true sentiment of every Northern man who is willing to do full justice towards our Southern brethren, but demanding at the same time justice for them.

Mr. LAMBERTON stated that he had been deputed by the committee of thirty-three to report the following resolutions: WHEREAS, A crisis of alarming magnitude now exists in the political history of our country, seriously threatening to sunder the political bonds which have hitherto bound us together as one people in a common destiny, to produce anarchy and confusion in all our social and business relations, and for a time, if not forever, to destroy the property, happiness and fraternal feeling which have characterized us as a united people: therefore

Resolved by the citizens of Harrisburg, That we entertain an abiding attachment to the Constitution of the United States in all its parts and with all its compromises; and we will cheerfully and without evasion, or duplicity, render obedience to all its provisions, adhering to it as the common bond of our Federal Union, the charter of our dearest political rights, and binding equally upon the North, the South, the East and the West.

2. We affirm our entire willingness to submit to and abide by all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, establishing the true construction of the Constitution, and the laws passed by Congress in conformity therewith. And when a construction thus has been given, it is the imperative duty, as it should be the pleasure, of every good citizen to give implicit obedience thereto.

3. We respectfully recommend to our State Legislature a careful revision of our statute book, and if there be any law thereon hostile to the Constitution of the United States, or calculated to obstruct the enforcement of any law of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor, that the same be repealed.

4. We deeply deplore the threatening aspect of public affairs in some of our Southern States, and we earnestly invoke on their part forbearance and moderation, to the end that the peace and welfare of the whole country may be continued and promoted.

5. We utterly repudiate the doctrine that free States and slave States cannot co-exist in a common confederacy.

6. In our judgment the right of secession, as claimed by some of the States, has no existence in the Constitution, and we regard it as a fearful remedy for any wrong which the South has sustained. We believe, with the southern border States, that every grievance complained of can be redressed within the Union.

civil war. He didn't believe that it would hurt any body to declare his attachments to the Union, and didn't think that the election of Lincoln was the cause of disunion. It would have been the same if Douglas had been elected, and the election of Breckinridge would have postponed it only a little longer. He thought the South had reason to complain of the North; that they were risking their lives to pursue a slave into Ohio or Illinois, and he considered the Union worth more than the whole African race. He proclaimed his devotion to the Union at all hazards, but did not agree with those who proclaimed that the day of compromise had past. He had always supported compromise measures, and alluded in strong language to Henry Clay's compromise measures.

Mr. LAMBERTON now moved that the resolutions be adopted.

Mr. HINELINE offered several resolutions, but withdrew them for the present.

Col. L. N. OTT then offered the following resolutions:

1. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican Institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

2. That to the union of the States, this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home, and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we denounce them as denying the vital principle of free government and as an avowal of contemptible treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

3. That the maintenance inviolate of the States, especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any State or Territory, no matter on what pretext, as among the gravest crimes.

Resolved, That in our judgment it is the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania that the Constitutional rights of all sections should be respected and secured, that all the laws should be faithfully and promptly executed, and that the Union of the States, the Constitution and laws of the United States, be maintained and enforced in all their integrity.

Gen. MILLER called Mr. Ott to order, but the President decided Mr. Ott to be in order, and Mr. Miller took his seat.

Col. OTT then explained his resolutions in forcible language and was loudly applauded. Some of the doughfaces considered his language, however, a little too severe, and created a good deal of confusion.

Mr. SHELL desired the original resolutions adopted.

Mr. LAMBERTON was also anxious to see the resolutions as reported by him adopted without additions, and was not here to say that the North was all right and the South all wrong. He thought there were faults on both sides, and there might be two sides to the question. He would, however, never recognize the right of secession, and Mr. Lambertson closed by making some eloquent appeals in favor of the Union.

Col. OTT remarked that he would not permit Mr. Lambertson to misrepresent him; that he did not come to the meeting to be captious—but the question was whether we should be eternally conceding. He considered the only way to preserve this Union was to observe the laws as we find them on the statute books, and not be lying down to eat dirt.

Gen. MILLER rose again in an excited manner to say that the question was out of order.

Mr. OTT finally withdrew his resolution and the report was unanimously adopted.

WANTS TO GO INTO THE CUT THROAT BUSINESS.—Gen. MILLER did not care for hissing and applause; such things belonged to a snake and a goose. He thought the Union was already gone, and nothing but Omnipotence could save it. He denied that the election of Lincoln was the cause of all the trouble, and remarked that he could stop all the trouble if he was constitutionally relieved from punishment; that he would go down to Maine, (we couldn't catch the sentence), and from there he would go down to Brooklyn and cut HENRY WARD BEECHER'S THROAT! [Cries from all sides, "put him out," hisses, &c., abundant.] And then he would serve YANCEY the same way. [Cries again of "put him out," and hisses on all sides.] The General was, however, determined to go on, and he finished about the same as he commenced.

Mr. BRIGGS now moved that the proceedings be properly prepared and sent to our members of Congress; which was agreed to.

Tennessee, delivered in the Senate of the United States a few days since, we recognize the true doctrine as applicable to the present crisis; and hail its author as a bold and honest patriot, and a worthy representative from the State where repose the ashes of the immortal JACKSON.

Resolved, That the conduct of JAMES BUCHANAN in refusing to send sufficient aid to the little band of patriots now occupying the United States Forts at Charleston to defend the honor of our flag and themselves from annihilation, meets with the deepest detestation of the people of Pennsylvania; and that we call upon him in the name of humanity and our common country to re-consider his determination not to do so at once.

The reading of the resolutions was called for and they were read amid deafening applause from the audience.

Mr. ALLEMAN remarked that he had not been fortunate enough to be classed with the committee of thirty-three, but he was a citizen of Harrisburg and a Union man. He thought that every man had a right to speak and offer resolutions at a meeting of this kind, and expressed himself in favor of the resolutions.

Some one moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. HAMILTON ALRICKS hoped that the mover of the resolutions, Mr. Hineline, would withdraw them. He was named as one of the Vice Presidents, but if these resolutions should pass he must decline. He thought the South had been cruelly treated.

Mr. HINELINE said that rather than have any difficulty he would withdraw the last resolution. He hesitated, however, again a little, and then said he wouldn't withdraw either. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT. I would rather the gentleman would withdraw the first. We have only a short telegraphic report of Mr. Johnson's speech and we don't know what it is.

Mr. ALRICKS. I haven't read it either.

Mr. HINELINE. Look at the inconsistency. All the speakers have applauded Mr. Johnson's speech, and now when they are asked to endorse it they back out.

Mr. DAVID FLEMING remarked that he had become a participant in the affair unsolicited; that he had not signed the original call, but had been put on the committee without consultation. He had, however, felt it his duty to attend the meeting of the committee, and hoped that no other action would be taken. Mr. Fleming's speech was well timed and elicited much applause.

Mr. HINELINE again expressed the right of any one to offer resolutions.

Some one moved to adjourn, which was carried. Loud calls were made for a vote on the resolutions, and while the audience was withdrawing the President put the question and declared them lost, and the meeting adjourned.

Taking it altogether, the meeting was not of such a character as the leaders desired it. The resolutions are such that they can be endorsed by all free men of the North, whilst the speeches of Judge Pearson, and Messrs. Cunkle, Ott and Fleming, were in a great part unobjectionable. Mr. Lambertson was a little "weaker in the knees" then we anticipated, but the speech of Gen. Miller was all out of character, and received the condemnation of all law and order loving citizens.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Ott were altogether unobjectionable, and might have been adopted, but the fiat had gone forth that none but the resolutions reported by the committee should be adopted. He was consequently cried down by men who make great pretensions to "freedom of speech."

"COMMISSIONER" KEITT!—We like that work. Commissioner is good! Well, Commissioner KEITT, of South Carolina, will visit the President, next week, for the purpose of "negotiating" for the surrender of forts Moultrie and Sumpter. Mr. KEITT'S mission will be a belligerent one, and the authorities at Washington may arrest him if they choose, as an enemy of the country. It, however, the President shall enter into negotiations with him, then he and KEITT will both be subject to arrest. There can be no doubt, whatever, that if the President were to take a single step toward bartering away the property of the United States to South Carolina, or to any nation or set of men in the world, he would be liable under the laws punishing high treason.

AMONG the consequences of secession, there is one, at least, which will be a great improvement on the present state of affairs. If the Southern States form an independent government, the citizens of the North can travel through those States, without danger of personal violence. Because the American Government has always extended to its citizens in foreign countries that protection which is denied them at home. And when the South becomes a different nation, its people will have to use courtesy towards the citizens of the United States, or be whipped.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1860.

When the Democrats exhibited those symptoms of decay at Charleston which afterwards completely annihilated its organization at Baltimore, the fragments of that party at the North were rallied under two banners. John C. Breckinridge was pressed on the honest masses of the free States as the only living representative of a pure Democracy, and thousands of honest men supported the Vice President with the firm conviction that they were doing their duty to their God, their country, their race, and the generation that was rising around them, and which will soon take their places in the government of this mighty Republic. The Southern supporters of Breckinridge declared that they were contending for the Union, and to assure their friends at the North that they were national in their tendencies, every loud-mouthed Southern office-hunter was most profuse in protestations that the election of Lincoln was preferable to the triumph of Douglas. "What was this declaration but the assurance that the choice of the American people would be the illustration of the purity of the franchise and the indication of the safety of the American Union? It was made to reiterate that boasted Southern conservatism from which the people of the South, heretofore, derived their reputation for chivalry. But in the present acrimonious condition of public feeling at the South, the banquet to which the Breckinridge men at the North were invited? Are the honest men at the North who supported John C. Breckinridge, to be disregarded in every sense, to gratify their Southern allies and hasten the destruction of the American Union? This is certainly the determination of the leaders of the Breckinridge faction at the South, because it is to those leaders that the country is indebted for the treason which now perils its safety. The Vice President secretly abets and participates in all the proceedings looking to a permanent rupture between the North and the South. He is the presiding genius in every secret convulsion of Southern conspirators, giving aid to the faltering, comfort to the infuriated, and constantly engaged, when thus employed, in pluming his ambition to become either the head and front of a Southern monarchy or the representative of a military dictatorship. And it is these base ends and uses to which modern Democracy has at length arrived. Let the people in the North note this fact. Let them remember that when the division of the Democratic party took place, the friends of Breckinridge claimed in the Convention which nominated him, that he was supported by all the Democratic States in the Union, and that these identical States, with John C. Breckinridge, are engaged in the most determined efforts to destroy this country. If this is not sufficient to convince the Northern people of the utter folly of depending on Southern statesmen for a secure policy of government, then have they become weak in judgment and blind in discrimination. It is to such facts as these, too, that the Republicans can refer in justification of their firm position, as well as to encourage them to maintain the principles by which they so gloriously triumphed at the late election.

Nothing is so annoying to the agitators who occupy seats on the administration side of the House, as the dignified silence and utter indifference of the Republican representatives. This silence is the result of a determination to yield nothing in the platform which was so fairly discussed before the American people a few months ago, and it is never more dignified, than when it is exposed to the snarling, snapping and explosive resentments of the representation from the South. Occasionally some hot-headed F. F. V. unable to restrain his passion, unbuckles his anger, and allows it to riot in a volley of soft impeachments, expletives, and denunciations of the North, free institutions and free-men. On such occasions, the silence of the Republican side of the House is misconstrued by the southern spectator, and attributed to cowardice. Of course the northern man and representative understands the motive which prompts this conduct, and before long the people will reap the benefit of its application. Common sense and reason teach that good was never achieved by retaliation in acts of vulgarity and bravado. The country expects other conduct from those sent here to represent the interests of localities, to harmonize these interests, and under a wise national policy of government promote the prosperity of all the people. If the Republican party had no other object in view than the subduing of a rampant minority on the floor of the House, its work would indeed be easy and speedily executed. But there are other ends for their achievement, other objects to be sustained and vindicated, and principles of the most paramount importance to the age and the country in which we live, to be proclaimed and established. It requires all the statesmanship in Congress to thwart the treason beyond its limits. All the watchfulness and zeal and indomitable perseverance on the part of the representative to check the aggressions and conspiracies of the executive branch of government. That the President of the United States is leagued with the South, and committed by a full understanding to all their base purposes, no man of any discrimination ever doubted. In this league he consoles himself that he will not be held responsible by the excess and contumacy of the South, because the consummation of their treason has been postponed until after the termination of his administration. Even now, the massacre of the little band in Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, is only postponed to quiet the fears of the President, who, like all tyrants as they approach their downfall, become the most abject cowards, shrinking from their own shadows, and seeking to escape the voice of conscience and reproach that is constantly shrieking its condemnation in their ears. Until Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated, and until he has fairly set the government once more in motion, by the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the land, there will be no peace.

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