

Latest by Telegraph. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861. House.—The army appropriation bill, as reported...

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. THE SHIP BOSTONIA ASHORE. BREADSTUFFS FIRM. New York, Jan. 19.

Later from San Francisco. \$1,265,000 in Specie for New York. FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 18.—The Pony Express arrived here on the afternoon of the 10th...

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. PHILADELPHIA, January 19. Flour unchanged—sales \$5 87@5 62c for superfine...

Hotel Burnt. TOWN, Jan. 19. The American Hotel was burnt this morning. Loss \$200,000, which is fully insured.

New Advertisements. ORPHAN'S COURT SALE. IN PURSUANCE of an alias order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county...

WANTED. A GOOD BLACKSMITH who has some experience on Locomotive Work. A single man preferred. Enquire of C. W. ASHCROFT, Harrisburg.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF COAL. THE PATENT WELGH-CARTS WEIGHTED and certified by the SEALER of WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

FOR RENT. A LARGESTORE ROOM AND CELLAR, occupied at present as a grocery by Mr. V. Hammet, corner Front and Market streets. Enquire of Mr. E. J. BUCKNER.

WANTED.—TWO WHITE WOMEN at the EUROPEAN HOTEL, Baltimore. E. C. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

LOCHER'S LIVERY STABLE. CHANGE OF LOCATION. THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his Livery Establishment to the NEW AND SPACIOUS FRANKLIN HOUSE STABLES, corner of Raspberry and Strawberry alleys...

OATS! OATS! 2,000 BUSHELS ON HAND. A prime lot, for sale very low for cash, by JAS. H. WHEELER, Dealer in Coal, Wood, Powder, &c.

FOR RENT.—The Store Room No. 13 West Market Street. Possession given on the 1st of April. This is a good business stand, and will keep at the disposal of any other party. Geo. F. WISTLING.

DR. C. WEICHEL, SURGEON AND OCULIST, RESIDENCE 123 NEAR NORTH STREET. HE is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of his profession in all its branches.

SENATOR TOOMBS brought up to Washington a coachman and footman with his family a few days ago, who, hearing what was going on from our Danton of the Revolution, and thinking it their last chance, took to their heels immediately after their arrival; and have not yet been heard of. The Toombs family have had ever since to ride in hacks, to their great disgust.

The Way to Save the Union. The Legislature of New York, says the Daily News, by a unanimous vote, has passed a resolution tendering to the Federal Government whatever aid in men and money that may be required in the present crisis to preserve the Union.

REMARKS OF Col. S. S. WHARTON, SENATOR FROM HUNTINGDON, On Senate Bill No. 1, relative to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union. Delivered January 11, 1860.

The Clerk having read the original bill No. 1, as read in place by the Senator from Philadelphia, (Mr. SMITH), Mr. WHARTON moved to strike out all after the words "whereas," and insert the following, to-wit:

Resolved, 1. That the people of Pennsylvania earnestly desire by conciliation and compromise to bring back the working of the National Government to what it was in the hands of the fathers of the constitution, if it can be so effected, and thereby restore harmony to the country, re-establish fraternal feeling and inculcate that love of the Union, always our pride and boast.

Resolved, 2. That recognizing all territorial possessions as the common heritage of the people, we, as a measure and means of conciliation, are willing to subdivide this domain into States, and admit them into our common brotherhood as such, with or without slavery therein, according as the wishes or interests of the citizens thereof may dictate, or that the Missouri Compromise line be restored, and south of that line the citizens be permitted to choose between slavery and freedom, as their interests may dictate, and thus remove forever from the halls of our National Legislature this prolific source of strife.

Resolved, 3. That to remove another cause of angry discussion and acrimony it is our opinion that on the one hand all legislation in the different free States which...

Resolved, 4. That as our sentiment upon the general subject of controversy, that while we sustain our northern fellow citizens in the enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, it is our belief that the northern sentiment is decidedly and unchangeably opposed to the extension of slavery, and that this sentiment has been greatly strengthened by the frequent indignities and outrages to the persons of northern people in the southern States...

Resolved, 5. That we are in favor of the Union of the States, and that we will sustain the Executive in maintaining the Constitution and the Union, with all their compromises and guarantees inviolate; and that if all measures looking to conciliation and compromise should unfortunately fail, we are in favor of the stern enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the United States at any cost and all hazards, believing that threatened secession or nullification would be the destruction of this Government, the surrender of all the sacred rights which the Constitution wisely administered, secures, and protects, the extinguishment of every patriot's hope, and the most direful event that could happen this country or the world.

Mr. WHARTON: The main objection which I entertain to the adoption of the resolutions presented by the gentleman from Philadelphia, (Mr. SMITH) is that there is no distinct point in them. If I cast my vote in favor of their adoption, I believe I would not act in a manner which would tend to give that decided and emphatic expression of our feelings, and the sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania to the other States comprising the National Government, that I should like to do.

but that of obedience to the revenue laws of our Government. The resolutions offered by myself recognize the fact of a resistance to the revenue laws of the United States, on the occasion of the seizure of the present irritated feeling of the country upon the alleged subject of slavery.

The arguments used by members of our own party during the last political campaign, were mostly designed to show that the great object of the party to which I belong was to bring the Government back to its original purity—to the Republic; and our orators did not fail to show to the people the indignities we have so frequently suffered at the hands of our Southern fellow citizens, which were sufficient, taking a Southern view of the matter, to cause a rebellious spirit on the part of the people of the North.

I believe that the complaints made by the Northern people are not simply imaginary, and are based upon such indignities to our sense as no citizen from almost every portion of the North has not maltreated and subjected to insult for no other reason than that they were Northern men.

I have set forth in the resolutions a justification, if such is needed, by any section of this Confederacy, of the course we have been pursuing in Pennsylvania. I firmly believe that the difficulties are political, that they have been caused by politicians and embittered partisans, both in the North and South. Much of the difficulty, which, as a nation, we meet today, is owing to the repeated misrepresentations of our political opponents. We wish to remove the erroneous belief entertained by the people of one section of this Union against the people of the North, who vote for the Republican party.

There are in our country, two systems of labor, the interests of which always have and will continue to run counter to each other. One of these systems can get along without protection, the other cannot; and we therefore, honestly and unhesitatingly say to the South, that we cannot get along without such protection as our necessities demand. This being the state of the case, we should give mutual protection to each great sectional interest, and we have but to look back to the past of the republic to see that as matters were harmoniously conducted then, so should they be now; and to do this we must have the Missouri Compromise line re-established.

Resolved, 6. That we are in favor of the Union of the States, and that we will sustain the Executive in maintaining the Constitution and the Union, with all their compromises and guarantees inviolate; and that if all measures looking to conciliation and compromise should unfortunately fail, we are in favor of the stern enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the United States at any cost and all hazards, believing that threatened secession or nullification would be the destruction of this Government, the surrender of all the sacred rights which the Constitution wisely administered, secures, and protects, the extinguishment of every patriot's hope, and the most direful event that could happen this country or the world.

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The cotton States may get along without that protection by which we are so greatly benefited, because their labour receives no compensation, but that of scanty cloths and coarse food.

In the northern portion of the confederacy, the poorest man we have amongst us looks forward to a day when we may accumulate something of a competency for old age and decrepitude. The slave makes no such provision; he either finds him in the hands of a kind master who cares for his wants, or in the hands of a cruel one, who soon puts old age and decrepitude to rest where the lash will not be required to perform its task.

When the Missouri Compromise Line was established, our northern people pressed it upon the south, and when the Democratic party repealed it, a large portion of the south, who had a long time before they acceded to the proposition.

Under which kind does the Senator fight—in favor of the Douglas doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, or the Missouri Compromise? Mr. WHARTON: I answer the Senator by saying that I am in favor of any honorable compromise which will restore peace and harmony to our distracted country, and prevent civil war and dissolution.

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proceed to consider the bill; which was agreed to; and said bill was taken up and passed finally.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. Mr. ABBOTT submitted the following: Resolved, That the first legislative district of Philadelphia, have leave to sit in Philadelphia so long as it may be necessary to take evidence in said case.

THE AMERICAN FLAG ON THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL. House bill entitled "Joint Resolution relative to the purchase of an American flag and coat of arms of Pennsylvania, for the dome of the Capitol," was presented to the House, with information that the Senate had refused to reconsider its amendments thereto, and had appointed a committee of conference.

On motion of Mr. SHEPPARD, the House insisted upon its concurrence in the Senate amendments, and a committee of conference was appointed. Adjourned.

Treason and Its Punishment. Judge Smalley, of the Circuit Court of New York, has recently delivered a most important charge to the Grand Jury on the subject of high treason. The Judge considers it highly probable that the jury will be required to pass upon cases of this kind, and that therefore they should be instructed in their duties concerning a crime that has not been known to our Government for fifty years.

The Judge regards it as the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire whether either treason or misprision of treason have been committed within the jurisdiction of the Court. It is evident that Judge Smalley refers to some particular instances which he thinks require the attention of legal tribunals. The most notorious cases of misprision in the city of New York, of which we have any knowledge, are those of Mayor Wood and the Express, in recommending the secession of the city of New York from the Union, and resistance to the Federal Government.

If any person or persons owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted on confession in open Court or on the testimony of two witnesses to the sovereign act of treason, or if they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death.

According to Judge Smalley's showing, treason is committed in South Carolina. The people of South Carolina, who have taken up arms against the Government, and have occupied the Federal forts and other property, besides firing upon a National vessel, are undoubtedly guilty of treason. Judge Smalley quotes Chief Justice Marshall, who says:

It is not the intention of the Court to say that no individual can be guilty of this crime who has appeared in arms against his country. On the contrary, if he is actually levying war, or if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting, by force, a treasonable purpose—all those who form any part of the army, or who are actually engaged in some sort of action, and who are actually engaged in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors.

As the Court has already said to you, the complicity and assemblage of a body of men with the design of seizing, and the actual seizure of the Forts and other public property in and near Charleston, South Carolina, and in some other States, is a levying of war, and every person who engages therein, is, by the law, regarded as levying war against the United States; and all who adhere to them are to be regarded as enemies, and all who give them aid and comfort, in South Carolina or New York, or in any other portion of the United States, or elsewhere, come within the express provisions of the 1st section of the Act of 30th April, 1790, and are guilty of treason.