

(Continued from First Page.)
 Legislature of Virginia, in collecting together this convention.
 The reason why I ask my friend from Philadelphia to withdraw these resolutions is, that the very vote by which we would refuse to proceed to their consideration might be tortured and perverted in our own State, and consequently misunderstood in other States, thus prejudicing this cause,—for, holy it will be if Virginia is sincere, as I believe she is.

Mr. RANDALL. In response to the appeal of the gentleman from Erie, (Mr. BALD), and in accordance with what seems to be the feeling of the House, I move that we further consideration of the resolutions be postponed for the present.
 The motion was agreed to.
 THE TARIFF.

Mr. F. J. F. F. offered the following:
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, be requested to urge the immediate passage of the Morrill, or any other sound tariff bill, which will afford protection to the labor and industry of the country.
 On motion of Mr. HUNN the rules were suspended, and

The resolution was read a second time.
 On the question—
 Will the House agree to the same?
 The yeas and nays were reported by Mr. SELTZER and Mr. LEISENRING, and were as follows, viz:
 Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Bisel, Bixler, Blair, Blanchard, Boyer, Bressler, Brewster, Broadhead, Burns, Butler, (Carson), Butler, (Crawford), Byrne, Caldwell, Clark, Cope, Cowan, Craig, Dismant, Dinning, Dodley, Douglas, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Elliott, Frazier, Gibboney, Goehring, Graham, Happer, Heck, Huhn, Huhne, Irvin, Kline, Koch, Lawrence, Leisinger, Lichtenwallner, Lowther, M'Donogh, M'Gonigal, Manifold, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Myers, Ober, Osterhout, Patterson, Paine, Preston, Pugh, Douglas, Reilly, Rhoads, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Shaffer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks), Smith, (Philadelphia), Stehman, Taylor, Tracy, Walker, White, Wilder, Williams, Wilson and Davis, Speaker—91.
 Nays—None.
 So the question was determined in the affirmative.

REASONS FOR VOTING.
 Mr. ABBOTT (when his name was called). While I shall vote for this resolution, I must say that I do not believe that our Representatives in Congress need any such resolution from us to urge them to action on this question. I believe that they are doing all that is possible to forward the interests of Pennsylvania on this subject. As a simple expression of sentiment on the part of the Legislature, I have no objection to the resolution, but I do not feel that its introduction was necessary. I vote aye.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT INVITED TO VISIT HARRISBURG.
 Mr. PIERCE submitted the following, which was twice read and agreed to:
Resolved by the House of Representatives, (if the Senate concur), That a committee of three members from each body be appointed to invite President Lincoln to visit Harrisburg on his way to Washington.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.
 Mr. BREWSTER, (New Counties and County Seats), as committed, an Act to re-annex part of Brady township, Lycoming county, to Union county.
 Mr. COWAN, (Railroads), as committed, a supplement to an Act incorporating the Mahoning Railroad.
 Mr. ASHCOM, one to authorize the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bloody Run to convey certain real estate.
 Mr. BUTLER, (Carbons), one to provide for the organization of a Gray battalion and regiment in Carbon county.
 Referred to the Committee on the Militia System.
 Mr. PIERCE, one to secure to farmers certain rights in the markets of the city of Philadelphia.
 Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (local).
 Mr. LAWRENCE, one relative to the destruction of wolves, bears, wild cats, &c., in the counties of M'Keon, Forest, Clinton, and Foster.
 Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, &c.

Mr. DUFFIELD, one to amend the charter of the Presbyterian church of Frankford, 23d ward, Philadelphia.
 Referred to the Committee on Corporations.
 Mr. ELLIOTT, joint resolution granting State Geological Reports to the Common School Department, State Normal School and Farmer's High School.
 Mr. ELLIOTT moved to postpone the rules and proceed to the consideration of the resolution.
 The motion was not agreed to; and
 The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HAYES, one to incorporate the Gas company of the borough of Iowisburg.
 Referred to the Committee on Corporations.
 Mr. COWAN, one authorizing the Emigrant Aid and Mining company to hold land.
 Referred to the Committee on Mines and Minerals.
 Mr. MARSHALL, one to change the place of holding elections in M'Canless township, Allegheny county.
 Referred to the Committee on Election Districts.
 Also, one authorizing the appointment of two additional notaries public in the county of Allegheny.
 Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (local).
 Mr. DOUGLASS, one to tax dogs in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county.
 Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, &c.

BILLS PASSED.
 Mr. SELTZER moved that the House proceed to consider House bill No. 42, entitled "supplement to an Act to incorporate the Mechanics Insurance company of Philadelphia."
 The motion was agreed to; and
 And the bill was taken up and passed finally.
 The House then Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
 FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1861.
 The House was called to order at 11 A. M. by the Speaker, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Canso.
 The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday when

Mr. WILSON moved that the further reading of the same be dispensed with.
 The motion was agreed to.
 LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
 Mr. HOFIUS asked for and obtained leave of absence for Mr. BLANCHARD, for a few days.
 Mr. SCHROCK asked for and obtained similar leave for Mr. ASHCUM.
 Mr. REILLY asked for and obtained similar leave for one of the Assistant Door-keepers.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.
 Mr. ARMSTRONG. I rise to a question of privilege. My remarks made a few days ago, as they appear in the *Legislative Record*, are in one part incorrectly rendered—the error resulting, as I have reason to know, from a mistake in printing. On page 168 I am made to say: "Virginia, Maryland and the Southern States

have not as much of courage, as much of unflinching determination, as the North." What I really said, as the context implies was: "Virginia, Maryland and the Southern States have as much of courage," etc. I make this correction in order to prevent any possible misapprehension.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.
 Mr. WILSON, (Judiciary, local), as committed, an Act relative to the collection of taxes in the county of Lawrence.
 Also, (same), as committed, a supplement to an Act to authorize the county of Dauphin to borrow money.
 Also, (same), as committed, a supplement to an Act to incorporate the Grove Cemetery of New Brighton, Beaver county.
 Also, (same), as committed, a supplement to an Act relative to the exemption of three hundred dollars to widows and children of decedents.

Mr. RANDALL, (same), as committed, an Act to authorize the ministers, trustees, elders and deacons of the German Reformed congregation of the city of Philadelphia, to sell certain ground rents.
 Also, (same), as committed, an Act relative to sheriff's sales.
 Also, (same), as committed, an Act appropriating a certain area of ground in Philadelphia to public uses.
 Also, (same), as committed, an Act authorizing the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia to culvert Cohocksink creek, sixteenth ward, Philadelphia.
 Mr. RANDALL also returned from the same committee an Act laying a tax on dogs in the borough of West Chester, and moved that the collection be discharged from his consideration.
 The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ACKER moved that the House suspend the rules, and proceed to consider the bill.
 The motion was agreed to, and
 The bill was taken up and
 Passed finally.
 Mr. ELLIOTT (same), as committed, an Act to amend the road laws in the county of McKean.
 Also (same), as committed, an Act authorizing the Commissioners of Cameron county to borrow money.
 Mr. BOYER (same), as committed, an Act supplementary to an Act relating to billiard rooms, bowling saloons, and ten pin alleys in the county of Centre.

Also (same), as committed, a supplement to an Act to incorporate the Scranton Gas and Water company.
 Also (same), as committed, supplement to an Act relating to suits by Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, &c.
 Mr. BUTLER, (Carbons), (same), as committed, an Act explanatory of an Act to provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in Carbon county.
 Also (same), as committed, an Act to repeal an Act to increase the pay of witnesses, &c., so far as the same relates to the county of Fayette.
 Also (same), as committed, an Act for the better security of the wages of laborers in the county of Fayette.

Also (same), as committed, an Act relating to the sale of personal estate.
 Mr. BUTLER, (Carbons) moved that the House suspend the rules and proceed to consider the last named bill.
 The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read.
 Mr. GORDON. Mr. SPEAKER, this bill seems to involve a very important amendment of our laws relative to executions. It is sprung upon this House very suddenly indeed. I suppose it has not gone to a committee at all.
 The SPEAKER. It was reported from the committee this morning.
 Mr. GORDON. May I ask what committee? The SPEAKER. The Judiciary (local).
 Mr. GORDON. It certainly never has been before the Committee on the Judiciary general. It is, however, a general bill, and I suppose was placed in the hands of the local Judiciary under a misapprehension or mistake, or probably through ignorance, by request. But certainly a bill of this kind of such general importance, and which is evidently manufactured to suit a particular case, should not be suffered to pass without an examination. It affects, as I understand, a radical change of our laws with respect to the return of writs. These writs have heretofore been amended only by the order and under the direction of the Court after application to the Court for that purpose, and after a fair trial of the parties concerned in the case. As I understand this bill, it allows the Sheriff, on his own motion, to amend those writs at any time.

Now, sir, I certainly will not agree so far as I am concerned, to pass this bill until we have it printed, and have a fair examination of it. We ought not to change the well established laws of this Commonwealth in so summary a manner. Such changes may injuriously affect the rights of the kind of such general importance, and which is evidently manufactured to suit a particular case, should not be suffered to pass without an examination. It affects, as I understand, a radical change of our laws with respect to the return of writs. These writs have heretofore been amended only by the order and under the direction of the Court after application to the Court for that purpose, and after a fair trial of the parties concerned in the case. As I understand this bill, it allows the Sheriff, on his own motion, to amend those writs at any time.

Now, sir, I certainly will not agree so far as I am concerned, to pass this bill until we have it printed, and have a fair examination of it. We ought not to change the well established laws of this Commonwealth in so summary a manner. Such changes may injuriously affect the rights of the kind of such general importance, and which is evidently manufactured to suit a particular case, should not be suffered to pass without an examination. It affects, as I understand, a radical change of our laws with respect to the return of writs. These writs have heretofore been amended only by the order and under the direction of the Court after application to the Court for that purpose, and after a fair trial of the parties concerned in the case. As I understand this bill, it allows the Sheriff, on his own motion, to amend those writs at any time.

Now, sir, I certainly will not agree so far as I am concerned, to pass this bill until we have it printed, and have a fair examination of it. We ought not to change the well established laws of this Commonwealth in so summary a manner. Such changes may injuriously affect the rights of the kind of such general importance, and which is evidently manufactured to suit a particular case, should not be suffered to pass without an examination. It affects, as I understand, a radical change of our laws with respect to the return of writs. These writs have heretofore been amended only by the order and under the direction of the Court after application to the Court for that purpose, and after a fair trial of the parties concerned in the case. As I understand this bill, it allows the Sheriff, on his own motion, to amend those writs at any time.

Now, sir, I certainly will not agree so far as I am concerned, to pass this bill until we have it printed, and have a fair examination of it. We ought not to change the well established laws of this Commonwealth in so summary a manner. Such changes may injuriously affect the rights of the kind of such general importance, and which is evidently manufactured to suit a particular case, should not be suffered to pass without an examination. It affects, as I understand, a radical change of our laws with respect to the return of writs. These writs have heretofore been amended only by the order and under the direction of the Court after application to the Court for that purpose, and after a fair trial of the parties concerned in the case. As I understand this bill, it allows the Sheriff, on his own motion, to amend those writs at any time.

Now, sir, I certainly will not agree so far as I am concerned, to pass this bill until we have it printed, and have a fair examination of it. We ought not to change the well established laws of this Commonwealth in so summary a manner. Such changes may injuriously affect the rights of the kind of such general importance, and which is evidently manufactured to suit a particular case, should not be suffered to pass without an examination. It affects, as I understand, a radical change of our laws with respect to the return of writs. These writs have heretofore been amended only by the order and under the direction of the Court after application to the Court for that purpose, and after a fair trial of the parties concerned in the case. As I understand this bill, it allows the Sheriff, on his own motion, to amend those writs at any time.

Now, sir, I certainly will not agree so far as I am concerned, to pass this bill until we have it printed, and have a fair examination of it. We ought not to change the well established laws of this Commonwealth in so summary a manner. Such changes may injuriously affect the rights of the kind of such general importance, and which is evidently manufactured to suit a particular case, should not be suffered to pass without an examination. It affects, as I understand, a radical change of our laws with respect to the return of writs. These writs have heretofore been amended only by the order and under the direction of the Court after application to the Court for that purpose, and after a fair trial of the parties concerned in the case. As I understand this bill, it allows the Sheriff, on his own motion, to amend those writs at any time.

Now, sir, I certainly will not agree so far as I am concerned, to pass this bill until we have it printed, and have a fair examination of it. We ought not to change the well established laws of this Commonwealth in so summary a manner. Such changes may injuriously affect the rights of the kind of such general importance, and which is evidently manufactured to suit a particular case, should not be suffered to pass without an examination. It affects, as I understand, a radical change of our laws with respect to the return of writs. These writs have heretofore been amended only by the order and under the direction of the Court after application to the Court for that purpose, and after a fair trial of the parties concerned in the case. As I understand this bill, it allows the Sheriff, on his own motion, to amend those writs at any time.

Now, sir, I certainly will not agree so far as I am concerned, to pass this bill until we have it printed, and have a fair examination of it. We ought not to change the well established laws of this Commonwealth in so summary a manner. Such changes may injuriously affect the rights of the kind of such general importance, and which is evidently manufactured to suit a particular case, should not be suffered to pass without an examination. It affects, as I understand, a radical change of our laws with respect to the return of writs. These writs have heretofore been amended only by the order and under the direction of the Court after application to the Court for that purpose, and after a fair trial of the parties concerned in the case. As I understand this bill, it allows the Sheriff, on his own motion, to amend those writs at any time.

Now, sir, I certainly will not agree so far as I am concerned, to pass this bill until we have it printed, and have a fair examination of it. We ought not to change the well established laws of this Commonwealth in so summary a manner. Such changes may injuriously affect the rights of the kind of such general importance, and which is evidently manufactured to suit a particular case, should not be suffered to pass without an examination. It affects, as I understand, a radical change of our laws with respect to the return of writs. These writs have heretofore been amended only by the order and under the direction of the Court after application to the Court for that purpose, and after a fair trial of the parties concerned in the case. As I understand this bill, it allows the Sheriff, on his own motion, to amend those writs at any time.

Now, sir, I certainly will not agree so far as I am concerned, to pass this bill until we have it printed, and have a fair examination of it. We ought not to change the well established laws of this Commonwealth in so summary a manner. Such changes may injuriously affect the rights of the kind of such general importance, and which is evidently manufactured to suit a particular case, should not be suffered to pass without an examination. It affects, as I understand, a radical change of our laws with respect to the return of writs. These writs have heretofore been amended only by the order and under the direction of the Court after application to the Court for that purpose, and after a fair trial of the parties concerned in the case. As I understand this bill, it allows the Sheriff, on his own motion, to amend those writs at any time.

Mr. DONLEY, (same) as committed, a supplement to an Act to incorporate the Doylestown and Danforth turnpike road company.
 Mr. REILLY moved that the House suspend the rules and proceed to the consideration of the last named bill.
 The motion was agreed to, and
 The bill was taken up.

On the question of its final passage.
 The yeas and nays were reported by Mr. BIKLER and Mr. MARSHALL, and were as follows, viz:
 Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Ball, Barnsley, Bisel, Blair, Bressler, Broadhead, Burns, Butler, (Carson), Clark, Cowan, Craig, Dismant, Donley, Douglas, Frazier, Gibboney, Goehring, Gordon, Hayes, Hill, Hillman, Hood, Huhne, Irvin, Kline, Lawrence, Leisinger, Lichtenwallner, Lowther, M'Donogh, M'Gonigal, Ober, Patterson, Paine, Pugh, Reilly, Rhoads, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Shaffer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks), Smith, (Philadelphia), Taylor, White, Williams and Davis, Speaker—48.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Ashcom, Austin, Bartholomew, Bixler, Boyer, Brewster, Butler, (Crawford), Byrne, Caldwell, Cope, Devins, Dunlap, Gaskill, Graham, Happer, Heck, Huhn, Kline, Lichtenwallner, Manifold, Marshall, Morrison, Myers, Osterhout, Reilly, Rhoads, Riddgway, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Shaffer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks), Stehman, Tracy, Walker and Wilson—88.
 So the question was determined in the affirmative.
 Mr. SHEPPARD, (Ways and Means), as committed, joint resolution to pay George W. M'Calla for repairs and winding the dome clock and chimes in the House for the year 1860.
 Mr. SHEPPARD moved that the House suspend the rules and proceed to consider the resolution.

Which was agreed to; and
 The resolution passed finally.
 Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, (same), with a negative recommendation, an Act authorizing the State Treasurer to refund certain monies.
 BILLS READ IN PLACE.
 Mr. MARSHALL, one to incorporate the North American Oil company.
 Referred to the Committee on Corporations.
 Mr. WILLIAMS, one to incorporate the Ideo Oil company.
 Referred to the Committee on Corporations.
 Mr. CRAIG, one to authorize the appointment of an Auctioneer in Armstrong county.
 Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (local).
 Mr. ASHCUM, one to incorporate the Semi-Bituminous Coal company.
 Referred to the Committee on Corporations.
 Mr. SMITH, (Berks), one to relinquish the purchase money and interest due the Commonwealth on a certain piece of land in Berks county.
 Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DEVINS, a supplement to an Act relating to judicial districts in this Commonwealth.
 Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (general).
 Mr. LAWRENCE, a bill declaring the west fork of Clarion river above Deane's Vista in the counties of Elk and M'Keon a public highway.
 Referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals.
 Mr. GORDON, one to appoint Commissioners to view and lay out a State road in M'Keon, Elk, Forest and Clarion counties.
 Referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals.
 Mr. ARMSTRONG, one relating to unseated lands.
 Referred to the Committee on Judiciary (general).

Mr. LAWRENCE, a supplement to an Act appointing Commissioners to lay out and open a State road in the counties of M'Keon and Elk.
 Referred to the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Canals.
 Mr. GIBBONEY, a bill for the relief of the securities of Daniel Zeigler, late Treasurer of Mifflin county.
 Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (general).
 Mr. EILLENBERGER, one relating to School Directors and School Treasurers.
 Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. ELLIOTT, a supplement to an Act to provide for the erection of a house for the support and employment of the poor in Schuylkill county, passed April 4, 1851.
 Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (local).
 BILLS PASSED.
 Mr. BURNS moved that the House proceed to consider Senate bill No. 84, entitled "a further supplement to the Act relating to the building of certain bridges over the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, opposite Pittsburgh."
 The motion was agreed to, and the said bill was taken up and passed finally.
 Mr. HILL moved that the House proceed to consider House bill No. 22, entitled "an Act to incorporate the Hartsborough Monument Association."
 The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read.

Mr. HILL moved to amend the second section by inserting in the first blank the word "and" and in the second blank the words, "first Monday of November."
 The amendments were agreed to.
 Mr. HILL. I move further to amend by adding two additional sections. They were in the original bill, but have been struck out by the Committee. They are for the purpose of exempting the company from taxation on their property, and from the enrollment tax.
 The additional sections were read by the Clerk.

Mr. HUNN. On the part of the Committee on Corporations, who reported this bill as amended, striking out those two sections, I would say that the Committee were unanimously of the opinion that no bill should pass this House, which exempted from the enrollment tax parties wishing an Act of incorporation. As to the other provision, there was not the same unanimity. But the Committee believed that the exemption embraced in these two sections would be a bad precedent.
 Mr. HILL. For the information of the gentleman from Schuylkill, (Mr. HUNN), and of the House, I may state that an Act of which this is almost a *fac simile* was passed last session, exempting the Wyoming Monument Association from the enrollment tax. I may also state that the association which this bill proposes to incorporate is composed of a number of citizens who live in the neighborhood of the place where this monument is to be erected, and who have taken part in the association from distinguished and patriotic feelings. A number of ladies, also, have been instrumental in the enterprise. Some six or seven hundred dollars have been raised. The lot upon the battle ground upon which the monument is to be erected has been given to the association by the proprietor. There will be no encumbrance whatever arising from the enterprise; it is altogether a patriotic work; and it is certainly highly proper to exempt the association from all taxation.

The amendment was then agreed to; and the bill passed finally.
 Mr. DUNCAN moved that the House proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 25, entitled "supplement to an Act to incorporate billiard saloons, bowling rooms and ten-pin alleys in the county of Chester."
 The motion was agreed to, and said bill was taken up and passed finally.
 Mr. CLARK moved that the House proceed to consider the bill entitled "a supplement to the Act authorizing the county of Dauphin to borrow money."

The motion was agreed to, and said bill was taken up and passed finally.
 Mr. ALFAXANDER, (same) as committed, an Act to incorporate a company to build a bridge over Clearfield creek.
 Mr. OSTERTOUT, (same) as committed, an Act to lay out a State road in Somerset and Bedford counties.

Yeas and nays were required by Mr. BURNS and Mr. BROADHEAD, and were as follows, viz:
 Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Armstrong, Ball, Boyer, Bressler, Butler, (Crawford),

Byrne, Caldwell, Clark, Cope, Craig, I. H. Huhn, Hillman, Hood, Irvin, Kline, Lawrence, Leisinger, Lichtenwallner, Lowther, M'Donogh, M'Gonigal, Ober, Patterson, Paine, Pugh, Reilly, Rhoads, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Shaffer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks), Smith, (Philadelphia), Taylor, White, Williams and Davis, Speaker—49.
 Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Austin, Bartholomew, Bixler, Boyer, Brewster, Butler, (Crawford), Byrne, Caldwell, Cope, Devins, Dunlap, Gaskill, Graham, Happer, Heck, Huhn, Kline, Lichtenwallner, Manifold, Marshall, Morrison, Myers, Osterhout, Reilly, Rhoads, Riddgway, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Shaffer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks), Stehman, Tracy, Walker and Wilson—88.
 So the question was determined in the affirmative.
 Reconsidered. That at a time, when our National Union is threatened with dissolution, and its constitution openly violated in the South by seceding States, an attempt is made to divide the Union into two nations, by the enactment of a law which would allow the people of the United States to secede from the Union, and to form a separate and independent Government, to the utter destruction and annihilation of our National Government, and to the overthrow of our National Constitution.

Reconsidered. That the Government of the United States proceeded directly from the people in their primary capacity, and is not a mere confederacy of States; but in the powers committed to it, represents the Supreme Court of the United States, sanctioned by the usage of State and National Governments, and recognized in 1833, by the almost unanimous voice of the whole country, by Congress and President Jackson.
 Reconsidered. That secession is revolution—there can be no actual secession except it be maintained by force, and peaceable secession is therefore a delusion.
 Reconsidered. That it is the duty of the general government, firmly to maintain the powers granted to it in the Constitution, exercising due moderation in the spirit of kindness, and according to the circumstances. That these powers are adequate to self-maintenance, and Congress, in whom they are vested, may supply existing defects in the laws to enable the President to enforce them.
 Reconsidered. That as to the power committed by the people to the National Government, it is sovereign, and that no State, or the people of a State, have the right to resume those powers, delegated by the people of all the States, without the consent of all.

Reconsidered. That when a State undertakes to exercise the powers forbidden to it by the Constitution, and exclusively vested in Congress, it necessarily comes into collision with the National Government, and the simple question is, whether the exercise of the law of the National Government, shall give way to the exercise of unconstitutional powers unlawfully assumed by the States.
 Reconsidered. That the Constitution of the United States, having forbidden the several States to enter into any treaties, alliance, or confederations, grant letters of marque or reprisal, levy troops, or impose, exports or tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any compact with any State, or with foreign powers, or to engage in war, unless when actually invaded, or imminently danger, an attempt of any State to exercise such powers is clearly contrary to the rights of sister States as well as to the powers of the National Government.
 Reconsidered. That secession, whereby a State undertakes to resume these high powers of sovereignty, when enforced by troops or vessels of war, levied and maintained for the purpose, is treason, and all engaged therein are traitors.
 Reconsidered. That Congress under its powers to lay duties on imports and exports, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, has power to repeal any law suspending a city or harbor from the privilege of trade, and to authorize the President to declare by proclamation any port to be closed or suspended. Where, by reason of such suspension, the revenues cannot be collected by the ordinary civil means; and to empower him to use the Navy, to prevent the arrival or clearance of vessels in such port, until the collection of the revenue be permitted to proceed in due course of law; and this power extends not only to the high seas, but to navigable waters of the several States.
 Reconsidered. That while we lament the unhappy discord between the North and South, we do not recognize any sufficient cause to justify revolution and disruption of the Union, nor can we yield our conscientious convictions to querulous complaints or unjust demands.

Reconsidered. That in such an issue, it is the duty of all good men to rally to the side of the National Government, to discard all partisan feeling, and by no means or deed of sympathy to give countenance to treason, or support to rebellion.
 Reconsidered. That while we are willing to accord a respectful hearing of all complaints against our laws, or conduct, as a member of the Union, and to address inquiries arising from unconstitutional acts; we believe Pennsylvania has been faithful to her obligations to the Constitution, and to the States.
 Reconsidered. That since a community we revere its Union, cherish its Constitution and its glorious flag; and we are willing to follow its stars and stripes whithersoever the pathway of patriotism leads, and to support and defend it upon the field of duty, so long as life and strength shall enable us to bear it aloft.

point a road commission to take charge of the Warren and Brookville and of the Warren and Strattonville State Roads, in Forest county, approved March 24, 1859."
 The motion was agreed to, and said bill was taken up and passed finally.
 Mr. GRAHAM moved that the House proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 27, entitled "an Act to lay out a State road in Butler and Allegheny counties."
 The motion was agreed to, and said bill was taken up and passed finally.

RESOLUTIONS OF A UNION MEETING AT BEAVER.
 Mr. WILSON, on leave given, presented the resolutions offered by Hon. DAVIS AGNEW, at a large and enthusiastic Union meeting held at Beaver, January 18, 1861. Mr. Wilson stated that he heartily endorsed the resolutions, and moved that they be read.
 The motion was agreed to, and the resolutions were read as follows:

Resolved, That at a time, when our National Union is threatened with dissolution, and its constitution openly violated in the South by seceding States, an attempt is made to divide the Union into two nations, by the enactment of a law which would allow the people of the United States to secede from the Union, and to form a separate and independent Government, to the utter destruction and annihilation of our National Government, and to the overthrow of our National Constitution.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States proceeded directly from the people in their primary capacity, and is not a mere confederacy of States; but in the powers committed to it, represents the Supreme Court of the United States, sanctioned by the usage of State and National Governments, and recognized in 1833, by the almost unanimous voice of the whole country, by Congress and President Jackson.

Resolved, That secession is revolution—there can be no actual secession except it be maintained by force, and peaceable secession is therefore a delusion.
 Reconsidered. That it is the duty of the general government, firmly to maintain the powers granted to it in the Constitution, exercising due moderation in the spirit of kindness, and according to the circumstances. That these powers are adequate to self-maintenance, and Congress, in whom they are vested, may supply existing defects in the laws to enable the President to enforce them.

Resolved. That as to the power committed by the people to the National Government, it is sovereign, and that no State, or the people of a State, have the right to resume those powers, delegated by the people of all the States, without the consent of all.

Resolved. That when a State undertakes to exercise the powers forbidden to it by the Constitution, and exclusively vested in Congress, it necessarily comes into collision with the National Government, and the simple question is, whether the exercise of the law of the National Government, shall give way to the exercise of unconstitutional powers unlawfully assumed by the States.

Resolved. That the Constitution of the United States, having forbidden the several States to enter into any treaties, alliance, or confederations, grant letters of marque or reprisal, levy troops, or impose, exports or tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any compact with any State, or with foreign powers, or to engage in war, unless when actually invaded, or imminently danger, an attempt of any State to exercise such powers is clearly contrary to the rights of sister States as well as to the powers of the National Government.

Resolved. That secession, whereby a State undertakes to resume these high powers of sovereignty, when enforced by troops or vessels of war, levied and maintained for the purpose, is treason, and all engaged therein are traitors.
 Reconsidered. That Congress under its powers to lay duties on imports and exports, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, has power to repeal any law suspending a city or harbor from the privilege of trade, and to authorize the President to declare by proclamation any port to be closed or suspended. Where, by reason of such suspension, the revenues cannot be collected by the ordinary civil means; and to empower him to use the Navy, to prevent the arrival or clearance of vessels in such port, until the collection of the revenue be permitted to proceed in due course of law; and this power extends not only to the high seas, but to navigable waters of the several States.

Resolved. That while we lament the unhappy discord between the North and South, we do not recognize any sufficient cause to justify revolution and disruption of the Union, nor can we yield our conscientious convictions to querulous complaints or unjust demands.
 Reconsidered. That in such an issue, it is the duty of all good men to rally to the side of the National Government, to discard all partisan feeling, and by no means or deed of sympathy to give countenance to treason, or support to rebellion.
 Reconsidered. That while we are willing to accord a respectful hearing of all complaints against our laws, or conduct, as a member of the Union, and to address inquiries arising from unconstitutional acts; we believe Pennsylvania has been faithful to her obligations to the Constitution, and to the States.

Resolved. That since a community we revere its Union, cherish its Constitution and its glorious flag; and we are willing to follow its stars and stripes whithersoever the pathway of patriotism leads, and to support and defend it upon the field of duty, so long as life and strength shall enable us to bear it aloft.

Mr. SMITH, (Berks), moved that the House proceed to the consideration of House bill No. 28, entitled "an Act to lay out a State road in the counties of Berks and Lancaster."
 The motion was agreed to; and
 The said bill was taken up and
 Passed finally.

ANNOUNCEMENT UNTIL MONDAY.
 Mr. GORDON moved that when this House adjourn it adjourn to meet at eleven o'clock next Monday morning.
 Mr. ACKER moved to amend by substituting three o'clock next Monday afternoon.
 Mr. GORDON accepted the amendment as a modification; and
 The question recurring on the motion as modified.

Mr. ABBOTT. I desire to say a word upon this motion to adjourn over. It is my desire that we should keep continually at work; and that it was my expectation to remain here to-morrow and transact the public business. I have no disposition whatever to delay that business by adjournments. But certain subjects of a national character until the middle of next week; and as it is known that the regular local business of the House is not in such a state as to demand our continuous attention, I see nothing wrong in the way of adjournment. I regret very much that this interval has been allotted. I think there are questions of vast importance, both State and National, that should be brought before us. I regret the occasion for an adjournment which I think manifestly exists.

Mr. GORDON. We have, I believe, no special business before us at all. We are taking up bills out of order and passing them so fill up time. Our bills, in some cases, are not even printed, so that we may examine them. I think it therefore proper that we should adjourn occasionally, if for nothing else than to allow these bills to be printed and placed upon our files. Certainly we are not now pressed for time by any business of legislation. Therefore I can see no objection to this adjournment.

Will the House agree to the motion as modified.
 The yeas and nays were required by Mr. BURNS and Mr. BROADHEAD, and were as follows, viz:
 Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Armstrong, Ball, Boyer, Bressler, Butler, (Crawford),

Byrne, Caldwell, Clark, Cope, Craig, I. H. Huhn, Hillman, Hood, Irvin, Kline, Lawrence, Leisinger, Lichtenwallner, Lowther, M'Donogh, M'Gonigal, Ober, Patterson, Paine, Pugh, Reilly, Rhoads, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Shaffer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks), Smith, (Philadelphia), Taylor, White, Williams and Davis, Speaker—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Austin, Barnsley, Bixler, Brewster, Broadhead, Burns, Butler, (Crawford), Cowan, Douglas, Frazier, Gaskill, Goehring, Graham, Hayes, Hoffus, Huhn, Koch, Lichtenwallner, Myers, Reilly, Rhoads, Schrock, Stehman, Taylor, Walker, Williams, Davis, Speaker—88.
 So the question was determined in the affirmative.
 The House then adjourned.

Miscellaneous.
BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA,
 DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
 LIVER COMPLAINT,
 WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
FEVER AND AGUE,
 And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER.
 Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburns, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Bilious and Bile-dysentery. In all various Rheumatism, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles