

Sub—(Pityingly) "Unfortunate Monsieur B. H. After these ejaculations of mutual compassion, a short pause occurs in the conversation. The gentleman looks at the captivating lady with renewed admiration. The lady examines the handsome gentleman with fresh interest. "It is incredible," says the gentleman, recommending the colloquy, "that a man could be found so blind, so besotted, as to have deliberately abandoned you. Your husband must have a very singular taste! My wife is far from possessing your beauty—very far!" "I was about to express my astonishment," says the lady, "at the recital of your injuries. My husband is certainly immeasurably inferior—I mean you are—that is—"

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1860.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS G. MADDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Advertisements will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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The telegraph brings us the startling news of the abandonment of Fort Moultrie by the troops under the command of Major ANDERSON, who, after spiking the guns, retired to Fort Sumpter. Fort Sumpter commands the main channel in the Charleston harbor, and has heretofore been without any regular garrison. Workmen have been employed for some time in putting it in a condition of defence. The armament consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten inch "Columbids," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. A large amount of artillery stores, consisting of powder, shot and shell, have been accumulated at this point.

One of the evils of our political system is that members of Congress are never elected with reference to the crisis upon which they are called to act. The present Congress does not reflect the sentiments of the people upon the difficulties now distracting the country. The Congress which will assemble on the 4th of March next was chosen at a time when the people rested secure under the belief that the Union was not in danger. If members of Congress could be chosen now, we have no doubt that men would be elected with special reference to a settlement of the difficulties between the North and South, and that the no-concessionists would not have a show—not even from the Northern States.

"over in sixty days." He commenced being fanny when he was blown overboard at Chicago, and his wit is like the whistling of the wind in a church yard. Yes! it may blow over—masts and sails, bulk and crew, all over. The storm that waits for sixty days to blow over, may strew the coasts with wrecks and corpses and stranded treasures. The deluge was over in less than sixty days. Those mock statesmen who think they can shut their eyes in present danger and wake up, in sixty days, to the enjoyment of office, may have the courage that in slang phrase "goes it blind;" but it is the apathy of an inferior nature, insensible to evils, and not true courage that characterizes them.

Apprehension of Future Aggressions the Cause of Southern Secession.

The Republicans say that they have no concessions to make to the South, because they have done nothing, and do not intend to do anything, inimical to Southern rights and interests. They therefore cannot understand why any of the Southern States should rebel against Republican government, and resort to the remedy of revolution against anticipated usurpations. Let us see whether there is any cause for the wide-spread disaffection among the Southern States. In forming a proper estimate of the character and designs of the Republican party, we throw aside the generalities of the Chicago platform and look directly at the opinions of the master spirits of that party—the men who make and unmake and interpret platforms. The first object of the Republican party is to restrict slavery within its present limits, by prohibiting its existence in any Territory belonging to the United States. All sections of the party, whether Abolitionists or what are called conservative Republicans, agree upon this point. Slavery must be restricted. The South must be prohibited from carrying what they regard as property into the common territory. It makes no difference whether it is constitutional or not—whether the Supreme Court has decided against it or not—the act must be accomplished. If the Supreme Court stands in the way, the Court must be re-constructed. All the barriers between the object and its accomplishment must be swept away in order that there may not be another inch of slave territory belonging to the Union. All will agree that this is a fair statement of the object of all branches of the Republican party. Submission to the decision of the Supreme Court is the doctrine of no portion of that party, as is manifested by their expressed determination to circumscribe the area of slavery after the announcement of the Dred Scott decision.

Now the question naturally arises—What is the ultimate purpose had in view in thus restricting the extension of slavery? Let us call Mr. LINCOLN (good Republican authority) to the witness stand, and hear his answer to this interrogatory. In his speech at Springfield, after having received the nomination of United States Senator, he said—anticipating Mr. Seward's idea of an "irrepressible conflict"—"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall; but I expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it becomes alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

Here we have an explicit answer to the question, what is the ultimate purpose in preventing the spread of slavery, from the mouth of Mr. LINCOLN himself. It is to place the institution in a position where the public mind will rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction. Then the ultimate extinction of slavery is what the Republican party is aiming at. Restriction is one of the steps towards the accomplishment of that object.

Now we come to a point of common agreement between the Republicans, who would restrict slavery, and the Southern people, who would extend it. The Republicans believe that if they prevent the spread of slavery and confine it closely within its present limits, certain causes, internal and external, will work its ultimate extinction. The Southern people assent to this proposition. They agree that confinement will prove fatal to the existence of slavery; that it cannot endure without the power to spread; and that its restriction within the States in which it now exists is the first step taken towards its final extinguishment. Hence because they agree with the Republicans as to the result of their restrictive policy, are they filled with deep apprehension for the future, and determined to arrest the first steps directed towards their final overthrow. The war, on the one side, is against slavery wherever it exists—on the other side, in defence of slavery where it now seems to be safely entrenched. The Territorial question is, on both sides, regarded as the mere earthworks of the citadel, which one party is preparing to storm and the other party to defend. Those who look on with astonishment, because they cannot understand why a mere skirmish for the possession of the outposts should excite so much commotion, are unable or unwilling to comprehend the deep significance of this preliminary battle.

"But we don't intend to interfere with slavery in the States," say the Republicans. Perhaps not. We do not question that four-fifths of the Republican party have no intention of disturbing slavery in the States. But the Republicans are starting a train of causes which, in the language of Mr. LINCOLN, will ultimately make this country "all one thing or all the other." Not that he expects all the Free States to become Slave, but that in the course of time, through the operation of the anti-slavery policy of the Republican party, all the Slave States will become Free. That is what Mr. LINCOLN means. That is the ultimate conclusion to which he pointed. And that is the very conclusion which the South dread, and which they have determined to anticipate by preventive measures.

Accepting, therefore, Mr. LINCOLN's declarations as the true indication of the ultimate objects of the Republican party, we can see at

once why it is that the Southern States are so deeply agitated at the prospect of the government coming under his control, and why they have determined to resist the ultimate purposes of the Republican party now. Does some one say—"What right has the South to anticipate the future? They have no right to presume that LINCOLN's administration will be hostile to their interests." We reply—What right had Mr. LINCOLN to anticipate the future, by predicting a course of events that would ultimately prostrate the Southern States? They are only meeting him on his own platform—only fighting the battle that he has arranged—only waging a conflict of his own choosing. Let him take up the gamut that he has defiantly thrown down, and then we may hope for peace.

Have the Republicans done nothing to create this alarm at the South? Are they really so innocent of mischief? They have caused deep apprehension of the future. Dread of future evils now prompts Southern secession. Peace can only be restored by the removal of this apprehension—and it can only be removed by concessions from the Republican party.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

REPUBLICAN ULTIMATUM. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1860.—Congress is not in session. The Senate's Committee of Thirteen is busy in the President's Room, in the north extension of the Capitol, and the Republican members of the House Committee are in caucus in the committee room of Foreign Affairs, in the south extension. In each assembly the following propositions, which originated with Senator GRIMES, but were advocated and presented in the Senate Committee by Gov. SEWARD, have been discussed. They are regarded as the ultimatum of the Republicans.

I. That the Constitution shall never be so amended as to permit the interference of the Federal Government with slavery in the States, and that this shall be secured by legislative enactment.

II. That the following Act be introduced into Congress, and passed:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That upon the production of a person claiming as a fugitive from labor before a court, judge or commissioner selected in the act of Congress, approved September, eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, together with the proof mentioned in the sixth section of that act, and upon consideration thereof, said court, judge or commissioner shall be of opinion that it appears thereby that the person claiming does owe labor or service to the person claiming him according to the laws of any other State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, and escaped therefrom, the said court, judge or commissioner shall make out and deliver to such claimant or his agent, a certificate stating those facts, and shall deliver such fugitive to the Marshal of the United States of the State, to be by him taken and delivered to the Marshal of the State whence the fugitive is ascertained to have fled, who shall produce the said fugitive before a judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the last mentioned State; and it shall be the duty of the said judge, either forthwith or at the next term of the Circuit Court aforesaid, to cause a jury to be empanelled and sworn, to try the issue whether such fugitive owes service or labor to the person or on behalf of whom he is claimed, and a true verdict to render according to the evidence; and upon such finding, the judge or court shall render judgment according to such finding, and cause said fugitive to be delivered to the claimant, or returned to the State where he was arrested, at the expense of the United States."

III. Congress will pass a resolution, asking Governors to revise State statutes, to ascertain if "personal liberty" laws exist, and to request their repeal, "as required by a just sense of constitutional obligations, and by a due regard for the peace of the Republic."

A fourth proposition, which will enable the people of New Mexico to enter the Union as a slave State, is advocated by the more conservative Republicans, but will not, in all probability, be adopted.

EXEQUITIONS IN ALABAMA. The Montgomery Mail publishes the particulars of the execution at Pine Level, Montgomery county, Ala., on the 16th inst., of four persons convicted of attempting to create a servile rebellion. The letter says: One white man and four negroes were hung. The white man's name was Roller, and was proved guilty by his brother, who was arrested with him, but who afterward cleared himself by confessing his brother's guilt. One of the negroes belonged to Mr. Allen Fraiser, one to Mr. Terry, and one to the Wright estate, and the other is a ditcher, whose master lives in Montgomery. "The plot is deeply laid, and of considerable extent, is undoubtedly true. Now revelations are being made daily, and other white men have an awful doom awaiting them."

A DEMONSTRATION AT NEW ORLEANS. An immense mass meeting was held on Monday night in New Orleans to ratify the nominations of the Southern rights candidates for the Convention. It was, it is said, the largest congregation of every party ever assembled in that city. Cornelius Fellows was president, and speeches were made by Chas. M. Conrad, Charles Gayarre and others, advocating immediate secession, amid unbounded enthusiasm. The Southern Marseilles was sung as the banner of the Southern Confederacy was raised, and reiterated and prolonged shouts for South Carolina and Louisiana.

Hon. Pierre Soule is out with a letter, in which he announces himself as opposed to submission to Abolition rule, but advocates Southern co-operation.

POSITION OF HON. JEFF. DAVIS. As much interest is manifested regarding the position of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Miss., upon the question of secession, we may remark that the Vicksburg Sun states that dispatches have reached there from the whole Mississippi delegation, including Senators Davis and Brown, advising immediate secession—those from the latter it represents as having created a most profound sensation in political circles. They both concur, according to the statement of the Sun, in believing that there is no safety for the South as long as she remains in the Union, and the best course for her to pursue is to declare her immediate separation from the North without further delay.

MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS. The Hon. George Ashmun, of Springfield, Mass., who presided over the convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency has written a letter to the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in which he uses the following language: "I say, then, without hesitation, that in my judgment the enactments of our Legislature which are intended or calculated to impair the force and effect of the fugitive slave act of Congress are wholly unconstitutional and void. They should never have been passed, and ought not to be permitted to remain on our statute book. I denounce them when they were first projected, and have never failed to feel and express a deep regret that any of our people should have been led, by acts of injustice on the part of any of our sister States, to retaliate by an act of indefensible wrong on our own part." "Let us, in doing before the august tribunal of public opinion, and asking for the just judgment of the civilized world and of posterity, strip ourselves of every impediment which may embarrass us in the conflict. Let Massachusetts

stand erect, conscious not only of the righteousness of her cause, but of her fitness for its advocacy."

REPORTED REINFORCEMENT OF THE CHARLES-FORTS—THE REMOVAL OF GANNON FROM PITTSBURGH—PROPOSED CONVENTION OF THE BORDER STATES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—It is not known or believed that any troops have been ordered to the forts in Charleston harbor, nor is it the present intention of the administration to do so. On the contrary, it is asserted that the President believes that such a course would serve to inflame Southern sentiment, which is particularly to be avoided at the present moment.

In relation to the affair at Pittsburg, Pa., in reference to the removal of guns, it is stated that the manufacturer contracted to deliver them, upon requisition, at certain points. Such requisition was made, and any opposition or restraint in their delivery by the citizens of Pittsburg will injure to the injury of the contractor only, should the service suffer by delay.

An address or recommendation has been prepared by authority to submit to the members from the border slave States for their signatures, requesting the respective States, by enactment or otherwise, to appoint commissioners to meet at Baltimore on the 13th of February, for conference in relation to the secession of the cotton States, and to devise a programme of action for the border States in case of emergency. It is thought, however, that not all the members will sign it, but still enough, each delegation to induce a favorable response from the respective States.

A SUGGESTION. The country seems rushing with headlong haste into dissolution—perhaps into civil war, and generation—never by the occurrence of even the least of these calamities. If remedy can be had at all, it is plain it must come quickly. The machinery of conventions may prove too slow for the disease, even, indeed, if called under present circumstances they would not "more embroil the fray." The hope from Congress is slender. Our disorders have been nursed by its divisions; and antagonisms, so long indulged, can scarcely be expected to spontaneously cease save by its harmony. If, therefore, at least, must be our chief hope, there, alone, is a means of holding out the olive branch to the country, in the shape of suitable amendments to the Constitution.

Unable then, for the reasons stated, to agree, under any impulse from within, yet, doubtless, their patriotism would readily yield to legitimate influences from without, entitled to their respect, and enjoying that of the whole people. Are there not men wielding such influence still left to us—wise, experienced, disinterested, patriotic—representing every interest and every opinion and every prejudice, even of whom he is claimed, and a true verdict to render according to the evidence; and upon such finding, the judge or court shall render judgment according to such finding, and cause said fugitive to be delivered to the claimant, or returned to the State where he was arrested, at the expense of the United States."

THE GREAT GOVERNMENT FRAUD—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Further revelation of facts connected with the recent fraud on the government shows that Messrs. Russell, Majors & Co.'s contract has two years to run yet. The alleged acceptance of the Secretary of War are said to consist of mere memoranda stating that so much money would be due on the execution of certain services under the contract. Mr. Russell had from him to time used as collateral security in borrowing money. Such memoranda or certificates have heretofore been given by other Departments under like circumstances.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On Saturday last the forty-first meeting of the Philadelphia, Pa., a distance of one hundred miles from Philadelphia, took place. A large excursion party from Philadelphia participated in the celebration. Oxford is but fourteen miles from the Susquehanna river, to construct a bridge which will require over \$200,000. The road is already graded eight miles this side of Oxford.

VERMONT PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—It has already been stated that the Vermont Legislature, at its late session, referred the subject of the proposed repeal of the personal liberty bill of that State to the commissioners on the revision of the statutes for their opinion. It is rumored that the commissioners will advise a repeal, and that Governor Fairbanks favors this action.

DEATH OF REV. J. H. INGRAHAM.—It is stated by telegraph that Rev. J. H. Ingraham, of Holly Springs, Miss., who has lain in an extremely critical condition for some time past, in consequence of an accidental wound by a pistol shot, died on the 18th instant. The deceased was the author of several works. A complimentary dinner has been tendered to the succeeding members of Congress from South Carolina by some of the leading citizens of Richmond, to take place on Wednesday evening next.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

PORT MOULTRIE ABANDONED. Special Dispatch to the Patriot and Union. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27. Fort Moultrie has been abandoned and all the guns spiked. All the forces have been concentrated at Fort Sumpter.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27, 1860.—A special dispatch from Charleston, dated this morning, to the American office, states that the Government troops have abandoned Fort Moultrie, having first spiked the guns and retreated to Fort Sumpter, commanding the harbor. This is from a reliable source.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Fort Moultrie was last night evacuated by Major Anderson, who first spiked the guns. It is now being demolished by fire. Only four soldiers were left in charge. The troops were all conveyed to Fort Sumpter. The movement has created intense excitement, and the Convention is now in secret session.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Half past 12 o'clock. Major Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay the discussion about that post, and at the same time to strengthen his own position.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—1 o'clock.—Cyprian Foster, with a small force, remains at Fort Moultrie. Several military companies of this city have been ordered out, and a collision is not improbable.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—1 1/2 o'clock.—The latest reports from Fort Moultrie state that it is only the gun carriages that are on fire. It is reported that a train has been laid to blow up the Fort. The latter is, however, doubted. The excitement and indignation of the population is increasing.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times says: All hands expect a conflict, and feel greatly alarmed at the prospect, because their numbers are so small. They hope the Government will do something to aid them—if not, they will defend the fort to the best of their ability.

XXVTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented. Mr. Rice presented a resolution, and asked for its reference to the select committee of thirteen. It was so referred without reading.

Mr. Green (Mo.) called for the order of the day, being the consideration of Territorial business. The bill reported by the committee on Territories to provide for the Territorial government of Arizona, &c., was taken up. Mr. Green (Mo.), explained that the bill was in the usual form and there was nothing objectionable in it. There was a necessity for a Territorial government in that section of the country.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens of Washington Territory, rising to make a personal explanation, read from a Boston dispatch, in which it is stated that it appears on investigation that the Indian trust funds were stolen for the use of the Central Breckinridge Club, during the late Presidential election, &c.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT FIRES AND THE FIRING OF GUNS, &c.—SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, that any person or persons, except on military occasions, shall fire any gun, or fire-arm, or shall at any time sell or cause to be sold, or shall exhibit or bring through the streets, or in any public place, any gun, or fire-arm, or other works on the 3d and 4th days of July of each year, (Sundays excepted.)

SECTION 2. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every householder, tenant or occupant of any dwelling-house or shop within the City, shall cause each and every chimney and stove pipe in his or her house to be inspected, and swept at least twice in each and every year, and not having been so swept, or if swept, the person thereon so to be inspected, and if the person occupying the same shall pay a fine of five dollars, one-half to the inspector and the other half to the use of the City.

SECTION 3. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the practice of burning shavings, straw or other inflammable matter in the streets and alleys, the projecting of sticks through roofs, or the use of buildings, the smoking of lighted pipes and cigars in and near barns and stables, and carrying lighted candles in or about stables, or in any other place, and the same are hereby, severally declared unlawful.

SECTION 4. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall be found guilty of violating the provisions of this ordinance, and being thereof convicted before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of said City, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay to the City, for each offence, or other works on the 3d and 4th days of July of each year, (Sundays excepted.)

SECTION 5. Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall be found guilty of violating the provisions of this ordinance, and being thereof convicted before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of said City, he, she, or they shall forfeit and pay to the City, for each offence, or other works on the 3d and 4th days of July of each year, (Sundays excepted.)

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