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### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Extra copies of the PATRIOT AND UNION, containing the Governor's Message, can be had on application to our Reporters in the House and Senate, or at the office, immediately after it is read. Price, 50 cents per hundred. Persons wishing any considerable number should apply this morning.

To Members of the Legislature. THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND Union, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

THE mission of DAVID WILMOT to Springfield does not appear to have resulted in his selection for a place in the Cabinet by the President elect: for we find him now, in Harrisburg operating to secure his election to the United States Senate. Mr. Lincoln evidently has some difficulty in selecting a member of his Cabinet from Pennsylvania, having summoned a number of leading Republican politicians to his presence. Gen. Cameron was reported as arriving in Springfield on the 30th ult. accompanied by John P. SANDERSON; and it is positively asserted that he has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and will accept the appointment. ALEXANDER K. M'CLURE, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, departed for Springfield on Monday last, upon the invitation of Mr. Lincoln.

Organization of the Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania organized yesterday in both branches. ROBERT M. PAL-MER, of Schuylkill county, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and ELISHA W. DAVIS. of Venango, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The addresses of both Speakers upon taking the Chair referred to National topicsboth expressing the opinion that if there is any law upon our statute books calculated to nullify the fugitive slave law that it should be repealed; but neither admitting that there was | pledges that no force should be brought by them against such a law. Mr. RANDALL introduced a series of resolutions into the House which declare it expedient to repeal the third, fourth, fifth, and seventh sections of the act of 1847, and provide for the appointment of a committee to report a bill with that purpose. The resolutions were not acted upon. Mr. SMITH offered in the our National difficulties, which are understood to have been agreed upon at a caucus of Republican Senators.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New York Evening Post, dated on Monday last, states that Mr. Lincoln has offered places in his Cabinet to Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Robert T. Scott. of Virginia .-This news is almost too good to be true. Answers from these gentlemen were expected yesterday. If Mr. Lincoln has made this offer, it shows a disposition on his part to conciliate the South and to allay apprehension, which cannot fail to have a favorable effect, whether they accept it or not. But if Lincoln has concluded to take two Southern Democrats into his Cabinet, he must have made up his mind to part company with the irrepressible conflict Republicans.

Another good sign is the election of a majority of co-operationists to the Alabama Convention. Should Georgia elect a majority opposed to immediate, unconditional secession to her Convention, secession may be confined to South Carolina, provided that the North evinces a disposition to adopt a fair compromise.

Instigating Civil War. It is rumored that one of the first acts of the Republican Legislature will be to appropriate a large sum of money-from one to five millions of dollars-to arm and equip troops for the ostensible purpose of aiding the Federal Government in the preservation of the Union. We say ostensible purpose, for as the Federal Government has as yet taken no steps to coerce any Southern State, and as it is not certain that the coercion policy will be adopted, or that in the event of its adoption any other forces will be required to maintain the authority of the government than those belonging to the regular army and navy, there is no immediate necessity for raising an army in Penn-'sylvania. When this State is called upon to furnish her quota of troops to the General Government it will be time enough to appronriate large sums of money for that purpose. There is no reason why the State should anticinate a contingency that may not happen, or to indicate a desire to bring our national differences to the arbitrament of arms, before every peaceful means of adjustment is exhausted .-The very act of raising an army in Pennsylvania would be regarded by the border States as equivalent to a declaration of war, and bring upon the country the fearful calamity which every good citizen desires to avert.

Pennsylvania does not require an army for her defence. She is not in danger of an attack from any quarter. Where could such an attack come from? Are the Republicans afraid of an invasion from the Yankee States? Are they apprehensive that the hordes of men thrown out of employment in New York and the Eastern States, in consequence of the disintern resulting from the election of Lincoln; will pour down upon Pennsylvania like Goths and Vandals? If they have confidence in their -Yankee allies, who do they fear? Certainly lery' But the ladies, by the by, cheered as much Minot Maryland and Virginia. These States have enough to do to preserve Hiemselves, without waving their bandkerchiefs. The little roise howard and carefully examined and reported upon, and attempting to conquer their neighbors. We ever, they made was drowned by the thunders of if any just cause of complaint exists, that it do not see that Pennsylvania is in the most re- applause in the gentlemen's gallery, and thus they will be promptly removed. Pennsylvania is

We do not believe that any man thinks she is in danger, or that an army is necessary for her defence; and therefore we cannot see the object of raising an army, without it is to be used against citizens of Pennsylvania, who oppose the policy of the Republican party, as the instrument of perpetuating Republican rule and crushing by force of arms every movement in opposition to fratricidal war.

Do the men who are engaged in this mad project, which would fan the flames of a civil commotion, already too intense, consider what may be the consequence of their policy? The moment that the first volunteer soldiers invade Southern territory for coercive purposes, that moment will the Southern States cease to be divided upon the propriety of secession. That moment will they band together in a common cause. That moment will the conservative men, now so nobly battling for the preservation of the Union, become the bitterest foes of the Union. There will be no division in the South. They will act as one man in self-defence-just as Pennsylvania would defend her territory to the last against invasion. The conflict would be one between a united South and a divided North—and end just where it began, after the expenditure of much precious blood and treasure; not in the establishment

of the Union, but in its overthrow. Even if the equipment of an army by the State of Pennsylvania would be followed by no evil effects upon other States, it would increase the probabilities of civil war, by creating a body of men anxious for the commencement of hos-

As we are in no danger of invasion, as this State has no right to make war upon its neighbors, and as the Federal Government has not called upon Pennsylvania for soldiers, there is no necessity for raising an army. If such necessity should arise, there will be time enough to act and to entail an enormous expenditure upon the people of Pennsylvania.

Governor Floyd's Resignation. We append Governor Floyd's letter to the President tendering his resignation as Secretary of War, with the President's reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1860. Sin: On the evening of the 27th instant I read the following paper to you in the presence of the Cabinet:

following paper to you in the presence of the Cabinet:

"Council Chamber,

"Executive Mansion.

"Executive Mansion.

Siz: It is evident now from the action of the commander at Fort Moultrie that the solemn pledges of this Government have been violated by Major Anderson. In my judgment but one remedy is now left us by which to vindicate our honor, and prevent civil war. It is in vain now to hope for confidence on the part of the people of South Carolina in any further pledges as to the action of the military. One remedy only is left, and that is, to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether. I hope the President will allow me to make that order at once. This order, in my judgment, can alone prevent bloodshed and civil war.

"JOHN B. FLOYD,

"Secretary of War.

To THE PRESIDENT. December 27, 1860."

I then considered the honor of the Administration pledged to maintain the troops in the position they occupied; for such had been the assurances given to the gentlemen of South Carolina who had a right to speak for her. South Carolina, on the other hand, gave reciprocal the troops, or against the property of the United States. The sole object of both parties to these reciprocal pledges was to prevent cellision, and the effusion of blood; in the hope that some means might be found for a peaceful accommodation of the existing troubles, the two houses of Congress having both raised committees looking to this object.

Thus affairs stood until the action of Major Anderson (taken, unfortunately, while commissioners were on their Senate a series of resolutions in reference to | way to this capital on a peaceful mission looking to the existing manner. Our refusal, or even delay, to place affairs back as they stood under our agreement invites collision, and must inevitably inugurate civil war in our land. I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity.

I deeply regret to feel myself under the necessity of tendering to you my resignation as Secretary of War, because I can no longer hold it under my convictions of patriotism, nor with honor, subjected as I am to the violation of solemn pledges and plighted faith. With the highest personal regard,

I am most truly yours, JOHN B. FLOYD.

To his Excellency the PRESIDENT of the United States WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860. My DEAR SIR: I have received and accepted your re signation of the office of Secretary of War; and not wishing to impose upon you the task of performing its mere routine duties which you have so kindly offered to do, I have authorized the Postmaster General to administer the affairs of the Department until your successor shall

Yours very respectfully, JAMES'BUCHANAN. Hon. JOHN B. PLOYD.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860. DEAR PATRIOT :- The Government Treasury be

ing empty, the Senators and members and their officers receive no pay for this month, which is the first time since the organization of the Government. The Senate committee of thirteen made its report to-day, that they could come to no agreement, as I

informed you they would in my last. Senator Benjamin, of Louisians, made a speech to-day, showing that the Government had no power, under the Constitution and the laws of pations, to collect revenue in the port of Charleston, or to coerce her into submission in any way except by declaring war against her. He fortified his position by quotations from John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster and others of this country, and from Vattel's Law of Nations and other foreign authorities. In the course of his speech he arraigned the Republicans on various charges of violating the Constitution and the rights of the South under it, and claimed that as the compact was broken by the North, that the South had a right to withdraw. He gave notice that seven more of the Southern States, viz: Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, would, in a few days, follow South Carolina-some, I think, he said next week, and others in a week or two after. It is well understood now that the other seven Southern States will call a Convention in a short time, and it will present its ultimatam to the North, which, if not acceded to, they will go out too. If they should go out before the 4th of March, then the Capital will be within the boundaries of the Southern Confederacy, and Mr. Lincoln will be considered a trespasser if he comes here to be inaugurated; and if the Republicans resort to force, as they probably will, then will commence the bloodiest war that ever reddened the soil of any country. The North will be the assailants, and the South will be the defenders of what they will claim to be their own

soil and their own property. As evidence of the feeling now existing here, Mr. Benjamin, at the close of his speech, assumed a bold, defiant attitude in behalf of the South, and as he sat down there was a spontaneous outburst of tremendous applause in the galleries, which, you know, was in violation of the rules of the Senate, and the galleries were cleared by order of Mr. Bright, who was in the chair, except the ladies galas the gentlemen, by clapping their hands and

Mason said that in making the motion to clear the galleries he did not intend to include the ladies, as he had heard no noise from their gallery.

Mr. Benjamin is perhaps the ablest speaker in the Senate, but I suppose he has made his last speech in the Senate of the United States, for as his State will go out in a few days, he will of course withdraw from the Senate.

Congress has adjourned over till Wednesday, when Judge Douglas is expected to speak. Yous truly,

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, January 1, 1861. This being the day fixed upon by the Constitution of Pennsylvania for the meeting of the General Assembly, the Senators from the several districts met in the Senate Chamber at 3 o'clock p. m.

ROBERT M. PALMER, Speaker, called the Senate to order. The Secretary of the Commonwealth being

introduced, presented the returns of the last

On the call of the roll, all of the Senators answered to their names except Mr. M'CLURE.

The following is a correct list:	
(Newly elected members marked with a star.)	
1st District-Philadelphia.	15th-Dauphin and Leba-
#Jeremiah Nichols, R.	non.
John H. Parker, R.	*A. R. Boughter, R.
George R. Smith, R.	16th-Lancaster.
George Connell, R.	*Wm. Hamilton, R.
2d-Chester and Delaware.	*John A. Hiestand, R.
*Jacob S. Serrill, R.	17th—York.
3d-Montgomery.	Wm. H. Welsh, D.
John Thompson, R.	18th—Adams, Franklin and
4th-Bucks.	Fulton.
Mahlon Yardley, R.	A. K. M'Clure, R.
5th-Lehigh and North-	19th-Somerset, Bedford &
ampton.	Huntingdon,
Jeremiah Schindel, D.	*S. S. Wharton, R.
6th—Berks. *Hiester Clymer, D.	20th—Blair, Cambria and Clearfield.
7th—Schuylkill.	Louis W. Hall, R.
Robert M. Palmer, R.	21st-Indiana and Arm-
8th—Carbon, Monroe, Pike	
and Wayne.	J. E. Meredith, R.
*Henry S. Mott, D.	22d-Westmoreland, & Fay-
9th-Bradford, Susquehan-	ette.
na, Suliivan and Wyo-	*Smith Fuller, R.
ming.	23d-Washington & Greene.
George Landon, R.	*Geo. V. Lawrence, R.
10th-Luzerne.	24th—Allegheny.
W. W. Ketchum, R.	John P. Penney, R.
11th-Tioga, Potter, M'Kean	
and Warren.	25th—Beaver and Butler.
Isaac Benson, R.	De L. Imbrie, R.
12th-Clinton, Lycoming,	26th-Lawrence, Mercer and
Centre and Union.	Venango.
Andrew Gregg, R.	*James H. Robinson, R.
13th—Snyder, Northumber-	Zith—Erie ana Crawjora.
land, Montour and Co-	
*Franklin Bound, R	28th—Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk.
14th-Cumberland, Juniata,	
Perry and Mifflin.	A. D. Dioou, D.
Dr. B D: Crawford, D.	The state of the s
Republican Senators	
Demogratic Senators 6	

On motion of Mr. WELSH, the Senate proceeded to elect a Speaker, with the following result:

cratic Senators...... 6

Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Ketcham, Landon, Lawrence, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Penney, Robinson, Schindel, Serrell, Smith, Thompson, Wharton and Yardley—26, voted for ROBERT M. PALMER.....

Messrs. Blood, Clymer, Crawford, Mott, Palner and Welsh-6, voted for JEREMIAH S. SCHINDEL.

Mr. PALMER was escorted to the Chair by Messrs. GREGG and SCHINDEL.
On taking the Chair, Mr. PALMER sald:

SENATORS: The duties of the position with which you have honored me are delicate and important, and require for their proper discharge a more enlarged experience and higher qualifications than I can hope to bring to them, unless sustained and assisted by your kindness. So far as earnest effort and strict impartiality may suffice, I shall endeavor to justify your confidence. In enforcing successfully the rules of order,

your co-operation will be indispensable. One rules, and the one perhaps heretofore most frequently violated, is that which protects the floor and rooms of the Senate, during its sessions, from the intrusion of unauthorized persons. I shall hope for your support in the enforcement of this rule, at least until the Senate shall see proper to modify or rescind it.

The business of the session upon which we are about entering is likely to prove of a most interesting and important character. Indeed, were there nothing more than the ordinary course of legislation, affecting the vast interests of the great Commonwealth of nearly three millions of people which we represent, it could not be otherwise than interesting to all of us, and important to our constituents; but in the present threatening emergency in our National ffairs, the position of Pennsylvania, the great stake which she has in the Union, and the large influence which she will doubtless exert upon the other States in the decision of the great National questions at issue, render the proceedings of the present Legislature of far

more than usual gravity and consequence.

On taking this Chair at the close of the last session. I took occasion in view of the then approaching Presidential election, to say, that 'no matter what party may succeed in electing the next President of the United States, or what candidate may be selected to fill the chair of Washington and Jefferson, there shall be no rebellion or cavil with her (Pennsylvania's) consent, against the fairly expressed will of the people, but the Constitution and the Union of the States under it, must be faithfully and in-inviolably sustained and perpetuated."

The result of that election has been ascertained, and has been made the opportunity of attempted and threatened revolution and disunion on the part of some of the States which participated in it, but I cannot doubt that the sentiments which I expressed to you on that occasion, are still the sentiments of Pennsyl-

The people of this State will never consent o disunion. It was upon our soil that the Declaration of American Independence was made, and the Constitution of the United States framed, and the Union which they secured cost our fathers too much blood and treasure. and has brought to us too many blessings and benefits, shared alike by all American citizens everywhere, for us ever to agree to surrender it. Every principle of patriotism, and every consideration of interest-veneration for ou fathers, regard for ourselves, love for our children, the present and future welfare of man-kind, all join in solemn protest against the present attempts at the destruction of the Constitution and the Union. It cannot, must not, shall not be, if Penusylvania can prevent it, and this she will endeavor to do, if necessary. by all the means that God and nature have

placed in her power. But it has been alleged against Pennsylvania, by persons high in authority in our sister States that there are laws on our statute books in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the acts of Congress passed in Jacob L. Bicksler, R. by persons high in authority in our sister States accordance with its provisions. If this be so, which I am not prepared to admit and do not believe, the country ought to know that it was not intentionally done. This great State has given sufficient proof by her acts in the time past, that she is conservative, law-abiding, Union and Constitution-loving, to relieve her from any imputation of intentional infringement of the Constitution, or wilful attempt at nullification of Constitutional Congressional

enactments. But let us be sure of our position, not cay in intention, but in fact. I venture to express the hope that the whole body of our law bearing upon the subject matter of complaint alluded to, the rendition of fugitives held to labor or service in other States, will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary System, or to

mote danger of an attack from any quarter. escaped the notice of the chair and the Senate, or too just to be guilty of intentional injustice to they would have been turned out also. Judge other States, and too great, weakly to refuse to acknowledge and to rectify errors in her legislation affecting their rights, when pointed out to her and her Legislature made sensible of their existence. And this without regard to what other States are doing or may do, nor for fear of threats or consequences, but cheerfully, freely and gladly, because she loves the Constitution, ordained to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and

desires to see it perpetuated in its integrity. SENATORS: Your attention will be necessarily called to these and other matters of the gravest importance, and never was there greater occasion for the exercise of the highest wisdom on your part, never greater necessity for assistance from that higher than human Wisdom, to whom our fathers uniformly looked in their great emergencies. May we all be enlightened to a faithful, able and conscientious discharge

of our whole duty. You will please designate a Senator to administer to me the official obligation required by the Constitution:

The oath was administered by Senator The new members were sworn into office.

On motion of Mr. WELSH, the Senate proceeded to elect a Clerk, which resulted in the election of Russel Erret, by a vote of 26 to 6. ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SMITH offered the following: Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the House of Rrepresentatives and inform them that the Senate is organized, and ready to proceed to business. Agreed to. SMITH and SCHINDEL appointed

Mr. GREGG moved that a committee of three Senators be appointed, in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representaves, to inform the Governor that the Legislature is now organized and ready to proceed to business.

Messrs. GREGG, FINNEY and WELSH were Mr. HIESTAND moved that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the House to contract for the

publication of a Daily Legislative Record at the same price as paid during last session. Agreed Mr. KETCHAM moved that the rules of the

session of 1859 be adopted until otherwise ordered. Agreed to. Mr. THOMPSON moved that when the Sen-

ate adjourns, it adjourns to meet to morrow at 11 o'clock, a. m., and that 11 o'clock be the standing hour of meeting, and 1 o'clock the hour of adjourning, except on Monday, when the hours shall be from 3 to 5 p. m. Agreed to. Mr. YARDLEY moved that (the House concurring,) the joint rules of last session be adopted, which was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH offered a long preamble and resolutions in relation to South Carolina, secession, and the laws of Pennsylvania in relation to the rendition of fugitive slaves, which were, on motion, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. SMITH. HALL, KETCH-UM, SCHINDEL and CLYMER. C. P. Ramsdell was elected Assistant Clerk

by a vote of 25, to 6 received by John M. Steck. Mr. FINNEY voted for Lloyd Jones. Messrs. Patton, Hitchcock and Berry were lected Transcribing Clerks.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, when Herman Yerkes was duly elected. J. R. M'Afee was elected Assistant Sergeant-

t-Arms. John G. Martin was elected Door-keeper. and J. B. Hines and George Bubb were elected

Assistant Door-keepers. Wm. H. Huddelson was elected Messenger and Jos. J. Brower was elected Assistant. On motion of Mr. FINNEY, it was

Resolved. That William P. Brady be appointed Librarian for, and during the continuance of, the session. On motion of Mr. PENNEY, adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 1, 1861. This being the day appointed by the Consti-tution for the assembling of the State Legislature, the House of Representatives was called to order at 12 m., by E. H. RAUCH, Clerk of the last House. After prayer, by Rev. Mr. Cattell the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced, and presented the election returns, which were read, and by which it appeared that the following members were

James R. Brewster, R. James C. Austin, R.

Edward M. Shrock, R. Charles W. Ashcom, R. Huntingdon.
Brice X. Blair R.

Cambria, Alexander O. Mullin, R

Indiana. James Alexander, R.

J. R. M'Gonigal, R.

James Taylor, R. A. Craig, R.

Fayette. John Collins, R.

Greene. Patrick Donley, D.

Washington John A. Happer, R. Robert Anderson, R. Allegheny. Kennedy Marshall, R.

Thomas Williams, R. Charles L. Goehring, R. William Douglas, R. Alexander H. Burns, R.

Beaver and Lau

Joseph H. Wilson, R. J. W. Blanchard, R.

Butter.
W. M. Graham, R.
Thomas Robinson, R.
Mercer and Venango.

George D. Hoffus, R. Elisha W. Davis, R.

Clarion and Forest.
William Devins, D.
Jefferson, Clearfield, M
Kean and Elk.

Isaac G. Gordon, R.
Samuel M. Lawrence, R.
Crawford and Warren.
Hiram Butler, R.
E. Cowan, R.

Henry Teller, R. Gideon J. Ball, R.

Erie.

35

Blair. James Roller, R.

Philadelphia.

1. Joseph Caldwell, D.
2. Thomas E. Haskill, D.
3. Patrick M'Donough, D.
4. Robert E. Randall, D.
Lancaster. Lancaster.
Henry M. White, R.
Joseph Hood, R.
Michael Ober, R. 5, Joseph Moore, Jr., R. 6. Daniel G. Thomas, R. 7. Dr. J. H. Seltzer, R. 8. J. E. Ridgway, R.
9. Henry Dunlap, D.
10. Henry G. Leisenring
11, Issac A. Sheppard,
12. Richard Wildey, R. John M. Stehman, R. York.
John Manifold, D.
Daniel Rieff, D.
Cumberland and Perry. 13. Wm. D. Morrison, D. William B. Irvin, R. 14. Geo. W. H. Smith, D. 16. John F. Preston, R. 16. Thomas W. Duffield, I. 17. Charles F. Abbott, R. William Lowther, R. Adams.
Henry J. Myers, D.
Franklin and Fulton.

Delaware. Chalkley Harvey, R. William T. Shafer, R. Caleb Peirce, R. Isaac Acker, R. Montgomery. Dr. O. H. Hill; D. John Stoneback, I John Dismant, D. Joseph Barnsley, R.

Dr. Asher Reily, R. Northampton Jacob Cope, D. Lehigh and Carbon.
William H. Butler, D.
W. O. Lichtenwallner, D.
Monroe and Pike.
Charles D. Brodhead, D.

Wayne. A. B. Walker, R. Luzerne. Lewis Pughe, R. H. P. Hillman, R. Peter Byrne, D. Susquehanna. George T. Frazier, R. Bradford. Henry W. Tracy, R. Dr. C. T. Bliss, R. Wyoming, Sullivan, C.

Wyoming, Sullivan bia and Montor Hiram R. Kline, D.
Lycoming and Clinton.
Wm. H. Armstrong, R.
H. C. Bressler, R. *Mifftin*. Adolphus F. Gibboney, R

Union, Snyder and Juni Thomas Hayes, R. John J. Patterson, R. Northumberland Northumberiand
Amos T Bisel, R.
Schuylkill.
Daniel Koch, R.
Henry Huhn, R.
Lin Bartholomew, R.

Potter and Tioga.
S. B. Elliott, R.
B. B. Strang, R. Republicans 71. Democrats 29. RECAPITULATION.

Democrats 

epublican maj. on joint ballot. 63

ceded to elect a SPEAKER, Messrs. MAR-HALL, of Allegheny, and BRODHEAD, of Nonroe, being appointed Tellers. ELISHA W. DAVIS, of Venango, was elected PEAKER by a vote of 71 to 27. The vote was srictly a party one, Messrs. BYBNE, of Luzrn, and STONEBACK, of Montgomery, being the only absentees. The SPEAKER was:

The SPEAKER on taking his seat delivered the following address:

Representatives of Pennsylvania: I return you my thanks for the high honor done me in my election as your Speaker. Since came among you one year ago, my highest ambition has been to discharge my duty in such a manner as not only to receive, but deserve and merit, your respect and confidence. That I have succeeded even beyond my proudes hopes this day's proceedings amply prove; and I can only say now, that I will endeavor so to discharge the duties of the position in which your kindness has placed me, that our proceedings may be as orderly and decorous as our organization has been hopeful and encoura-

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, death has been among us. Our able and beloved Speaker has been stricken down in the days of his strength and his usefulness. The best eulogy that I can pronounce on the character of WM. C. A. LAWRENCE, is to point with pride to his youth, to the position which he ccupied in this House, and to his memory enshrined in the hearts of his fellow-members. The amiable and accomplished J. W. Coulzen, too, has fallen by the hand of death. And within a few days of our coming together HEN-BY K. STRONG, one of Pennsylvania's noblest sons, whose good qualities of head and heart are known to all, has been called away. They need no eulogy from me. May God comfort their bereaved friends.

I need only say that I deeply feel the responsibilities of the position to which I have been chosen. But I will endeavor to discharge its duties uninfluenced by any other consideration than my deliberate convictions of right. I ask your indulgence and forbearance, your cooperation and support. I know too well the haracter of the members of this House to apprehend much difficulty. Our position is one of no ordinary importance. Pennsylvania, in the vastness of her resources, the amount of her wealth, and the number, intelligence, industry and integrity of her citizens, has few equals as a State. Her interests are committed to our charge.

The eyes of her three millions of people are upon us, and our actions will be closely watched and severely scrutinized. Let us act not only as the Representatives of a free people, but as wan who appreciate the honor and feel the responsibilities of our positions. While reckless madness rules the councils of some of the other States, and treason raises its bloody hand within their borders to strike down the National Government, the great heart of Pennsylvania beats responsive now, as it ever has done, to "the music of the Union." I believe that I speak the sentiments of her entire people, when I say that the Old Keystone State, to the extent of her power, will maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws. Her voice is, and always has been, "The Union, it must AND SHALL BE PRESERVED." If there is any law upon her statute books which can be in any way tortured into an excuse for treason, I would advise its immediate repeal; and that she should then deny, in her sovereign capacity, the right of any State to secede from this government. The verdict of the people at the recent elections has been for the Constitution and the Union, and that verdict must be respected and enforced at all hazards. Pennsylvania has suffered: her interests have been trampled upon. There is no State in the Union that has more just cause of complaint. She has sought her redress through the ballot-box, in a Constitutional manner. She has set her seal of condemnation on a wicked, and imbecile Administration; and I, for one, am now ready to sustain that verdict, if my country requires it, with my

I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and I promise you that all the abilities I possess will be faithfully exer-

cised in the discharge of duty.

Mr. SHAFER, of Chester, offered a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business. Said committee was appointed, and consisted of Messrs. SHA-FER, of Chester, and SMITH, of Berks. On motion of Mr. SELTZER, of Philadelphia, a committee was also appointed to wait upon the Governor. This consists of Messrs. SELTZER, BRODHEAD, and McGONIGAL. On motion of Mr. RIDGWAY, the House

agreed to sit from 11 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock. p. m., in future, until otherwise ordered.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS. Mr. RANDALL, of Philadelphia, then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of every citizen of this Commonwealth to aid and assist in the execution of the Constitution of the United States, and the acts of Congress passed to carry it into effect.

Resolved, That this right and this duty extend to every public officer of this Commowealth, Legislative, Executive, Judicial and Municipal Resolved, That every act of Assembly which interrupts, impedes, limits, embarrasses, delays or postpones the exercise of such right and duty is a plain and direct violation of the said Constitution, and the oaths of office and allegiance taken to support it.

Resolved, That the provision contained in article fourth, section second, clause third, of the Constitution of the United States, securing to the owners of fugitives from service or labor the right to the delivery up to them of the said fugitives, is sacred and inviolate, and any Legislative infraction of this provision is, therefore, unconstitutional and void.

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the third, fourth, fifth, and seventh sections of the act, entitled "An Act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of the peace, aldermen and jailors in this Commonwealth, and to repeal certain slave laws," passed the third of March, 1847, and the pinety-fifth and ninety-sixth sections of the act, entitled "An Act to revise, etc., the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' passed the thirty-first March, 1860.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill embracing the principles curtained in the foregoing resolutions. The resolutions were required to lie over for one day under the rules.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD. Mr. PATTERSON, of Juniata, offered the following resolution: 🗀

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed, from each House, to contract for the publication of a Legislative Record during the ensuing session, and that the committee be required to report for the consideration of the

 ${f House}.$ The House refused to suspend the rules to consider this resolution, and it was consequently laid over for one day.

On motion of Mr. HILL, the House agreed

to appoint a committee on Thursday next to consider the contested election of Mr. Pughe, of Luzerne. On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Berks, the

rules of the last House were adopted for the government of this one. The House then adjourned.

The Centrifugal gun was exhibited in Boston last week. It is claimed by the inventor, Mr. Dickinson, that this gun will throw five hundred balls per minute at a long rifle range, without. powder or cap, simply by turning a crank like a coffee mill. The balls are fed into a funnel with a shovel, from which the gun feeds itself. It throws its shot singly but continuously, at a rate equal to the ceasless fire of 10,000 men.

Princess Alice of England, it is now positively stated, will be married in 1862, when she attains her nineteenth year, to Prince Louis of Hesse Darmsdadt. te This young man stands in conducted to the Chair by Messrs. BALL and the same relation to the reigning Duke of Hesse HLL. The cath of office was administered by Darmsdadt as the husband of the Princess HLL. The members were then sworn or Royal does to the King of Prussis, and is the drined, including Mr. BYRNE, who had aris twenty-three years old.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. I. Business has mostly been suspended to day. The Banks, Custom House, Corn Exchange and many of the stores being closed.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 1. It is reliably stated here, that before the end of January the Legislative, Executive and Ju-dicial Departments of the Southern Government will be permanently organized, and in full operation. There is also but little doubt that a new system, or civil time, similar to that instj. tuted in France under the first Napoleon, will be adopted.

### The Markets.

Flour; superfine sold at \$5.12%, extra at \$5.37%, and fancy at \$6.25 per barrel. Hye Flour at \$3.62%, and Gorn Meal at \$3. Wheat firm; red \$130, \$1,83a1 35, and white \$1.45a1.55 per bushel. Rye is wanted at 75a76c. Cornold yellow 70c., and new do. 58a59c. Oats unchanged Barley 75c. Cloverseed \$5.25a5 37% per 64 lbs. Whisky firm at 18c., 18% also.

## DIED.

On Monday last, at the residence of his mother, Tun OPHILUS P. GARRALWALT.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his uneral this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

# New Advertisements.

STATEMENT OF THE HARRISBURG BANK

JANUARY 1, 1861. Assets: Loans and Discounts..........\$705,052 (3) Stock of the Commonwealth......... 50,505 (6) 

Notes of other Banks... 27,836 00 Stocks (at present market value)... 28,000 00 Bonds Te Lee 1 et .... Real Estate..... 14,600 00

\$1,046,849 81 And house we do not Liabilities : Circulation......\$481,000 00 Deposits...... 182,283 85 Due to other Banks..... 54,285 36

\$717,569 21 The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. WEIR, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, jan2-d2t DAVID HARRIS, J. P. CCOTCH WHISKY.—One Puncheon of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, jan2 73 Market street.

TOTICE.—Whereas Letters testamentary on the estate of William Smannow, late of the city of Harrisburg, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Dauphin county to the undersigned: the Register of Dauphin county to the undersigned:
Therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent to make payment
as early as practicable; and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay,
duly authenticated, for settlement.

CHARLES BUEHLER,
Administrator of said decessed.
Harrisburg, January 1, 1861.

jan2-6tdlaw

Harrisburg, January 1, 1861.

A SSIGNEES' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN WALLOWER and JOHN WALLOWER, Jr., of Dauphin county, by voluntary assignment, have assigned and transferred to the undersigned all their property, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. All persons, therefore, having claims against the said John Wallower and John Wallower, Jr., trading JOHN WALLOWER & SON, or against either of them, will present them to the undersigned, and those indebted will make immediate payment to.

A. O. HIESTER, CHARLES MUENCH, Sesidence Harrisburg, Pa.

Residence Harrisburg, Pa. Harrisburg, January I, 1861.

FO RENT-From the 1st of April next, a THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING AND OF-FICE in Second street, opposite the Governor's resi-dence. Apply next door to Mr. A. Burnerr. janl-dlw TOR SALE.—FIFTY BARREIS

APPLES, THIRTY BARREIS SWEET CIDER—
Enquire at Boas & Forster's Warehouse, State and
Canal streets.

J. N. CLARK.
December 31, 1860.

janl d2t\*

T C O S T!!! BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION! Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, without reserve.

Janl

WM. DOOR T. 100

MANDLES 11

PARAFFIN CANDLES,

ERM CANDLES,
STEARINE CANDLES,
ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES,
STAR (SUPERIOR) CANDLES,
TALLOW CANDLES. A large invoice of the above in store, and for sale or

A large invoice of invariant invariant invariant wm. DOOK, Jr., & CO.,
ianl Opposite the Court House. NTOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Josiah Espy and John Gotshall, of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., under the firm of J. ESPY & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Josiah Espy, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

JOSIAH ESPY, JNO. GOTSHALL.

JNO. GOTSHALL Harrisburg, December 28, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that Beny. L. Forster is fully authorized by me to receive all moneys due said firmand settle all claims against it. Harrisburg, December 28, 1860.—de29-d1w

THRISTMAS PRESENTS!

SUITABLE FOR LADIES!
DRESSING CASES,
PORTFOLIOS,
SATCHELS,
COMPANIONS,
PORTMONNAIES,
PORTMONNAIES,
PURSES,
FANCY FANS,
FINE COLOGNES,
CARD CASES,
SEWING BIRDS,
TABLETS.

TABLETS;
PUFF BOXES,
PEARL AND EBONY DOMINOES in Rose Wood Cases CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN! WALKING CANES, POCKET KNIVES,

CIGAR CASES, SEGARS, POCKET BOOKS, FINE RAZOR SETS

FINE LATHER BRUSHES, KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

73 Market street

CHAMPAGNE WINES! DUC DE MONTEBELLO,

HEIDSIECK & CO., CHARLES HEIDSIECK, GLESLEE & CO.,
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO. '8,
VERZENAY,
CABINET.

In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER,

CRANBERRIES—A very Superior lot wm. DOOK, Jr. & CO'S ELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to find the best assortment of Porte Monnaies.

OUN AND BLASTING POWDER.

JAMESM. WHEELER, OWDER AND FUSE

I. H. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,

I. H. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,

III A large-supply always on hand. For saic at manafacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.

III Orders received at Warehouse.