caused the negro woman to be arrested, and without having obtained any warrant of removal, he delivered her to her owner in the State of Maryland. These facts were found by a special veridict, and by the agreement of counsel, a judgment was entered against Prigg. From this judgment a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where a pro forma judgment of affirmance was again, by agreement, entered, and the case removed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It will be observed that the question, whether Edward Prigg was really guilty of the crime of kidnapping, under the Pennsylvania statute of 1826, was never actually passed upon, either by the court or jury, in the county of York, or by the Supreme Court of the State. The jury merely found the facts, and the action of both courts was but a matter of form.

In the argument and determination of the case, in the Supreme Court of the United States, it appears to have been taken for granted, that our act of 1826 made it a criminal offence for a master to take his slave out of this State, without a warrant of removal; and, upon this construction, the act was declared unconstitutional and void. This, I submit, was a clear misapprehension of the purport and meaning of our legislation. The first section of the act of 1826, under which the indictment against Prigg was framed, was almost literally copied from the seventh section of the act of 1788, to which a construction had already been given by the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania, where it was held to have no application whatever to the removal of a slave by the master or his agent, with or without a warrant. Such was the undoubted law of the State under the statute of 1788, and in re-enacting that statute, in the act of 1826, with an increased penalty, it is manifest that the intention and object of the Legislature was to protect free persons of color, and to punish those, who, by fraud, force or violence, were guilty of kidnapping, and holding or selling free men as slaves. This the State had a clear right to do; and nothing but a misconstruction of her act, could have induced the declaration that it was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. It is perfectly clear, that Edward Prigg had committed no crime in removing Margaret Morgan from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Maryland, and delivering her up to her owner; and it is equally clear, that no attempt was made, by the statute of Pennsylvania, to declare his act a crime. He should have been discharged, not because the act of the State was unconstitutional, but because he had not transgressed its commands. The Supreme Court of the United States not

only pronounced the particular section of the act of 1826, then before them, unconstitutional, but a majority of the court held that the whole act was void, because the power to provide for the rendition of fugitives from labor, was vested exclusively in Congress, and the several States were, therefore, incompetent to pass statutes either in aid of, or to hinder, delay or prevent, the delivery of such fugitives. That this was the extent of the decision, as delivered by Judge Story, not only appears from the opinions of the majority, but also from the dissenting opinions delivered by the minority of the court. By this unfortunate decision, it was authoritatively proclaimed that Pennsylvania, in enacting her liberal statute of 1826, making it the duty of her own officers to aid in arresting and delivering up fugitives from labor, had mistaken her constitutional obligation, and that her act was in violation of, rather than obedience to, the Constitution of the United States. Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the State to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutional. This was done by the act of 1847; and if that act had contained nothing more than a repeal of the law of 1826, and the re enactment of the law against kidnapping, it could not have been subject to any just complaint. But the third section of the act of 1847, prohibits, under heavy penalties, our judges and magistrates from acting under any ct of Congress, or otherwise taking jurisdic tion of the case of a fugitive from labor; and the fourth section punishes with fine, and imprisonment, the tumultuous and riotous arrest of a fugitive slave, by any person or persons. under any pretence of authority whatever, so as to create a breach of the public peace. The sixth section, denying the use of the county jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, was repealed in 1852, and need only be referred to as showing the general spirit of the act. The seventh section repealed the provisions of the act of 1780, which authorized persons passing through our State to take their slaves with them, and gave to sojourners the right to bring their slaves into the State, and retain them here for any period not exceeding six months.

The provisions of the third and fourth sections of the act of 1847, seem to have been predicated upon the language of the Supreme Court in Prigg's case. It is there admitted that the several States may prohibit their own magistrates, and other officers, from exercising an authority conferred by an act of Congress; and that while an owner of a slave, under and in virtue of the Constitution of the United States, is clothed with power, in every State of the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, he must, nevertheless, do so without using any illegal violence, or committing a breach of the peace. It is evident that the framer of the act of 1847, had closely studied the case of Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and had kept his law strictly within its letter. In many respects, the act is a codification of the principles enunciated by the court; and more fault may justly be found with its temper than

its want of constitutionality.

If fugitive slaves were still claimed under the act of Congress of 1793, the denial to the master of the aid of State judges and magistrates, might be a source of great inconvenience to him; but the complete and perfect remedy now provided by the act of Congress of 1850, renders him entirely independent of State officers. And the punishment of arrests without warrant. by a master in the exercise of his constitutional right of recaption, but made in a violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, amounting to a breach of the peace, is but recognizing, by statute, what was before the common law .-These sections were re-enacted in the revised penal code of Pennsylvania, at the last session of the Legislature, and are still the law of the State; but they are not now of any practical importance, and as their retention on our statute book is caculated to create the impression that the people of this State are unfavorable to

discharge of their confederate duties, and with the view of removing this subject of reproach, I earnestly recommend their unconditional re-While a majority of the judges of the Su-preme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case, held, that a State had no constitutional right to provide by legislation for delivering up fugitives from labor, a minority were then of the opinion that State laws, consistent with, and in aid of, the constitutional injunction, were valid and proper. And this minority opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinois. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the revival of the act

the execution of the fugitive slave law, and the

of 1826, and its restoration to the place in our code to which, by its merits, it is so justly entitled. This would leave to the option of the claimant, whether he would seek his remedy under State or National laws. He had this right before the repeal of our act of 1826, and, in my opinion, no good reason can be assigned for refusing to place him again in the same po-

I would also recommend that the consent of the State be given, that the master, while sojourning in our State, for a limited period, or While such legislation is due to the comity

rant issued by a justice of the peace, Prigg | States of this Union, it would undoubtediy tend | bonds of fraternity, to remain unbroken through grertly to restore that peace and harmony, which are now so unwisely imperiled. By i Pennsylvania would concede no principle—we would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time when our people were themselves struggling for their rights, and never departed from, until, by a misconception of its meaning, one of our most important statutes was declared unconstitutional. From 1780, to 1847, a period of sixty-seven years, Pennsylvania, herself a free State, permitted the citizens of other States to sojourn within her limits, with their slaves, for any period not exceding six months, and to pass through the State, in traveling from one State to another, free from all molestation. Was she injured, or was the cause of freedom retarded, by the friendly grant of this privilege? This question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative; but it may be safely averred that by changing our policy in this respect, we have in some degree, at least, alienated from us the feelings of fraternal kindnees, which bound together, so closely, the sisterhood of States. Let us, then, renew this pledge of amity and friendship, and once more extend a kindly welcome to the citizens of our common country, whether visiting us on business or pleasure, notwithstanding they may be accompanied by those who, under the Constitution and the laws, are held to survice and labor.

The Territories of the United States belong to the General Government, and in those Territories the people of the several States unquestionably have equal rights. They were acquired by means of the common expenditure of blood and treasure. By the Federal Constitution power is given to Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Whether under this, or any other power conferred by the Constitution, Congress can prohibit or protect slavery in the Territories, has been seriously questioned. But, if the power to legislate upon this delicate and important subject were clearly vested in Congress, in my judgment it ought not to be exercised. To declare that slavery shall not exist in the Territories, is calculated to exclude from their occupancy the citizen of the southern or slaveholding States: while, to make it a legal institution in all the Territories of the U. States, by Congressional enactment, and to provide for its continuance during their entire Territorial existence, would be equally injurious to the people of the free States. The principle adopted in the Compromise measures of 1850, for disposing of the question of slavery in New Mexico and Utah, and reiterated in the Kansas and Nebraska bills of 1854, of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and in the Territories, is the true rule. It is the duty of Congress, when a sufficient number of hardy and adventurous pioneers find their way into our distant Territories, to furnish them a shield of protection and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate their own domestie institutions in their own way. subject only to the Constitution of the United

While these views have been long entertained

by me, and while I am sincerely of the opinion

that their general adoption, and faithful en-

forcement, would have preserved, and may

et restore, peace and harmony to all sections

of the country, I am nevertheless not so wedded to them as to reject, unceremoniously, all other propositions for the settlement of the vexed questions which now threaten to sunder the bonds which for three quarters of a century have made us one people. Forty years ago, our fathers settled an angry controversy growing out of a similar question, by dividing the Territories purchased from France, and providing that elavery, or involuntary servitude, should not exist north of a certain line; and the whole country acquiesced in that compromise. In 1854, that restriction upon slavery was removed, and the people of all the Terri tories were left free to decide the question for themselves. Now the sectional issue is again presented, by the dominant party in the north, aiming that slavery cannot legally go into the Teritories, even if sanctioned by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature; and that it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit its existence. While the doctrine which obtains with a majority of the people in most of the southern States, is, that under the Constitution, the Territories are all open to slavery; that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can lawfully prohibit its existence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for it all needful protection. May we not wisely follow the example of our fathers, by re-enacting the old compromise line of 1820, and extending it to the boundary of California? Not by the means of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, but by an amendment to the Constitution itself, and thus permanently fix the condition of the Territories, so that those who desire to occupy them, may find a home, at their discretion, either where slavery is tolerated, or where it is prohibited. If the adoption of such an amendment would peacefully settle the difficulties which now surround us. I am satisfied that it would be sanctioned by the people of Pennsylvania. At all events, they should have an opportunity to accept or reject it, if made as a peace offering. I would, therefore, recommend the General Assembly to instruct and request our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to support a proposition for such an amendment of the Constitution, to

In the event of the failure of Congress speedily to propose this, or a similar amendment, to the Constitution, the citizens of Pennsylvania should have an opportunity, by the application of some peaceable remedy, to prevent the dismemberment of this Union. This can only be done by calling a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, with a view solely to the consideration of what measures should be taken to meet the present fearful exigencies. If Congress should propose no remedy, let it emanate from the source of all authority, the people themselves.

be submitted for ratification or rejection, to a

convention of delegates, elected directly by the

people of the State.

Every attempt, upon the part of individuals, or of organized societies, to lead the people away from their allegiance to the government, o induce them to violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, or to incite insurrections in any of the States of this Union, ought to be prohibited by law, as crimes of a treasonable nature. It is of the first importance to the perpetuity of this great Union, that the hearts of the people, and the action of their constituted authorities, should be in unison, in giving a faithful support to the Constitution of the United States. The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been de-

vised by the wisdom of man. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, I shall soon resign the office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, with which the people have entrusted me, to him whom they have chosen as my successor. I shall carry with me into the walks of private life, the consciousness of having honestly discharged the duties that have devolved on me during the term of my office, to the best of my ability; and shall ever cherish the warmest affection for, and the deepest interest in, the future welfare of our beloved Commonwealth and our glorious Republic. The shadow of a dark cloud does indeed rest upon us; but my hopes and my affections still oling to our Union; and my prayer shall be that He who orders the passing through it, may be accompanied by his destinies of nations, when He shall have chas-plane, without losing his right to his service. tened us for our sins, and humbled us before tened us for our sins, and humbled us before Him, will restore us again in mercy, and bind

all future time. W.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Harrisburg, January 2, 1861. } WM. F. PACKER.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS. Mr. LEISENRING moved that 10,000 copies of the message be printed in English, and 3,000 in German, for the use of the House. Mr. SMITH, of Berks, desired 5,000 in German, which was not agreed to. After discussion between Messrs. RIDGWAY, SMITH. Berks, WILSON and COLLINS, the original

resolution was agreed to. Mr. HOFIUS offered a resolution retaining the officers of the late House, for the same length of time as the retiring officers of 1860, which, after discussion between Messrs, COL LINS, FRAZIER, HOFIUS, AUSTIN and WIL-SON, was agreed to.

Mr. MOORE offered a resolution inviting clergymen of Harrisburg to open the sessions

with prayer. Agreed to.

Mr. AUSTIN offered a resolution prohibiting the Post Office from being open on Sundays .-On motion of Mr. BARNSLEY, it was agreed that it should be kept open between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m.

Nominations were then made, on motion of Mr. BARNSLEY, for officers of the House. The nominations were as follows:

Clerk-Mr. SELTZER nominated E. II. Rauch; Mr. DUFFIELD nominated Jacob Zieg-

Postmaster-Mr. WALKER nominated E. J Woodhouse; Mr. DUNLAP nominated Thomas Sergeant-at-Arms-Mr. SELTZER nominated

R. Mathews; Mr. M'DONOUGH nominated ohn Gill. Doorkeeper-Mr. BUTLER (Lehigh) nomina-

ed John Farrel; Mr. HUHN nominated E. D. Messenger-Mr. BOYER nominated Jacob

Wiegaman; Mr. HOFIUS nominated H. B. Gib-An election having been entered into, the successful candidates were as follows, the vote

heing a strictly party one: Clerk-E. H. Rauch. Postmaster-E. J. Woodhouse. Sergeant-at-Arms-J. R. Mathews. Doorkeeper-E. D. Pickett.

Messenger-H. B. Gibson. The above named, together with their sevral assistants, were then all either sworn or affirmed.

## The House then adjourned. The Patriot & Union. THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Pub-

lishers and Proprietors.

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#### The Gevernor's Message.

The last annual message of Governor PACKER was delivered to the Legislature yesterday, and will be found in our columns this morning. It | crisis and are not calculated to exercise a benis written with clearness and ability, and in a ficial effect upon the country. They fail to tone which cannot fail to exercise a favorable | propose any peaceful settlement of our national influence upon public affairs, both State and difficulties, but, on the contrary, threaten to use National. We are glad to find in it much to the power of the State for coercive purposes, approve and commend, with but little to dissent | and cannot fail to inflame excitement and raise from or condemn.

The message opens with a review of the condition of the State finances, showing that the public debt has been gradually diminished within the past few years; and that, with proper care and economy, on the part of the Legislature, that it can be easily mastered, without imposing additional burdens upon the people.

The Governor alludes to the proceedings against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the collection of the tonnage tax; and recommends such legislation in reference to the Sunbury and Eric Company as will secure the completion of the road at an early day; which he regards as a necessary measure to secure the lien of the State upon the road, and develop the resources of North-western Pennsylvania.

The attention of the Legislature is directed to the subject of general education, and an increase in the appropriation to common schools is recommended.

The establishment of the system of Free Banking is regarded as removing from the Legislature the necessity of passing special bank charter; and the Governor recommends that the private banks throughout the State should be placed under proper legislative restrictions, and made to contribute their fair proportion to the revenues of the Commonwealth.

Attention is again directed to the inadequacy of existing laws regulating the recovering, keeping and disbursement of the revenues of the State, which are now deposited at the discretion of the Treasurer. The checks proposed to secure the Treasury from possible loss are such as cannot fail to commend themselves to the favorable consideration of the Legislature. Passing from State to national affairs, the message enters into an elaborate argument to prove that no State has a right to secede from the Union at pleasure.

In reference to the Legislation of this State on the subject of slavery and the rendition of fugitive slaves, the message enters into a full and succinct history of the several enactments previous to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Prigg case, which led to the passage of the act of 1847 in a spirit unfriendly to the return of fugitives. The sections of this act incorporated into the Revised Penal Code the Governor regards as of no previous to the several enactments. In either of the States of Virginis or Maryland.

6. That, in addition to the present provision for the endition of fugitives from labor, it shall be made the interest of the non-slaveholding States to provide efficient laws for the delivery of fugitives from labor to the persons to most service or labor may be due.

7. That neither of the States of Virginis or Maryland.

6. That, in addition to the present provision for the endition of fugitives from labor, it shall be made the interest from labor, it sh and succinct history of the several enactments practical importance; but, he forcibly addsas their retention on our statute book is calculated to create the impression that the people of this State are unfavorable to the execution of the fugitive slave law, and the discharge of their confederate duties, and with the view of removing this subject of reproach. I earnestly recommend their unconditional repeal."

The Governor goes one step further than this. in recommending the revival of the act of 1826, so as to leave it to the option of the claimant whether he would seek his remedy under State which should ever suist between the different us together in stronger and more ballowed dubtto the comity which should ever exist be. tary view, and anticipated the Southaffered interestintians by

tween the different States of the Union, the restoration of so much of the act of 1780 permitting mesters while sojourning in the State for a limited period, or passing through it, to be accompanied by their slaves without losing the right of their service; and the arguments advanced in favor of these measures are irresistible.

We are glad to record the fact, that Governor PACKER has spoken bold, manly, and unequivocal language on this subject, worthy of his high position and of the great and conservative State that he represents. His words cannot fail to have a powerful influence upon the country, and we trust that they will not pass unheeded by the Legislature.

#### The Senate Resolutions.

The following resolutions, understood to have been adopted by the Republican members of the Senate, were introduced into the Senate on Tuesday last, referred to a select committee of five, and reported yesterday with but slight amendment. This morning has been appointed for their consideration:

WHEREAS, A Convention of Delegates now assembled in the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, did on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, adopt an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States unjted with her under the Constitution of the

an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the Constitution of the United States of America," whereby it is declared that the said Union is dissolved: And whereas, It becomes the duty of the people of Pennsylvania, through their Representatives in this General Assembly to make known what they consider to be the objects sought, and the obligations and duties imposed by the Constitution; be it therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby resolved:

1. That the Constitution of the United States of America was ordained and established, as set forth in its preamble, by the people of the United States, in order 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 themselves and their posterity; and if the people of any State in this Union are not in the full enjoyment of all the benefits intended to be secured to them by the said Constitution; if their rights under it are disregarded, their tranquility disturbed, their prosperity retarded, or their liberties imperilled by the people of any other other State, full and adequate redress can and ought to be provided for such grievances through the action of Congress and other proper departments of the National Government.

2. Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania entertain, and desire to cherish, the most fraternal sentiments for their brethren of other States, and are ready now, as they have ever been, to co-operate in all measures needful for their welfare, security and happiness

ments for their brethren of other States, and are ready now, as they have ever been, to co-operate in all measures needful for their welfare, security and happiness under the Constitution which makes us one people. That while they cannot surrender their love of liberty, inherited from the founders of their State, sealed with the blood of the Bevolution and witnessed in the history of their legislation, they nevertheless maintain now, as they have ever done, the right of the people of the slave holding States to the uninterrupted enjoyment of their own domestic institutions, and all their Constitutional rights in relation thereto.

3. Resolved, Unanimously, that we adopt the sentiment and language of President Andrew Jackson, expressed

3. Resolved, Unanimously, that we adopt the sentiment and language of President Andrew Jackson, expressed in his message to Congress on the sixteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, that the right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged, and that such authority is utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the general government is constituted and the objects which it was expressly formed to attain.

4. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States of America contains all the powers necessary to the maintenance of its anthority, and it is the solemn and most imperative duty of the government to adopt and carry into effect whatever measures may be necessary to that end; and the faith and the power of Pennsylvania are hereby pledged to the support of such measures, in any manner, and to any extent that may be required of her by the constituted authorities of the United States.

5. Resolved, That all plots, conspiracies and warlike the support of the power of the United States.

ted States.

5. Resolved, That all plots, conspiracies and warlike demonstrations against the United States in any section of the country, are treasonable in their character, and whatever power of the Government is necessary for their suppression, should be applied to that purpose without hesitation or delay.

6. Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested, to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, properly attested under the great seal of the Commonwealth, and like attested copies to the Governors of the several States of this Union, and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who are hereby requested to present the same Congress, who are hereby requested to present the same to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

There is much contained in these resolutions that is entirely unexceptional; but they are inadequate to the exegencies of the existing additional obstacles to an amicable adjustment. The Union cannot be preserved by threatening war and arming militia. It must be preserved by peaceful means or not at all. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania would proceed immediately, in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, to repeal the objectional sections of the act of 1847, and recommend some practical settlement of the Territorial controversy, securing to the South their constitutional rights therein, such proceedings would go far towards restoring confidence and tranquility to the nation. But the passage of resolutions like these, threatening coercion and civil war, must aggravate the difficulty and render a peaceful adjustment difficult, if not impossible.

## Proposed Adjustment.

The following is the plan of adjustment proposed by Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania. The object, as will be perceived, is to get the question of slavery out of Congress and the popular elections in the North. Even the admission of a State is provided for:

That amendments to the Constitution be submitted. That amendments to the Constitution be submitted, embracing the following propositions, to wit:

1. That the territory now owned by the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude.

2. That the territory south of said line, with the view to the formation of States, shall be divided into four Territories, of as near equal size as Congress may deem best, considering the formation of the country, and having due regard to the convenience of the inhabitants of the Territories now organized. That the territory north of said line shall in like manner be divided into eight Territories now organized.

Territories now organized. That the territory north of said line shall in like manner be divided into eight Territories.

3. That when the inhabitants of such Territories, or either of them, shall become sufficiently numerous, Congress shall provide governments for the same; and when the bona fide inhabitants in any Territory shall be equal to the then ratio of representation in Congress—the fact to be ascertained by a census taken under the direction of Congress—it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, by proclamation, to announce the admission of such State into the Union on terms of equality with the original States. with the original States.

with the original States.

4. That in all the Territories south of said line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, involuntary servitude as it now exists in the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, shall be recognized and protected by all the departments of the Territorial Governments; and in all the Territories the Territorial Governments; and man the territories north of said line, involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be prohibited.

5. That Congress shall be denied the power to abolish slavery in places now under its jurisdiction, situate sithin the limits of slaveholding States, as also within the District of Columbia, so long as slavery may exist in either of the States of Virginia or Maryland.

#### The President's Reply to the South Carolina Commissioners.

A special dispatch from Washington published in the Pennsylvanian, gives the following outline of the reply of the President to the South Carolina Commissioners:

7 The President approved the conduct of Major Ander son, on the ground that he had tangible evidence of the intention, on the part of the South Carolinians, to seize and occupy Fort Squyer. Subsequent discloques have satisfied these well informed; that such was the intention. Once in eccupancy of Sumter, Major Anderson would have been powerless and at the mercy of the Carolinians. Ne reinforcement of Fort Moultrie could have been made effectual for the recovery of Fort Sumor National laws, ... He also recommends, as ter. Major Auderson being in comment, took wmit-

proceeding to the stronghold they coveted under the cover of the night. Upon these considerations, the President also refused to interfere for the withdrawal of the United States forces, saying, "This I cannot do, and I will not do."

He also announced his firm determination to collect the revenues, and that the property now in the occupancy of the troops of South Carolina must be restored. The seizure of the U.S. Arsenal he deems a high-handed

#### THE EFFECT.

The Commissioners are hors du combat at the non-recognition of their title and office, being addressed as distinguished gentlemen only. They had threatened to lcave at once upon non-compliance with their requests, but to-day they are silent, and busily engaged in writing. During last night and this morning crowds of Southern gentlemen have visited their quarters. One of them asserted that the President had gone over to the Republicans and deserted his friends. A consolidated South and a consolidated North is now predicted. Efforts will be made at once in Congress to strengthen the President's hands. High praise is showered upon him from all sides. His policy is now developed. Being grossly abused by the ignorant, the malicious, and the depraved politicians of all parties for pursuing a peace policy, he departs from it now only because peace is no longer possible. Until that was demonstrated, he was unwilling to do an act which would directly or indirectly involve the nation in the calamities of war. Upon those who have provoked the employment of force must all the consequences fall. The rigorous counsels of Stanton, Black, Toucey and Holf, aided by the powerful representations of prominent gentlemen from your city, have greatly contributed to the strengthening of the President's purposes. Against these the whole force o Southern influence was directed in the hope of obtaining the adoption of an opposite policy.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y. Jan. 2. The Legislature organized vesterday, choosing Republican officers. Governor Morgan delivered his message at noon to-day. He recommends a brief session, to avoid special legislation; urging the placing of tolls on railroads during the season of navigation; advises the amendment of the capital punishment law to make it effective; recommends that measures be taken to establish a suitable quarantine station, and the selling of the Staten Island property; he refers to other State reforms, and devotes the last portion of his message to the secession difficulties, closing by saying that it is the duty of the National Executive to act with promptitude and firmness, and the National Legislature with moderation and conciliation, and the public press with that regard to the rights of all sections and interests which its vast influence demands. "Let New York set the example in this respect; let her oppose no barrier, but let her representatives in Congress give a ready support to any just and honorable settlement; let her stand in hostility to none, but extending the hand of fellowship to all, live up to the strict letter of the Consti tution, and cordially unite with the other members of the confederacy in proclaiming and enforcing a determination that the Constitution shall be honored, and the union of the States be preserved." He recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, and also advises the other States to do the same.

In the Senate Mr. Spinola (Dem.) introduced series of resolutions authorizing the Governor to tender to the President the services of the militia of the State, to be used as he may deem best for the preservation of the Union, and to enforce the Constitution and laws of the country; also instructing the Military Committee, if necessary, to report a bill to raise ten millions to properly arm the State.

Mr. Spinola said that he believed the time was approaching when old party divisions must be temporarily laid aside, and all good citizens to unite for the preservation of the Union, and put down Northern abolitionism and Southern

#### From Boston.

Boston, Jan. 2. John Seibert, of Charlestown, yesterday dangerously wounded his wife with an axe, and then committed suicide by shooting himself. The State Legislature was organized to-day and afterwards listened to the annual sermon by Professor Phelps. Gov. Banks will deliver his valedictory to-morrow.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan 2.
It is not true, as reported, that the House Committee of thirty-three have accepted the proposition of Senator Crittenden: but some of he members are yet hopeful that they may arrive at some general agreement to save the

Honor to Major Anderson. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2. At noon yesterday a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of Major Anderson, for the noble stand taken by him.

## From Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 2. The City Council has passed a resolution instructing the Representatives in the State Legislature to vote for the repeal of the Personal liberty law.

## MARRIED.

On the 25th of November, 1860, by Rev. Charles A. Hay, Mr. Christian Ebersole and Miss Priscilla Margaretta Drink, both of Elizabethown, Pa. On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. Jacob Theodors EMRICE and Miss MARY ANN REINHART, both of Millers town, Pa.
On the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. William H. Shees.
LEY and Miss Ann Elizabeth Young, both of Harrisburg.

## New Advertisements.

STATEMENT OF THE HARRISBURG BANK. JANUARY 1, 1861.

Assets: Loans and Discounts......\$705,052 69 Stock of the Commonwealth..... 50,505 00 72,175 17 Specie..... United States Loan..... Due by other Banks.. \$124,680 95

Notes of other Banks... 27,836 00 Stocks (at present market value)... 28,000 00 " .... 5,000 00 Bonds Real Estate..... 14,600 00 \$1,046,849 81

Liabilities: Circulation......\$481,000 00 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, jnn2-d2t David Harris, J. P.

SSIGNEES' NOTICE.—Notice is here-A by given that JOHN WALLOWER and JOHN WALLOWER, Ja., 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 Wallow, Jr., trading as JOHN WALMOWER & SON, or against either of them will present them to the undersigned, and those indebted

will make immediate payment to
A. O. HIESTER,
CHAS. F. MUENCH,
Besidence Harrisburg, Pa.
Harrisburg, January J, 1881.

jan2-d5td.wôt - C-C-C-S-T-144-BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES.

LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Together with a complete assertment, (wholesale and retail), embracing everything in the line, will be sold at coast, srithout resurge.

WM. DOCK, Ja., & CO.

IN ELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to furtile best assortment of Porte Mounties

CCOTCH WHISKY.—One Puncheon CCOTCH WHIRE I to the control of Pure Scotch whisky just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street.

DOARDING .-- Mrs. ECKERT, in Locust street, below Third, is prepared to accommodate a number of BOARDERS in the best manner, and at readons

TO RENT—From the 1st of April next, a THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING AND OF.
FICE in Second street, opposite the Governor's residence. Apply next door to Mr. A. BURNETT. janl-dlw CANDLES!!!

PARAFFIN CANDLES,

RAFFIN CANDLES,
SPERM CANDLES,
STEARINE CANDLES,
ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES,
CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES, CHEMICAL SPERM CANDILES,
STAR (SUPERIOR) CANDILES,
TALLOW CAP DLES.
A large invoice of the above in store, and for sale not unusually low rates, by
WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.,
janl Opposite the Court House,

NOTICE 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.

Harrisburg, December 28, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that Benj. L. Forster is fully authorized by me to receive all moneys due said firm, and settle all claims against it. JOSIAH ESPY

Harrisburg, December 28, 1860.—de29-d1w OHRISTMAS PRESENTS:

SUITABLE FOR LADIES!
DRESSING CASES,
PORTFOLIOS,
SATCHELS.

RETICULES,
COMPANIONS,
PORTMONNAIES,
PURSES,
FANCY FANS,
FINE COLOGNES,
CARD CASES,
SEWING BIRDS,
TABLETS,
PUFF BOXES,
PEARL AND EBONY DOMINOES in Rose Wood Cases.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN

ALKING CANES,
POCKET ENIVES,
CIGAR CASES,
SEGARS,
POCKET BOOKS,
FINE RAZOR SETS,
FINE LATHEB BRUSHES,
&c., &c., &c.,
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANOY STORE,
91 Market street.

LICKORY WOOD!!-A SUPERIOR LOT

HICKORI WOOD: — SOLUTION OF THE COLUMN OF TH MPTY BOTTLES!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale low by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CUHEFFER'S Bookstore is the place to buy Gold Pens—warranted LELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Patent Medic ines.

# IF you are in want of a Dentifrice go to KELLER'S, 91, Market st.

Medical. HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMROLDS HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS. HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S

A Positive and Specific Remedy.

A Positive and Specific Remedy.

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A Positive and Specific Remedy.
FOR DISEASES OF THE

A Positive and Specific Remedy.

FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases, of Sexual Organs,
And a

From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE.

Females, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for
Complaints incident to the sex. Use
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its

fectly pleasant in its

TASTE AND ODOR,

TASTE AND ODOR,
But immediate in its action, giving Health and Vigor to
the Frame, Bloom to the Pallid Cheek, and restoring the
patient to a perfect state of
HEALTH AND PURITY.
Helmboid's Extract Buchu is prepared according to
Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prepared according to
Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prescribed and used by
THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once.
Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.
D.pot 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia. BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

Trying to paim off their own or other articles of BUOHU on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUOHU, The Original and only Genuine. We desire to run on the MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!

Their's is worthless—is sold at much less rates and commissions, consequently paying a much better profit.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

Ask for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Take no other. Sold by JOHN WYETH, Druggist, corner of Market and econd streets, Harrisburg,
AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

#### Coal. PO THE PUBLICE

JOHN TILL'S COALYARD. SOUTH SECOND STREET,

BELOW PRATT'S ROLLING MILL, HARRISBURG, PA., Where he has constantly on hand

LYKENS VALLEY BROKEN, EGG, STOVE AND NUT COAL. ALSO.

WILKESBARRE STEAMBOAT, BROKEN, STOVE AND NUT COAL, ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

It will be delivered to consumers clean, and fall weight warranted. IIJ CONSUMERS GIVE ME A CALL FOR YOUR

WINTER SUPPLY. II Orders left at my house, in Walnut street, near Fifth; or at Brubaker's, North street; J. L. Speel's, Market Square; Wm. Bostick's, corner of Second and South streets, and John Lingle's, Second and Mulberry

theets, will receive prompt attention. TYKENS VALLEY NUT COAL-For Sale AT TWO DOLLARS THE TON.

ILT All Coal delivered by PATENT WEIGH CARTS.

ILT Coaldelivered from beth pards. 1110 0 mals