restrained from securing without blood the possession of this important fortress. After many and reiterated assurances given on your behalf which we cannot believe unauthorized, they determined to forbear, and in good faith sent on their Commissioners to negotiate with you. They meant you no harm-wished you no ill. They thought of you kindly, believed you true, and were willing, as far as was consistent with duty, to spare you unnecessary and hostile collision. Scarcely had these Commissioners left than Major Anderson waged war. No other words will describe his action. It was not a peaceful change from one fort to another; it was a hostile act in the highest sense, and only justified in the presence of a superior enemy, and in imminent peril. He abandoned his position, spiked his guns, burnt his gun-carriages, made preparations for the destruction of his post, and withdrew under cover of the night to a safer position. This was war. No man could have believed (without your assurance) that any officer could have taken such a step "not only without orders, but against orders."

What the State did was in simple self-defence; for this act, with all its attending circumstances, was as much war as firing a volley; and war being thus begun, until those commencing it explained their action and disavowed their intention, there was no room for delay; and even at this moment, while we are writing, it is more than probable, from the tenor of your letter, that reinforcements are burrying on to the conflict, so that when the first gun shall be fired there will have been, on your part, one continuous, consistent series of actions, commencing in a demonstration essentially warlike, sur ported by regular reinforcement, and terminating in defeat or victory .-And all this without the slightest provocation; for, among the many things which you have said, there is one thing you cannot say-you have waited anxiously for news from the seat of war, in hopes that delay would furnish some excuse for this precipitation. But this "tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act, on the part of the authorities of South Carolina," which is the only justification of Major Anderson, you are forced to admit, "has not yet been alleged." But you have decided; you have resolved to hold by force what you have obtained through our misplaced confidence; and by refusing to disavow the action of Major Anderson have converted his violation of orders into a legitimate act of your Executive authority. Be the issue what it may, of this we are assured, that if Fort Moultrie has been recorded in history as a memorial of Carolina gallantry, Fort Sumpter will live upon the succeeding page as an imperishable testi-mony of Carolina faith. By your course you have probably rendered

civil war inevitable. Be it so. If you choose to force this issue upon us, the State of South Carolina will accept it; and relying upon Him who is the God of Justice as well as the God of Hosts, will endeaver to perform the great duty which lies before her hopefully, bravely and

Our mission being one for negotiation and peace, and you note leaving us without hope of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumpter, or of the restoration of the statu quo existing at the time of our arrival, and intimating, as we think, your determination to reinforce the garrison in the harbor of Charleston, we respectfully inform you that we purpose returning to Charleston to-morrow afternoon. We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

R. W. BARNWELL, J. H. ADAMS. JAMES L. ORR, Commissioners.

To his Excellency the PRESIDENT United The following is the endorsement upon the

EXCUTIVE MANSION. 3½ o'clock, Wednesday.
This paper, just precented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it.

Ope Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the Patrior AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

suthor.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
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To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATEROT 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 PATRIOR

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.

It is stated that Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, declines to accept a seat in Lincoln's Catinet.

Resigued.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, on Tuesday tendered his resignation, on hearing that the steamer Star of the West had been dispatched from New York with U. S. troops to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort

Wz publish the full correspondence between the President of the United States and the South Carolina Commissioners, in which the President shows that he never made any agreement with parties acting for the seceding State to surrender the Government defences at Charleston. In reply to the demand that the troops should immediately be withdrawn from Charleston the President says: "This I cannot "do; this I will not do. Such an idea was "never thought of by me in any possible con-"tingency."

The answer of the Commissioners to the President's communication is of such a character that he declined to receive it.

The steamer Star of the West left New York on Saturday with a body of U.S. troops, provisions and munitions of war, supposed to be destined for the reinforcement of Major Anderson. The Journal of Commerce has the following:

Something in Ir.—One rumor, out of the multitude which have been busily circulated of late, with reference to Government movements from this port, has a real foundation in fact. It is true that the fine steamship far of the West, which ostenship cleared for Havana and New Orleans on Saturday, was chartered by the Government for important secret service, and is bound—somewhere, with somebody and something on board various shrewd conjectures are made in the street as to her destination and her passengers and freight, but these its unnecessary to repeat, as they are only guesses, and the facts will undoubtedly be reported by telegraph to day, on the arrival of the Star of the West at the port to which she is now speeding, or which, perhaps, she has by this time reached.

In this connection it may be stated, that a number of

has by this time reached.

In this connection it may be stated, that a number of gentlemen of this city, friends and admirers of Major Anderson, commenced a subscription several days ago to charter a steamer and freight it with provisions for that gallant officer and his men. They obtained plenty of aid on every side, but, towards the end of last week were officially informed that action on their part was unascessary, as the Government would send to the garrison at Fort Sumpter all the supplies they needed.

Fresh provisions would be very acceptable to the Major and his command about this time.

Senator Douglas's Speech-The Issue.

Senator Douglas, in a patriotic word for conciliation uttered in a strong speech, by simply stating things precisely as they are, has presented the momentous issue fairly before

Setting aside the State of South Carolina, en millions of the citizens of this Republic, as one man, believe themselves entitled to certain constitutional rights; and that these rights are practically denied. This is their position. There are differences of opinion among them, as yet, as to the mode of asserting these rights. whether within or out of the Federal Union. but no difference as to what these rights are. It is surplusage, now, to argue the question with the South, as to the nature of these rights. Their opinion is formed; their judgment is made up; and the question now is, shall these constitutional rights be acknowledged? Or shall they be refused with war as the result?

Let us re state this question plainly, just as all experience in like cases shows it to be; for let war come-let the twenty Northern millions and the ten Southern millions engage in battle, and still reason, the quiet voice of history, and negotiation, must settle the matter at last. The lacerated and agonized American heart, mourning for precious blood, will cry out in trumpet tones for peace. Most forcibly does Senator Douglas say:

Senator Douglas say:

"A war between eighteen States, on the one side, and fifteen seceding States on the other, is to me a revolting thing. For what surpose is the war to be waged? Certainly not for the purpose of preserving the Union. I have too much respect for gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, collectively and individually, to believe there is one among them who does not know what war is. You cannot expect to exterminate the millions of people, whose passions are excited with the belief that you mean to invade their homes and light the fiames of insurrection in their midst. You must expect to exterminate them, or subjugate them, or else, when you have got tired of war, to make a treaty with them. No matter whether the war lasts one year, or seven years, or thirty years, it must have an end at "ome time.

Sooner or later both parties will become tired and exhausted, and when rendered incapable of fighting any longer, they will make a treaty of peace, and that treaty will be one of separation. The history of this world does not furnish an example of a war of sections, or between States of the same nation, where the war ended in reconciliation. Such a war always ends in a treaty of peace, and a final, eternal separation. I don't understand, then, how a man can claim to be a friend of the Union, and yet be in favor of a war upon ten millions of people in the Union. You cannot cover it up much longer under the pretext of 1-ve for the Union. Now, the question must be met, and whatever concessions I am called upon to make, I choose to make voluntarily, before blood is shed, and not afterward. No man has more pride of country than I. It humbles my pride to see the authority of the government questioned, but we see the fact the same humiliating fact. But where there is a deep-seated discontent perrading ten millions of people, penetrating every man, woman and child, and involving everything dear to them, it is time for inquiring whether there is not some cause for the feeling—If there be just cause for it,

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

The following is given with something like official authority to be the probable construction of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet:

State—William H. Seward, of New York.
Treasury—Salmon P. Chase. of Ohio.
Attorney General—Edward Bates, of Missouri.
War—Simon Cameron, of Penns, Ivania.
Navy—Robert R. Scott, of Virginia
Interior—William A. Graham, of North Carolina.
Postmaster General—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.

The New York Tribune intimates that Mr. Seward has not yet positively accepted, and that an appointment may be tendered to Hon. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, instead of Hon. William A. Graham, of that State. There pointment, and whether, if selected, he will ave the Treasury or War Department. This composition of the Cabinet 1s viewed as a defeat of the Greeley or radical wing of the party. The New York Times argues that Mr. Seward can go farther than any other prominent Republican in the way of compromising difficulties with the South. It says:

The inference which will be finally drawn from this appointment by reflecting m-n, th refore, will be, in our judgment, favorable to a pacific adjustment of pending difficulties. Mr. Seward, at the Astor House proclaimed his confidence in such an issue. His accentance of this difficulties. Mr. Seward, at the Astor House proclaimed his confidence in such an issue. His acceptance of this post-hows his willingness to undertake the fulfillment of his prediction. On the other hand the Republic in party have no reason to apprehend at Mr. Seward's hands the surrender of any principle or of any position essential to the validity and full fuition of the victory they have achieved. Mr. Seward is not the man thus to throw away the futits of his whole public life and labor, nor is be likely to forget the lessons taught by the experience of his illustrious predecessors.

The Journal of Commerce thinks that Mr. Greeley has not only been defeated in the composition of the Cabinet, but also that there is a disposition upon the part of the Republican party in New York to disregard his extreme advice and to favor a plan of compromise and conciliation. The Journal says:

conciliation. The Journal says:

The Tribuncis against compromise, concession, justice or fair dealing on the question of slavery in the Territories, or slavery anywhere; and especially is opposed to the plan which he the joint super of the two leading party papers in this State, (the Atlas and Argus, and the Evening Journal,) or the admission of all remaining territory at once as States. What, then must have been the ast neithment of its editor on learning that Mr. kobinson, for whom he had made such a powerful effort, (to elect him Speaker of the Legislature.) had actually introduced into the Assembly resolutions endorsing that very proposition. This act, which will probably receive the approval of the Legislature and people of the States, fills up the cup of our neighbor's affliction and commends him to our sympathy. He has told as a thou and times that he on the cup of our neighbor's affiction and comments num to our sympathy. He has told us a thou-and times the the country was suffering for the great national sin of slavery; but we will not retoit by charging his multiplied colami-tes to the partisan and fierce agitation of the slavery question. Better is it to leave him to that self-examina-tion which is appropriate to the circumstances

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1861. Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Martz. The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the report of the Attorney General for 1860; also, the report of the State Librarian; also, the report of the committee on the claim of Thomas

Morley. Mr. CLYMER, chairman of a special committee, reported a resolution in favor of appropriating \$5,000 for refitting and repairing the Executive Mansion ; which, after some debate, was postponed for the present, and the whole subject referred to a joint committee of both

Mr. SMITH, (Judiciary,) reported a further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, as committed. Also, (Corporations,) a supplement to the

act incorporating the borough of Birmingham. Mr. PENNEY, (select,) reported Thursday, the 10th of January, at 111 o'clock, a. m., for the opening of the Gubernatorial election returns by the SPEAKER of the Senate, in the Hall of the House.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. SMITH, an act to remit the collateral

nheritance tax upon certain charitable be-Mr. CONNELL, an act in relation to saving funds and trust companies; also, a further

supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia. Mr. NICHOLSON, an act to incorporate the

Pennsylvania gas coal company.

Mr. CLYMEB, an act to ratify and confirm the title of certain real estate in Berks county. Mr. BENSON, an act to incorporate the Tideoute and Brokenstraw railroad company;

county.

Mr. PARKER, an act to incorporate the Philadelphia improvement, savings and loan company; also, an act to incorporate the American and India commercial company.

also, an act in relation to the road laws in Tioga

Mr. KETCHAM, a supplement in relation to foreign insurance, annuity and trust compa-nies; also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Wilkesbarre and Scranton railroad company.

Mr. GREGG, a supplement to the act relalive to the employment and support of the

Mr. LANDON, an act to incorporate the Towanda telegraph company.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS. Mr. SMITH offered a resolution to appoint a suitable person to take charge of the heating and ventilating apparatus of the Capitol, at a compensation not exceeding two dollars a day.

Mr. BENSON offered a resolution that 1000 opies of the State Librarian's report be pub ished for the use of the Senate, and 100 copies for the use of the Librarian. Adopted.

On motion Kennedy M'Kaw was appointed in Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. On motion of Mr. GREGG, Daniel Welsh. of

Centre county, was appointed an additional Transcribing Clerk. William Miller, James Lyndall and Samuel

Price were voted in as folders. Numerous amendments were offered, substiuting the names of other persons for these of-

ices, all of which were voted down. A message from the Governor was read, announcing the resignation of Eli Slifer, State

Mr. M'CLURE offered a joint resolution that both Houses meet in convention in the Hall of the House on Thursday, the 10th, at 1 o'clock, to elect a State Treasurer, in place of Eli Slifer, resigned. Adopted.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. PARKER Teller on behalf of the Senate. On motion of Mr. M'CLURE, the Senate

made several nominations. Mr. M'CLURE nominated Henry D. Moore. Mr. CRAWFORD nominated John Rowe. Mr. BLOOD nominated George W. Miller.

A small bill in relation to a writ of error in larion county was passed, when, On motion of Mr. IMBRIE, the Senate ad-

Mr. MOTT nominated J. O. James.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER, and prayer was offered by

Rev. Mr. Robinson. After the reading of the Journal, The SPEAKER laid before the House the

annual report of the State Librarian; also, a communication from the Attorney General, State Treasurer and Auditor General, setting forth that Thomas Morley has preferred scertain claim for damages against the Commonwealth for losses incurred on the North Branch canal. The three officers of the State just named are of opinion that the North Branch canal company is responsible to Morley for whatever damages he may have sustained, and that the State cannot be held responsible.

A communication from the Attorney General displayed the annual business of the department. It alluded to the tonnage tax still due from the Pennsylvania railroad company, and to the litigation which attended the case. St. George Tucker Campbell was employed as counsel in this matter, and the Attorney General

advises an appropriation to pay him. The report of the Western saving fund of Philadelphia was received, and ordered to be printed in the Record.

Mr. FRAZIER offered a resolution ordering the printing of 500 copies of the report of the State Librarian, 400 of which should be for the House and 100 for the Librarian.

Mr. MOORE called for the reading of the report. It was read, and set forth that \$4.86 remained in the hands of the Librarian. Geological reports of Pennsylvania, to the number of five, were sent to various European govern-

notificed the being taken, the SPEAKER aning was agreed to.

A resolution authorizing the committee on the contested election case of the member from Luzerne county to proceed to Scranton to take testimony, was offered and was agreed to. Mr. LEISENRING offered the following:

WHEREAS, Some 12,000 citizens of Pennsyl vania have petitioned the Legislature of this Commonwealth for the repeal of the ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth sections of the Penal Code: And whereas, The Executive of the Commonwealth has recommended the unconditional repeal of said ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth sections. "as their retention on our statute books 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 doties, and with the view of removing the subject of repreach:" And whereas, Mr. Palmer, Speaker of the Senate, in his address, suggests that if any just cause of complaint exists it should be promptly removed: And whereas, Mr. Davis, Speaker of the House of Representatives, says, in his address, that if there is any law upon the statute books of the State which can in any way be tortured into an excuse for treason, he would desire its immediate repeal: And whereas, A great diversity of opinion exists as to the constitutionality and effect of a portion of said ninety-fifth and nine. ty-sixth sections of the Penal Code referred to; therefore,

Resolved, That the Speaker and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (General) be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee, with instructions to request any two Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to furnish to this body an opinion, in writing, whether, in heir judgment, there is anything on our statute books relative to fugitives from service or labor that condicts in any particular, or can be construed so as to conflict, with the Constitution or laws of the United States, in the true spirit and meaning thereof.

On proceeding to the second reading of the resolution the yeas and nays were called by Mr. LEISENRING and Mr. BYRNE, and were

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrony, Ashcom, Ball, Barnsley, Bixler, Boyer, Bredhead, Butler, (Carban,) Byrne, Caldwell, Collins, Cope, Cowan, Devine, Dism nt, Donley, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Ellenberger, Gaskill, Gibbeney, Hack, Hill, Hillman, Irvin, Kine, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lichtenwallner, M'Donou, h., Manifold, Moore, Marrison, Myers, Osterhou, Preston, Raud II, Re ff, Rhrads, kidgway, Roller, Schrock, Sheppard, Smith, (Beik.) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stoneback, themas, Wildey and Wilson—10.

NAYS—Moasrs. Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Anderson, Austin. Ba tholomew, Bis I. Blanchard, Bliss, Bres-ler, Brewster, Burns, Butler, (Craw ord.) Clark, Craig, Donglass Elliott, Frazier, Goehring, Gordon, Graha a, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Hofius, Haho, Koch, Lowther, M'-Gonigal, Marchall, Mullin, O er, Patterson, Piete, Pughe, Robinson, Seltzer, Shafer, Stehman, Strang, Taylor, Teller, Tracey, Walker, White, Williams and Davis, Epcaker, Alexander, Carlon, Pieter, Carlon, Carlon,

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. SHEPPARD moved to amend the resolution so as to refer the matter to all of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State instead of "any two Judges of the SupremeCourt."

Mr. GORDON opposed this on the ground that the Legislature was itself supposed to be competent and able to assume the responsibility of any change of the laws.

Mr. ABBOTT took the same view. Mr. BYRNE held that it was the proper business of the Supreme Court of the State to interpret the laws, and that it was correct to re-

fer to them as the highest tribunal.

Mr. ELLIOTT denied that there were any statutes conflicting with United States laws. Mr. WILLIAMS thought that the resolutions reflected on the capacity of the Legislature to transact its own business. The matter should be left to the best lawyers, and they were not to be found in the Supreme Court-a tribunal whose laws were like an almanac, changing every year. Moreover it was not the province of these Judges to volunteer an extra-judicial opinion. It was their duty to determine specific cases when argued by competent counsel. He then reviewed the whole ground upon which the repeal was asked. He held that no amount

inexpedient and unwise to adopt any measures of repeal, as proposed.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the House proceeded, agreeably to order, to select a committee to try the contested election case of Mr. CALDWELL, of the First district of Phila-

delphia. The usual formalities having been gone through with, the following committee was an-

nounced: The committee consisted of Messrs. FRAZIER, ASHCOMB, SCHROCK, MOORE, TRACY, ABBOTT, HECK, DUNLAP and BLANCH-ARD.

Mr. ACKER, from the committee to fix a time for opening the election returns for Governor, appointed Thursday, at 111 a. m. REPEALING RESOLUTIONS.

The question recurring upon the resolutions of Mr. LEISENRING, (offered before the appointment of the contested election committee,) Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the resolu-

tions for t e present.

Mr. WILLIAMS favored the postponement. He did so more willingly because telegraphic news had just arrived that the flag of the United States had been fired upon by the South Carolinians. The time had now come for ac-

Further debate ensued between Messrs. LEI-

SENRING and WILSON. On the question of postponement for the present, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. LEISENRING and Mr. PATTERSON, and were as follows, viz :

Were as 10110WS, VIZ:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Armstrong, Austin, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Bisel, Bixler, Blair, Blanchard, Bliss, Bressler, Brewster, Butler. (Orawford) Clark, Cowan, Oraig, Douglass, Duncan, Elliott, Frazier, Goehring, Gordon, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hofius, Huhn, Koch, Lowther, M'Gonigal, Marshall, Moore, Mullin, Ober, Patterson, Pierce, Pughe, Reiley, Ridgwy, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Stehman, Toller, Thomas, Tracy, Walker, White, Wilson and Dayls. Scaker.—55.

man, Toller, Thomas, Tracy, Walker, White, Wilson and Davis, Speaker—65.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Boyer, Brodhead, Burns, Butler, (Carbon.) Byrne, Caldwell, Collins, Cope, Devins, Dismant, Duffield, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill. Happer, Heck, Hill, Kline, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lichtenwillner, M'Donough, Manifold, Morrison, Myers, Osterhout, Preston, Raudall, Reiff, Rhoads, Smith, (Berks.) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stoneback, Strang, Taylor, Wildey and Williams—33.

So the question was determined in the affirmative. Mr. PATTERSON offered a resolution cm-

bracing the following points, viz: 1. Recognizing the Constitution of the United States, and declaring all conflicting statutes to be void.

2. Denouncing nullification laws. 3. Declaring that citizens of free States have just cause of complaint against those of the slave States, on the ground of an invasion of their personal rights.

4. Recognizing the right of slave States to regulate their own institutions, and denying the right of Congress to interfere with slavery where it exists. 5. In opposition to any abridgement of the

rights of free speech or a free press. 6. In favor of the adjustment by Congress of the Territorial slavery question, by an amendment to the Constitution fixing a dividing line. 7. Declaring the loyalty of Pennsylvania to he Union.

8. Expressing fraternal regard for the people of the slave States. 9. Declaring that secession is revolution. The resolutions being joint, were laid over

for one day. The House concurred in Senate resolutions relative to the election of a State Treasurer, and received the letter of resignation of Mr. Slifer. Adjourned.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MOVEMENTS AT CHARLES-TON. The Columbia South Carolinian has a letter dated Charleston, January 3, from which we take the following:

During the whole of yesterday and this day the most intense excitement prevailed through-demand for the latest news, cut off by the nonsue of the daily papers. upon the action of the President and Congress as the most insulting that could be borne; they seemed to be ready to throw themselves at once upon Fort Sumpter, and die in the attempt to take it. Crowds had assembled in the pelting rain before the Courier and Mercury offices, despite the slosh in which they stood, and the drizzling, disagreeable sky above them. The news from Savannah was greeted with loud cheers; it was hailed as an emblem of the policy

of Georgia. Large bodies of workmen are on the islands near Charleston and in the harbor, throwing up ramparts; cannons are being transported every day. The various military companies are in active service, and those left behind are grumbling because no work has been given to

It is true that the buoys have been removed and the lights in the light-house extinguished. Pilots have declared to me that it is utterly impossible for any ship to enter the harbor in its present condition, even by the aid of a pilot, if the attempt is made at night; and that during the daytime the attempt would be attended with considerable danger. How, then, can any United States cutter attempt to enter the harbor-especially when, during the most difficult part of their passage, they will be flattered by the reception of a salute of fifteen guns from Morris' Island. I am informed—but how true it is, is another matter—that no ship can give the fort on Morris' Island its broadside; this is the result of the nature of the channel. In any attempt on the United States men-of-war by the fort on Morris' Island, no danger will be apprehended from Fort Sumpter, as it does

not command it. We are preparing earnestly for war. In every house that I visit I see sisters and younger brothers moulding bullets and slugs for the soldier of the families. From some families all the brothers are buckling on their armor and preparing for the fight. In many the support is taken away, or rather voluntarily offers his services to the State.

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENTS-THE REIN-FORCEMENTS FOR FORT SUMPTER. It was stated yesterday that the steamer Star

of the West had quietly sailed from New York with supplies and reinforcements for Major Anderson. The New York Times has the following additional particulars: Further investigation respecting the expedi-

tion for the relief of Major Anderson has elicited the fact that Colonel Thomas, the aidde-camp of Lieutenant General Scott, came from Washington and personally superintended the embarkation of the troops which were destined for the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter. They consisted of two hundred and fifty artillerists and marines, with ample supplies of provisions and arms, and were put on board the Star of the West in the lower bay on Saturday night, so as not to attract attention. It is stated that a movement had, last week,

obtained the sanction and support of several wealthy merchants of this city for sending relief to Major Anderson, and that a large amount of money and materials were contributed, and a steamer selected for the purpose, in charge of Lieutenant Bartlett. On Saturday the parties who were at the head of the movement were informed that the United States government had undertaken to send supplies and men to the post, and that consequently their services would not be required.

It is understood that South Carolina has agents in this city, and at other important points, who promptly notify the Governor of every movement of troops intended for reinforcing the military posts at the South.

We have good reason to know that it is now understood on Governor's Island that an order has been received in this city from the war department, in obedience to which all the available troops at this station will be mustered and critically inspected at Governor's Island on Thursday next. Lest any man should be of concession would have any effect on States absent at roll-call, the utmost strictness is exwhich were already estranged, and that it was eroised in making out the daily liberty lists;

and no soldier can leave the Island except by special permission. The order is supposed to have authorized the complete equipment and preparation for the road of all the troops in the garrison.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON—RU-MORS OF AN ATTACK ON THE STAR OF THE WEST NEAR CHARLESTON, AND THE CANNONA-DING OF THAT CITY BY MAJOR ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Rumors of an attack having been made on the steamer Star of the West, sent to reinforce Fort Sumpter, in the neighborhood of Charleston, and of the cannonading of that city by Major Anderson, are rife everywhere this evening, but the report cannot be traced to any reliable authority.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans is made subject to the call of the chairman. The resolutions of the border States committee will

then again be the subject for discussion. The report that orders have been issued from the British Government to the consuls at the ports of the seceding States to refuse certificates of clearances to English vessels is denied, and it is added that Mr. Bunch, the English consul at Charleston, recognizes the de facto government by granting such certificates to outgoing vessels of that nation.

As to whether the Congressmen from the seceding States will remain here after the declaratory acts are passed will depend on the action of their several conventions.

Agents are here from the Southern States and continue to arrive for the purchase of arms, but the government has, for the present, refused to sell any to the States or private parties. An agent from Mississippi starts for the North to-morrow, although it is said that the supplies there are not abundant.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTOT—RE-SIGNATION OF SECRETARY THOMPSON, OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—HE RESI: NS BE-CAUSE REINFORGEMENTS HAVE BEEN SENT

TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

Washington, Jan. 8. Secretary Thompson, of the Interior Depart nent, to-day resigned to the President his commission as Secretary of the Interior Department, on the ground that after the order to reinforce Major Anderson was countermanded on the 31st of December, there was a distinct understanding that no troops should be ordered South without the subject being considered and decided on in the Cabinet. At the Cabinet meeting on the 2d of January the matter was again debated but not determined on. Notwithstanding these facts, the Secretary of War, without the knowledge of Scoretary Thompson, sent 250 troops on the steamer Star of the West, to re-inforce Major Anderson at Fort Sumpter. Not learning of this till this morning, he forth-

with resigned. POSITION OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. S. F. Halle, commissioner from Alabama, has recently visited Kentucky to enlist her Governor in measures of resistance to the approaching ascendancy of republicanism. In reply to Mr. Haile's letter, the Governor asseats to all the views expressed in it, but says that Kentucky is opposed to separate action, and prefers a convention of all the slave States to be held—say at Washington—as early as the 5th of February. He thinks that an immediate agreement could be had upon guarantees to be demanded of the Federal Government, and that if these should be refused, the South would be a unit for separation.

FLORIDA CONVENTION.
TALLAHASSE, Fla., January 7th.—The commissioners appointed by the States of Alabama and South Carolina were introduced to the convention of this State to-day, who both delivered addresses. The latter also presented certain documents from his State.

the special order for the day, was taken up, as follows: WHEREAS, All hope of preserving the Union upon terms consistent with the safety and onor of the slaveholding States have finally dissipated by recent indications of the strength of the anti-slavery sentiment of the

Judge McIntosh's preamble and resolution,

free States; therefore be it

*Resource; by the state it is undoubtedly right for the several States of the Union to withdraw from said Union at such times and for such causes as in the opinion of the people of each State, acting in their sovereign capacity, may be just and proper.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this conven-

tion the existing causes are such as to compel the State of Florida to proceed to the exercise of that right.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted -ayes 62, navs 5. The convention continued in secret session most of the afternoon.

It is reported that the forts and other federal

property in the State have been taken posses-

sion of by the Governor.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Jan. 9. House.-Mr. Stratton (N. J.) asked leave to present the memorial of the citizens of Princeton, New Jersey, on the subject of National affairs, containing practical suggestions. Mr. Burnett (Ky.) objected. The Speaker laid before the House a message

from the President. The President says at the opening of the session he called attention to the dangers of the Union, and recommended such measures of relief as he believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country and saving it from the perils in which it had been needlessly and unfortunately placed. His convictions then expressed remain unchanged. He regrets to say that matters instead of peing better, are still worse, and hope is di-

minished. Alluding to the condition of South Carolina, he says he has no other alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property as far as practicable. He appeals to Congress to say, in their might that "the Union must and shall be preserved," by all Constitutional means. He recommends Congress to devote themselves to prompt action with a view to peace. He, the President, had

warned his country of the danger. He felt that

the duty devolving upon him had been faith-

fully though imperfectly performed, and he was himself conscious that he had meant well for his country. A division of the Territory in the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, is suggested, as calculated to produce an adjustment. It was an imputation on the members to say they will hesitate for a moment. The danger is upon us. In several of the States the Forts and Arsenals of the United States have been seized by aggressive acts. Congress should endeavor to give the difficulties a peaceful solution. He states the reasons why he refrained from sending troops to Charleston harbor, believing this

SENATE.-A message was received from the President of the United States.

would have furnished a pretext, if not a provo-

cation, on the part of South Carolina.

Mr. Slidell presented a resolution of inquiry, that the President inform the Senate whether John B. Floyd at present fills the post of Secretary of War, and if not who fills the office, and if the appointment as acting or Secretary had been made and when, and by what authority it was made, and why the fact of such appointment has not been communicated to the Senate? Laid over.

> Tobacco Manufactory Burned. Buffalo, January 9.

James Adams & Co's., tobacco manufactory, on Washington street was burned this morning. Loss on the stock \$36,000. Insurance \$18,000. Loss on the building \$12,000. Insurance \$8,000.

Maine United States Senator. Ex-Governor Morrill was to-day elected From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. There seems to be a mistake or misapprehen. sion somewhere. It is denied by gentlemen very intimately related to the Administration, that the recruits to Fort Sumpter were ordered without the previous sanction of the President: and further, that the subject was discussed in the Cabinet, and acting Secretary of War Holt as well as some of the other members of the Cabinet, clearly understood that it was the wish of the President that the recruits should

at once be sent. The War Department is in possession of information that the Governor of South Carolina has forbidden the United States sub-Treasurer at Charleston, from paying the drafts of the Paymaster in favor of Major Anderson and his command, and the sub-Treasurer has refused accordingly. Half a million in specie is daily expected from New York by the Treasury De. partment.

Commander Maury says the long passage of the Levant does not, in his judgment, justify the supposition of her loss, and gives the reason for his belief in her safety.

Fort M'Henry.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9. A company of Marines, number forty mus. kets, under Lieutenant Howel, came in a special train from Washington this morning, and took possession of Fort M'Henry, raising the stars

New Advertisements.

A SIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is country by voluntary assignment, has assigned and transferred to the undersigned all his property, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons, therefore, having claims against the said William Moyer will present them to the undersigned, and those indobted will make immediate payment to

ROBERT L. MUENCH, Assignee.

Residence Harrisburg, Pa.

Residence Harrisburg, Pa. Harrisburg, January 9, 1861.

R A N

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT TO BE GIVEN IN ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH

FRONT STREET, ON TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1861, AT 7% O'CLOCK. TICKETS 25 CENTS

PROGRAMME .- PARTI.

PARTII.
QUATUOR, FROM "SEMIRAMIDE"—(Instrumental.) ANGELS EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR—Sopraso Solo.

By HANDEL,

QUO CONCENTRANTE—For Violin and Plane.

INAUGURATION BALL. TO BE GIVEN AT BRANT'S HALL ON THE EVE OF THE INAUGURATION.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1861, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HOPE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 2 TICKETS \$1.00. All Tickets must be pre-paid. For sale at the principal Hotels and by any member of the Company. jan9-dtd

TACKSON & CO.'8

- a H O E S T O R E MAKKET STREET HARRISBURG, PA., Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices. Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Bhoes in great

variety; and in fact everything connected with the CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country. The long practical experience of the undersigned, and

their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that the will do them justice, and furnish them an article that will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and dura-JACKSON & OO. [jan9]

DUCKWHEAT MEAL!—EXTRA OF SALE GRAND INAUGURATION MILITARY AND CITIZENS'

DRESS BALL! AT BRANT'S HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1861. 1 The services of Kieffer's Lancaster String Band nd the Harrisburg State Capital Band have been secured

for the occasion. TICKETS \$2.00. To be had at the principal Hotels,

WHITE HALL RESTAURANT! GEORGE SHULTHEIS Respectfully informs the public that he has taken the well known RESTAURANT under the White Hall, where he is prepared at all times to serve up OYSTEKS in every style, and Reading and Philadelphia ALE. Having long been in the employ of Mr. W. Breitinger, he guarantees to serve up Oysters in the same manner as while employed at that establishment. jan4-dlw

T COST!!!

BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, AND Together with a complete sortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, without reserve.

janl

WM DOOR LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTIONS

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

ANDLES!! PARAFFIN CANDLES, SPERM CANDLES,

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

WM. DOCK, Ja., & CO., Opposite the Court House CHOICE SAUCES!

WORCESTERSHIRE,
LUCKNOW CHUTNY,
CONTINENTAL.

80YER'S SULTANA,
ATHEN ÆUM,
LONDON CLUB,
SIR ROBERT PERL,
INDIA SOY,
READING SAUCE,
ENGLISH PEPPER SAUCE.

For sale by
my10 WORCESTERSHIRE.

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE

CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS. WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES OF MYBET DESCRIPTION.

H. B. & G. W. BENNERS, 27 South Front steret, Philadelphia

Ex-Governor Morrill was to-day elected United States Senator in place of Mr. Hamlin.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Pasent Medic ince.

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