RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Four lines or less constitute *half a square*. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Halfsq., one day	$0.25	One sq., one day	$0.50
" one week	1.00	" one week	1.25
" one month	2.00	" one month	3.00
" three months	3.00	" three months	5.00
" six months	4.00	" six months	8.00
" one year	5.00	" one year	10.00

☞ Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year liberal terms will be offered.

☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

Books, Stationery, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Market Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the following—

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's

SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, Town's, Byerly's, Comby's.

ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Bullion's, Smith's, Wood bridge's, Monteith's, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells'.

HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wilson's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and Clark's.

ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, Pike's, Rose's, Colburn's, Smith and Duke's, Davie's.

ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.

DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker, Worcester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Webster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto, Academic.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the whole a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the store procured at one days notice.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at Wholesale rates.

ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanac for sale at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.

☞ Wholesale and Retail. myl

JUST RECEIVED

AT

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

ADAMANTINE SLATES

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,

Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

NO. 18 MARKET STREET. mar2

BOOK AUCTION.

BEN F. FRENCH

Will supply his old friends and customers with the following Books at Auction prices:

Pacific Railroad, 10 vols., complete, 4 illustrations $24.

Japan Expedition, 3 vols., complete, illustrated and illuminated, $12.

Emery's Expedition, 2 vols., complete, illustrated illuminated, $10.

Congressional Globe, $1.50 per volume.

Waverly Novels, complete, 12 vols., cloth, $10.

" " " 27 vols., half calf, $34; &c., &c., &c.

All of the above Books I will deliver in Harrisburg free of charge. BEN F. FRENCH,

278 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

feb6-dtf

NEW BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED

"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.

"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.

For sale at SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE,

ap9 No. 18 Marke at.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL

WINDOW CURTAINS,

PAPER BLINDS,

TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER,

At [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter ($1.25.)

As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality. E. M. POLLOCK & SON,

ap3 Below Jones' House, Market Square.

LETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manufactories, at

mar30 SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!—A general assortment of LAW BOOKS, all the State Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of the old English Reports, *scarce and rare*, together with a large assortment of second-hand Law Books, at very low prices, *at the one price Bookstore of*

E. M. POLLOCK & SON,

my8 Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON!

SILK FANS! LINEN FANS!! PAPER FANS!!!

ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF

SPLICED FISHING RODS!

Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of

FISHING TACKLE!

A GREAT VARIETY OF

WALKING CANES!

Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest!

Silver Head Canes! Loaded Canes! Sword Canes! Hickory Canes! Fancy Canes!

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

NO. 91 MARKET STREET,

South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

B. J. HARRIS,

WORKER IN TIN,

SHEET IRON, AND

METALLIC ROOFING,

Second Street, below Chestnut,

HARRISBURG, PA.

Is prepared to fill orders for any article in his branch of business; and if not on hand, he will make to order on short notice.

METALLIC ROOFING, of Tin or Galvanized Iron, constantly on hand.

Also, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Spouting, &c.

He hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit and receive a generous share of public patronage.

☞ Every promise strictly fulfilled.

B. J. HARRIS,

jan7-dly] Second Street, below Chestnut.

FISH!! FISH!!!

MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.)

SALMON, (very superior.)

SHAD, (Mess and very fine.)

HERRING, (extra large.)

COD FISH.

SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.)

SCOTCH HERRING.

SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.

Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls Herring in whole and half bbls.

The entire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.

sep14 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FAMILY BIBLES, from 1$ to $10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at

mch31 SCHEFFER'S Cheap Book Store.

CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT just received by

oct10 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL go to

KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook—by WARING—wholesale and retail at

mch31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by

sep18 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to find the best assortment of Forte Monnaies.

Patriot Union.

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1861. NO. 111.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,

BY O. BARRETT & CO.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for SIX CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY will be published as heretofore, semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year, *for two dollars* in advance, or *three dollars* at the expiration of the year.

Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is solicited.

Coal.

TO THE PUBLIC!

JOHN TILL'S

COAL YARD,

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 full weight warranted.

☞ CONSUMERS GIVE ME A CALL FOR YOUR WINTER SUPPLY.

☞ 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 streets, will receive prompt attention.

jy13-d6m JOHN TILL.

COAL! COAL!!

ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVERS

COAL BY THE

PATENT WEIGH CARTS!

NOW IS THE TIME

For every family to get in their supply of Coal for the winter—weighed at their door by the *Patent Weigh Carts*. *The accuracy of these Carts no one disputes*, and they never get out of order, as is frequently the case of the Platform Scales; besides, the consumer has the satisfaction of proving the weight of his Coal at his own house.

I have a large supply of Coal on hand, consisting of

S. M. CO.'S LYKENS VALLEY COAL all sizes,

LYKENS VALLEY do " "

WILKESBARRE do. " "

BITUMINOUS BROAD TOP do.

All Coal of the best quality mined, and delivered free from all impurities, at the lowest rates, by the boat or car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.

JAMES M. WHEELER.

Harrisburg, September 24, 1860.—sep25

UP TOWN!

PATENT WEIGH CARTS.

For the convenience of my numerous up town customers, I have established, in connection with my old yard, a Branch Coal Yard opposite North street, in a line with the Pennsylvania canal, having the office formerly occupied by Mr. R. Harris, where consumers of Coal in that vicinity and Verbeketown can receive their Coal by the

PATENT WEIGH CARTS

WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE FOR HAULING,

And in any quantity they may desire, as low as can be purchased *anywhere*.

FIVE THOUSAND TONS COAL ON HAND,

Of LYKENS VALLEY and WILKESBARRE, all sizes.

☞ *Willing to maintain fair prices, but unwilling to be undersold by any parties.*

☞ All Coal forked up and delivered clean and free from all impurities, and the *best* article mined.

Orders received at either Yard will be promptly filled, and Coal sold by Boat, Car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.

JAMES M. WHEELER.

Harrisburg, October 13, 1860.—oct15

LYKENS VALLEY NUT COAL—

For Sale AT TWO DOLLARS PER TON.

☞ *All Coal delivered by PATENT WEIGH CARTS*

JAMES M. WHEELER

☞ Coal delivered from both yards. no17

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,

Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,

Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,

Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,

Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,

Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,

Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,

FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.

A Positive and Specific Remedy.

FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,

ARISING From

Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.

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

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.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu 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.

Depot 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

Trying to palm off their own or other articles of BUCHU on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The Original and only Genuine.

We desire to run on the

MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!

Their's is worthless—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 Second streets, Harrisburg,

AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

no14 d&w3m.

EXTRACTS! EXTRACTS!!

WOODSWORTH & BUNNEL'S

SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS

OF

BITTER ALMOND,

NECTARINE,

PINE APPLE,

STRAWBERRY,

ROSE,

LEMON AND

VANILLA,

Just received and for sale by

1029 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the opening of your present session I called your attention to the dangers which threatened the existence of the Union. I expressed my opinion freely concerning the original causes of these dangers, and recommended such measures as I believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country and saving it from the peril in which it had been needlessly and most unfortunately involved. Those opinions and recommendations I do not propose now to repeat. My own convictions upon the whole subject remain unchanged. The fact that a great calamity was impending over the nation was even at that time acknowledged by every intelligent citizen. It had already made itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The necessary consequences of the alarm thus produced were most deplorable. The imports fell off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war, in the history of our foreign commerce. The treasury was unexpectedly left without the means which it had reasonably counted upon to meet its public engagements, trade was paralyzed, manufactures were stopped, the best public securities suddenly sunk in the market, every species of property depreciated more or less, and thousands of poor men, who depended on their daily labor for their daily bread, were turned out of employment. I deeply regret that I am not able to give you any information upon the state of the Union which is more satisfactory than what I was then obliged to communicate. On the contrary, matters are still worse at the present time than they were. When Congress met a strong hope pervaded the whole public mind that some amicable adjustment of the subject would be speedily made by the representatives of the States and of the people, which might restore peace between the conflicting sections of the country.

That hope has been diminished by every hour of delay, and as the prospect of a bloodless settlement fades away, the public distress becomes more and more aggravated. As an evidence of this, it is only necessary to say that the Treasury notes authorized by the act of the 17th of December last, were advertised, according to law, and that no responsible bidder offered to take any considerable sum at par, at a lower rate of interest than 12 per cent. From these facts it appears that in a government organized like ours, domestic strife, or even a well-grounded fear of civil hostilities, is more destructive to our public and private interests than the most formidable foreign war.

In my annual message I expressed the conviction which I have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no State has the right, by its own act, to secede from the Union or throw off its Federal obligations at pleasure. I also declared my opinion at the time, that even if that right existed, and should be exercised by any State of the Confederacy, the Executive Department of this Government had no authority under the Constitution to recognize its validity by acknowledging the independence of such State. This left me no alternative, as the Chief Executive officer, under the Constitution of the United States, but to collect the public revenue and protect the public property, as far as this might be practicable under the existing laws. This is still my purpose. My province is to execute, not to make, the laws. It belongs to Congress exclusively to repeal, modify, or enlarge their provisions to meet exigencies as they occur. I possess no dispensing power. I certainly had no right to make an aggressive war upon any State, and I am perfectly satisfied that the Constitution has wisely withheld that power even from Congress.

But the right and the duty to use the military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable. But the dangerous and hostile attitude of States towards each other has already far transcended and cast into the shade the ordinary Executive duties already provided for by law, and has assumed such vast and alarming proportions as to place the subject entirely above and beyond the Executive control. The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great revolution. In all its various bearings, therefore, I commend the question to Congress, as the only human tribunal under Providence possessing the power to meet the existing emergency. To them exclusively belongs the power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military force in all cases contemplated by the Constitution, and they alone possess the power to remove the grievances which might lead to war, and to secure peace and union to this distracted country. On them, and on them alone, rests the responsibility.

The Union is a sacred trust left by our revolutionary fathers to their descendants, and never did any other people inherit so rich a legacy. It has rendered us prosperous in peace and triumphant in war. The national flag has floated with glory over every sea. Under its shadow American citizens have found protection and respect in all lands beneath the sun. If we descend to considerations of purely material interest, when, in the history of all time, has a confederacy been bound together with such strong ties of mutual interest?—Each portion of it is dependent on all, and all upon each portion, for prosperity and domestic security. A free trade throughout the whole supplies the wants of one portion from the productions of another, and scatters wealth everywhere. The great planting and farming States require, and commercial navigating States send their productions to domestic and foreign markets, and furnish a naval power to render their transportation secure against all hostile attacks. Should the Union perish in the midst of the present excitement, we have already had a sad foretaste of the universal suffering which would result from its destruction. The calamity would be severe in every portion of the Union, and would be quite as great, to say the least, in the Southern as in the Northern States.

The greatest aggravation of the evil, and that which would place us in a most unfavorable light, both before the world and posterity, is, as I am firmly convinced, that the secession movement has been chiefly based upon a misapprehension at the South of the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States. Let the question be transferred from political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people themselves would speedily redress the serious grievances which the South have suffered. But, in Heaven's name, let the trial be made before we plunge into an armed conflict upon the mere assumption that there is no other alternative.

Time is a great conservative power. Let us pause at this momentous moment, and afford the people of both the North and South an opportunity for reflection. Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this truth before her percipitated action. I therefore appeal, through you, to the people of the country, to declare in their might that "THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED" by all constitutional means.

I most earnestly recommend that you devote yourselves exclusively to the question how this can be accomplished in peace. All other questions, when compared with this, sink into insignificance. The present is no time for palliation. Action, prompt action, is required.—A delay in Congress to prescribe and recommend a distinct and practical proposition for conciliation, may drive us to a point from which it will be almost impossible to recede. A common ground on which conciliation and harmony may be produced is surely not unattainable.

The proposition to compromise by letting the North have exclusive control of the territory above a certain line, and giving Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation. In itself, indeed, it may not be entirely satisfactory; but when the alternative is between a reasonable concession on both sides, and the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation on the patriotism of Congress to assert that its members will hesitate for a moment.

Even now the danger is upon us. In several States which have not seceded, the forts, arsenals and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles. This public property has long been left without garrisons and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in all the States of the Union. Besides, our small army has scarcely been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Indian incursions.—The seizure of this property, from all appearances, has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance to any attempt to coerce a State or States to remain in the Union.

At the beginning of these unhappy troubles, I determined that no act of mine should increase the excitement in either section of the country. If the political conflict were to end in civil war, it was my determined purpose not to commence it, nor even to furnish an excuse for it by any act of this Government. My opinion remains unchanged, that justice as well as sound policy requires us still to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and South. Entertaining this conviction, I refrained even from sending reinforcements to Major Anderson, who commanded the forts in Charleston harbor, until an absolute necessity for doing so should make itself apparent, least it might unjustly be regarded as a menace of military coercion, and thus furnish, if not a provocation, at least a pretext for an outbreak on the part of South Carolina. No necessity for these reinforcements seemed to exist.

I was assured by distinguished and upright gentlemen from South Carolina that no attack on Major Anderson was intended, but that, on the contrary, it was the desire of the State authorities, as much as it was my own, to avoid the fatal consequences which must follow a military collision. And here I deem it proper to submit for your information copies of a communication dated the 28th of December, 1860, addressed to me by R. W. Barnwell, J. H. Adams and James L. Orr, Commissioners from South Carolina, with accompanying documents, and copies of my answer thereto, dated the 31st of December.

In further explanation of Major Anderson's removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, it is proper to state that after my answer to the South Carolina Commissioners, the War Department received a letter from that gallant officer, dated on the 27th of December, 1860, (the day after this movement,) from which the following is an extract:

"I will add, as my opinion, that many things convinced me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to a hostile act.—[Evidently referring to the orders dated December 11th, of the late Secretary of War.]—Under this impression I could not hesitate that it was my solemn duty to move my command from a fort which we could not possibly have held longer than forty-eight or sixty hours, to this one, where my power of resistance is increased in a very great degree."

It will be recollected that the concluding part of those orders were in the following terms: "The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts; but an attack on, or an attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar defensive steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act."

It is said that serious apprehensions are to some extent entertained that the peace of this District may be disturbed before March next. In any event it will be my duty to prevent it, and this duty shall be performed.

In conclusion, it may be permitted to me to remark, that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us.—This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though imperfectly performed, and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my country. (Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

From the Albany Argus.

We spoke of the encouragement offered by the official recommendations of the incoming and outgoing Governors of Pennsylvania, and by other evidences of a growing conciliatory spirit. These signs, however, are not general enough to afford a well grounded hope that loyalty to the Constitution at the South is to be restored by the example of returning fidelity to it, at the North.

The retreating Governor of Michigan sends a Parthian arrow back, poisoned with sectional hate. His successor in the same State upholds the unconstitutional Liberty bills in the face of judicial condemnation, and we may add, public reprobation and civil war.

Worse still, the newly installed Governor of Massachusetts, a lawyer of low type and a brutal fanatic, proposes to maintain the condemned statutes of that State, and to force upon the South by arms, an allegiance to the Constitution thus violated.

How do threats of "coercion" sound from the lips of a demagogue who proclaimed that "John Brown was right."—John Brown who, going into Virginia, murdered the mayor of one of its cities, robbed the family of Washington, and imprisoned its members and others, and emancipated one slave, by liberating his soul from his body because he refused to join the predatory and murderous gang—and who, after sacrificing the lives of his followers, expiated his crimes with his own. When his instigators and upholders talk of "coercion," while persisting in treason, they only prove that the gallows on which he suffered was erected too far from their homes to be a sufficient lesson! These miserable threats are made in the face of the fact that even such moderate men as the Governor of Missouri, (a Douglas man, elected against the Secessionists,) says that unless the guarantees of the Constitution are enforced for the North, his State will go off with the united South!

Virginia is preparing for a like result, and as our telegrams of to-day show, the crisis is precipitating itself with a terrible gravitation. Meantime, the Black Republicans, hoping to arouse a war spirit in the North cry "No compromise," and proposes to adjourn Congress *sine die*.

They would adjourn the Union *sine die*, for the day would never dawn upon it again.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE—A NEW FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the several propositions adopted by the committee of thirty-three, appointed by the House of Representatives to consider and report some plan of adjusting the present sectional difficulties.—The resolutions of Mr. Davis, of Md.; Mr. Adams, of Mass.; Mr. Bristow, of Kentucky, and Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, included in the propositions adopted, have heretofore been published, and are, we presume, familiar to our readers. On the 7th instant the committee adopted the following fugitive slave bill, to be submitted to the consideration of Congress:

Be it enacted, &c., That every person arrested under the laws of Congress for the delivery up of fugitives from labor shall be produced before a court, judge, or commissioner, mentioned in the law approved the eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, for the State or Territory wherein the arrest may be made; and upon such production of the person, together with the proofs mentioned in the sixth or the tenth section of said act, such court, judge, or commissioner shall proceed to hear and consider the case publicly; and if such court, judge, or commissioner is of opinion that the person arrested owes labor or service to the claimant according to the laws of any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and escape therefrom, the court, judge, or commissioner shall make out and deliver to the claimant, or his agent, a certificate stating those facts; and if the said fugitive shall, upon the decision of the court, judge, or commissioner being made known to him, aver that he is free and does not owe service or labor according to the law of the State or Territory to which he is to be returned, such averment shall be entered on the certificate, and the fugitive shall be delivered by the court, judge, or commissioner to the marshal, to be by him taken and delivered to the marshal of the United States for the State or district from which the fugitive is ascertained to have fled, who shall produce said fugitive before one of the judges of the circuit court of the United States for the last-mentioned State or district, whose duty it shall be, if said alleged fugitive shall persist in his averment, forthwith, or at the next term of the circuit court, to cause a jury to be empanneled and sworn to try the issue whether such fugitive owe labor or service to the person by or on behalf of whom he is claimed, and a true verdict to give accordingly; and a true verdict on which trial the fugitive shall be entitled to the aid of counsel and to process for procuring evidence at the cost of the United States; and upon such finding the judge shall render judgment and cause said fugitive to be delivered to the claimant, or returned to the place where he was arrested, at the expense of the United States, according to the finding of the jury; and if the judge or court be not satisfied with the verdict, he may cause another jury to be empanneled forthwith in like manner, whose verdict shall be final. And it shall be the duty of said marshal so delivering said alleged fugitive to take from the marshal of the State from which said fugitive is alleged to have escaped a certificate, acknowledging that said alleged fugitive had been delivered to him, giving a minute description of said alleged fugitive, which certificate shall be authenticated by the United States district judge, or a commissioner of a United States court for said State from which said fugitive was alleged to have escaped, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the State or district in which said alleged fugitive was seized, within sixty days from the date of the arrest of said fugitive; and should said marshal fail to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment for six months, and until his said fine is paid.

Sec. 2, *And be it further enacted*, That no citizen of any State shall be compelled to aid the marshal or owner of any fugitive in the capture or detention of such fugitive, unless where force is employed or reasonably apprehended to prevent such capture or detention too powerful to be resisted by the marshal or owner; and the fees of the commissioners appointed under the act of eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall be ten dollars for every case of a fugitive from labor heard and determined by such commissioner.

On the 8th inst. the committee held another meeting, when certain resolutions presented by Mr. Dunn, on the 27th ultimo, were called up for consideration, and after various amendments had been proposed, the original resolutions and amendments were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Dunn, Davis and Nelson, who it is understood, have agreed to report the following:

1. *Resolved*, That the faithful observance, on the part of all the States, of all their constitutional obligations to each other and to the Federal government is essential to the peace of the country.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Federal government to enforce the federal laws, protect the federal property and preserve the Union of the States.

3. *Resolved*, That each State be requested to revise its statutes, and, if necessary, so to amend the same as to secure, without legislation by Congress, to citizens of other States traveling therein the same protection as citizens of such State enjoy; and also to protect the citizens of other States traveling or sojourning therein against popular violence or legal summary punishment, without trial in due form of law, for imputed crimes.

4. *Resolved*, That each State be also respectfully requested to enact such laws as will prevent and punish any attempt whatever in such State to organize or set on foot the lawless invasion of any other State or Territory.

5. *Resolved*, That the President be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they be communicated to their respective Legislatures.

A MAGNANIMOUS GAMBLER.—The Grand Duke of Baden—the keeper of one of the largest gambling establishments in Europe, in the Grand Duchy of that name—has, by ordinance of December 4, pardoned all the persons who were condemned for high treason and rebellion, in 1848 and 1849, and authorizes such of them as are in foreign countries to return home.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, by the SPEAKER. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Martz.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which was ordered to be printed in the *Legislative Record*.

The Committee on Corporations reported a number of bills, as committed—among them the act to incorporate the Penn gas coal company, the Continental brush company, the American engravers' company, (with amendments,) an act in relation to saving funds, &c.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the bill appropriating $5,000 to furnishing and repairing the Executive Mansion was taken up.

Mr. PENNEY moved to amend by making the sum $2,500, and dispense with the repairs.

Mr. HIESTAND offered an amendment to the amendment, that $500 additional be added for repairs.

The amendment of Mr. HIESTAND was lost.

The amendment of Mr. PENNEY was lost—yeas 13, nays 17.

The motion recurring on the original resolution, a committee from the House invited the Senators to a joint meeting, to open the returns of the late election for Governor.

On the return of the Senators, the resolution appropriating $5,000 to re-furnish and repair the Executive Mansion, was again taken up and passed—yeas 20, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Clymer, Connell, Crawford, Finney, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Imbrie, Landon, M'Clure, Mott, Nichols, Parker, Schindel, Smith, Welsh, Wharton and Palmer, *Speaker*—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bound, Fuller, Irish, Lawrence, Meredith, Penney, Robinson, Serrell, Thompson and Yardley—10.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. KETCHAM, an act relating to the Delaware and Hudson canal company.

Mr. SCHINDEL, a supplement to the act incorporating the Allentown railroad company.

Mr. NICHOLS, an act in relation to the police of Philadelphia.

Mr. PARKER, an act to incorporate the Lombard and South Streets passenger railway company.

SMITH'S RESOLUTIONS.

Bill No. 1 on the file of the Senate, entitled "A joint resolution for the maintenance of the Union," was taken up.

Mr. WHARTON moved to strike out all after the word "whereas," and substitute a series prepared by himself, which were read.

Mr. WELSH moved to amend by substituting the following:

"*Resolved*, That it is the right and duty of every citizen and public officer 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 its provisions into effect; that any 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 Constitution; and that it is therefore expedient to repeal the 3d, 4th, 5th and 7th sections of the Act to Prevent Kidnapping, &c., passed the 6th of March 1847, and the 95th and 96th sections of the Revised Penal Code, passed March 31, 1860.

"That the provision contained in section 2, clause 3, of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that 'no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due,' is sacred, inviolable and binding upon the people of all the States, and that it is a positive violation of good faith for any State to enact or maintain any law which interferes with the rights of the master to reclaim his fugitive slave, or encourage in any manner, the citizen to aid in the escape of such fugitive, or embarrass in any way the officers of the law in executing process under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.

"That the people of Pennsylvania are now, as they ever have been, true to the Constitution and the Union; that, in a spirit of justice and fraternity, they will exclude from their councils any measures that are calculated to irritate, or inflame any portion of the confederacy; that they will exhaust all peaceable remedies to prevent the destruction of the 'common bond and common brotherhood;' and that, clearing their record of all causes of complaint, no matter from what quarter they may come, they will stand unflinchingly by the Executive of the United States in all his efforts to maintain the Constitution and exact obedience to the laws.

"That the people of Pennsylvania fully recognize and acknowledge the equal rights of all the people of the several States in the common Territories of the Federal Union; and that they earnestly pray that such amendment or amendments may be speedily made to the Constitution of the United States as will permit the citizens of all the States equally to enjoy said Territories, without molestation from any quarter, and thus remove the question of slavery forever from the political arena."

Mr. SMITH spoke in support of his resolutions.

Mr. IRISH asked leave to read or submit a resolution, which was granted. It was as follows:

Resolved, That we will roll in the dirt until we hear the first tap of a Southern drum, when we will hide under our beds.

Mr. IRISH'S resolution was ruled out of order.

Mr. WHARTON addressed the Senate in favor of his amendments.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Senators repaired to the Hall of the House to elect a State Treasurer, in place of Eli Slifer, resigned.

The Senators having returned to their Chamber, Mr. SMITH moved that when the Senate adjourns it adjourns to meet at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of considering bill No. 1; which was not agreed to—yeas 14, nays 14.

Mr. IRISH moved an adjournment; which was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 10, 1861.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m. by the SPEAKER, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Robinson.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Petitions and memorials were then received. Many of them were in favor of the repeal of certain portions of the 95th and 96th sections of the Kidnappers' law of the State.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION.

A resolution was offered referring that part of the State Treasurer's report relative to taxes on private bankers to a committee of five. The House refused to proceed to a second reading.

Mr. ABBOTT offered a joint resolution inculcating Union sentiments. Laid over for one day.

STATE TREASURER.

On motion of Mr. HILL, the House proceeded to make nominations for State Treasurer.

Mr. BALL nominated Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia.