prosperous country. Gentlemen civil war is | pose of taking him before a United States Judge | had contributed to the growth and prosperity of staring us in the face; our once glorious Union is dissolved! When the first intelligence was received by me that the Convention had passed the ordinance of secession, firm as I am, I retired to my room and wept like a child. Can it me birth—that the Stars and Stripes that have been welcomed in every port, and saluted by every nation on earth, should be severed simply for political aggrandizement? Woe! woe! be unto those who have brought this ruin upon us-who have brought this nation into conflict; may the vengeance of the Almighty fall upon them. I tell you, gentlemen, the day is not far distant when those who led their fellow men to believe that civil war is preferable to slavery, thereby causing the innocent to suffer for the guilty, will receive their punishment.

Every moment I expect to hear the booming of cannon. God forbid it !-but if it does come: may I be found at my post, firmly defending the rights of my fellow men.

From the Washington (N. C.) Herald. The Union men of the South will never submit to any kind of coercion, and the first attempt to exercise it will drive even the most conservative to immediate resistance. And when we say coercion, we do not confine ourselves to direct armed invasion by any means —that the women and children would resist.— We mean that after a State has declared herself independent no investment of the forts and arsenals by federal troops for the purpose of executing the federal laws, would be submitted to. If the object of the Northern States is to save the Union, they must know that force is the last means to be used to obtain that end .-Force would be the parent of immediate and everlasting separation. If the salvation of the Union is not their purpose, or if they are reckless of the means to be used to accomplish it, then they are right, and-we are ready. The time is near at hand, if it has not already passed, when not even a compromise can save it. Let them make a proper use of it, if they appreciate the value of time, and bave not determined to continue their course unchanged.

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Pub lighers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRICE AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the Sathor.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agenta, 119 Massau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Paraior Age Union, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canadas They are authorized to contract for us at our lossest rates

FOR SALE. A second-hand Adams Press, platen 39% by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of One Dollar.

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

An Internal Conflict.

The determined efforts now making by the New York Tribune and the papers that follow its lead to prevent the Republican party from yielding anything for the sake of compromising the difficulties between the North and South, is rapidly developing a sentiment in the bosom of that party favorable to moderation and concession. The thunder of the Tribune is now directed against this section of the Republican party, and every exertion is used to keep them strictly within party line. The spirit with which the imperious dictator of the Tribune is met, may be inferred from the following extract of a letter from the Washington correspondent of the North American:

Mr. Seward was offered and accepted the portfolio of the State Department a month ago, and the fact was well understood here a fortnight siece, though not published until recently. All the statements casting doubt upon his acceptance are purely speculative. He will be premier-if he lives, and has no idea of the exile into which his friends would consign him. His public action here. under such circumstances, necessarily receives additional consequence from his future position in the new Administration. He will address the Senate on the state of the country at the end of the week, and the public anxiety will doubtless attract to the Senate the largest audience assembled within its walls during the presen session. His avowed purpose is conciliation, and that was prefigured very distinctly in a recent speech at the Astor House. At this juncture something more than honeyed words is needed, and the North owes it, in good faith and fraternity, to the Union men of the South, to say frankly how far it can and will go to restore the relations which have been sundered so harshly, and to bring back the old sympathies and affections, for which both sections now long so earnestly. The sullen silence which is observed in some quarters, and the obstinate refusal to consider, or even hear, pacific propositions in others, are unworthy of any great party, and, what is more, no party can or ought to stand upon any such

No surrender is proposed to the traitors at the South, and no sacrifice of principle has ever been contemplated. But a dogged determination to do what is called "standing firm," by rejecting all overtures and making no propositions, is below the dignity of statesmanship, and shows them to be wholly destitute of it, who have no other remedy but this sulky and defiant position. There are some of us who can't be driven, and who do not mean to follow any such lead. We have been accustomed to think for ourselves, and if the alternatives between saving the country and shivering the party be presented, the latter will be our choice at all hazards. if it fails to rise up to the necessities of this great exigency. All parties are used more for the advancement of men and of special interests, than of principles, and those who shout loudest for the latter are the very men who are most clamorous for the spoils and most urgent for reward. It is time the country understood this, and that the acts of selfish demagogues and vensi tricksters were exposed.

The Objectionable Sections of the Penal

Code. The discussion already had in the State Senate with reference to the obstructing act of 1847, the objectionable provisions of which were re-enacted in the ninety-fifth and ninetysixth sections of the Revised Penal Code, removes nearly all hope that the Republican majority controlling the Legislature will consent to the medification of that act. Notwithstanding the urgest appeals from the people, and the recommendation of Governor Packer that the statute books of Pennsylvania should be purged of the slightest taint of nullification, or even of the suspicion of unfriendly legislation, Republican Senators insist that there is nothing in the sections referred to either unconstitutional or calculated to embarrass the master in the capture of his runaway slave. It is rather singular that we cannot have a little candor on a subject of so much importance, and that grave Senators cannot approach this subject divested of prejudice or partizan bias. If these sections of the Penal Code are not intended to prevent the capture of runaway negroes, how does it happen that they denounce severe penalties against masters in case a riot occurs in at-

or Commissioner, and are entirely silent in reference to mobs assembling for the unlawful purpose of procuring a rescue of such fugitive? Is this necessary to protect the public peace? be possible, thought I, that the land that gave | Is it not much more probable that a disturbance may be created by a rescuing mob than by officers attempting the arrest of a runaway slave? Why is this distinction made against the parties seeking the capture of a fugitive—against the very parties least likely to create a public disturbance? Why not place the attempted arrest of a fugitive slave upon the same footing as the arrest of any other individual? If an officer of the law, in the discharge of his duty, attempts to arrest a person charged with a criminal offence, with the object of taking him before a magistrate, and a mob gathers and violently attempt to rescue him, the law punishes the mob. and not the officers. But this law reverses the position of the parties, and punishes the master or officers acting for him, without taking cognizance of the offence committed by the mob; thus clearly sympathizing with the fugitive and discriminating against the party having a constitutional right to his services. It is true that the common law would punish the rioters if their proceedings endangered the public peace, but it would also punish the master; and if no special act is necessary in one case none is necessary in the other.

The State is not called upon to undertake the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, but she is required to throw no obstacle in the way of the performance of that duty by the General Government or any officer acting under its laws. Any law that discriminates in the slightest degree against the execution of the fugitive slave law, or makes it less easy for a master to capture his slave than for an officer acting under State laws to arrest a person charged with any offence, is of an unfriendly | not refuse now. and obstructing character. That this was the intention of the ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth sections of the Penal Code, there is no room to

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 11, 1861. Senate called to order by the SPEAKER.
Messrs. NICHOLS, PARKER, CONNELL and others presented a large number of petitions praying for the repeal of the 95th and 96th

sections of the Penal Code. Mr. SMITH presented a petition praying for the passage of a law making counties liable for

the rescue of fugitive slaves. Mr. CONNELL presented the remonstrance of William A. Crabb against any further appropriation to the institution known as the

Farmers' High School. BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. BLOOD, an act to annul the marriage contract between Jude Downing and his wife Mary; also, an act to establish aferry? over the Clarion river, in Jefferson and Forest coun-

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION. Mr. FINNEY offered the following, which was twice read and adopted :

Kesolved, that the SPEAKER appoint a comnittee of five, to be entitled the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. SMITH asked and obtained permission to present the petition of Ellen G. Wells, praying for a divorce.

Senate bill No. 1 came up on the orders. Mr. WHARTON spoke in favor of his amend-

Mr. WELSH'S amendment was before the Senate. He spoke in its behalf with much A running debate on the affairs of the coun-

try followed, participated in by Senators HALL, LANDON, WELSH and M'CLURE. On motion, the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Senace met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. CLYMER spoke in favor of the amendments offered by Mr. WELSH as being conciliatory in their nature, and appealed to the Republicans to aid in legislation to promote union and harmony, and prevent the effusion of blood.

Mr. KETCHAM supported the resolutions of Mr. SMITH, in which he launched out into a long and evidently a carefully prepared defence of the Republican party.
Mr. IRISH also spoke in favor of Mr.

SMITH'S resolutions. Mr. FINNEY followed in a lengthy speech of the same tenor as that of Mr. KETCHAM,

in which he declared himself in favor of coercion, and opposed to the repeal of any of the laws on the statute books, as well as to the passage of any act allowing slaveholders to bring slaves into the Commonwealth and holding them as such for a period of six months. Mr. BOUND deprecated the introduction of

party politics in a question of this kird, and spoke forcibly in favor of the Union. He was in favor of Mr. SMITH'S resolutions. Mr. WELSH again spoke in favor of his

Mr. M'CLURE followed in defence of the laws of this State. He declared that Virginia had a personal liberty law more stringent than either Vermont or Wisconsin—that no man in that State could be deprived of his liberty without a trial by jury. It was humiliating to ask us o repeal laws against which the South itself does not complain. He would not vote for the amendments of the Senator from York, because they are radically wrong, and violently partizan in their nature. In the course of his remarks he affirmed the existence of the "irrepressible

conflict" doctrine as a Republican principle. A running debate followed between Senators WELSH, M'CLURE, FINNEY and SMITH, the latter declaring himself opposed to the Fugitive Slave law.

The vote on Mr. WELSH'S amendment was lost—yeas 6, nays 22, as follows:

TEAS—Messrs. Blood, Olymer, Crawford, Mott, Schindel and Welsh—6.
NAYS—Messrs. Benson, Bound, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Ketcham, Landon, Lawrence, M'Clure, Meredith, Penney, Bobinson, Serrell, Smith. Thompson, Wharton, Yardley, Palmer and Smalker—22.

Mr. WHARTON'S amendments were voted

The question recurring on the original resolutions Mr. CLYMER offered an amendment to the

first resolution, which was voted down by a party vote. The first resolution was passed by a vote of 28 yeas—nays none.

Mr. WELSH offered a number of amendments to the second resolution, which were lost by a party vote. A number of amendments by Mr. PENNEY

rere adopted. The resolution as amended was adopted by party vote, except Mr. IRISH, Republican,

The third resolution was passed without a dissenting vọice, Also, the remainder, together with the preamble, all of which were passed finally, under a suspension of the rules. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1861. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, by the SPEAKER, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Robinson.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS. Mr. HOFIUS offered resolutions relative to the present distracted state of the country. They declared that the maintenance of the tempting to arrest a fugitive for the lawful pur- that the Union must be preserved, and that it per pound.

the whole people—that the maintenance of State rights was essential-that lawless invasions of any State should be discountenanced that the Democratic Administration had yielded too far to sectional exactions—that the re opening of the slave trade should be denounced as a greal calamity—that Democratic extravagance should be viewed with alarmthat Kansas should at once be admitted as a State—that a revision of the tariff was necessary-that the Homestead bill should be encouraged, etc., etc. The resolutions embodied ill the principles of the Chicago platform. The House refused to proceed to a second reading.

Mr. HUHN offered the following: Resolved, That all societies, citizens and organizations of this Commonwealth are respectfully invited to participate in the inaugural ceremonies of the Governor.

Mr. ABBOTT thought that this was entirely too extended in its limits.

Mr. HUHN saw that it had been noticed in various papers that certain organizations would not be allowed to participate. He desired the House to say that every citizen and society should participate.

Mr. PATTERSON asked the chairman of the committee on inauguration if the committee had not refused to allow Wide Awakes to particinate.

Mr. IRVIN, chairman of the committee, replied that a resolution had been passed proibiting "political clubs, as such," from participating in the procession. No allusion had been made to Wide Awakes in the committee.

Mr. HILL endorsed this, and said that the committee had thought it advisable to refuse to allow political organizations to enter into the ceremonies. It had not been deemed a proper place or time for partizan clubs to parade. Mr. SELTZER gave the reason for the action

of the committee. It was that military companies refused to participate, if political clubs were allowed. Mr. GORDON thought that Wide Awakes had

perfect right to participate. He delivered an amusing speech in favor of his ground.

Mr. PATTERSON said that the members of the House had not been ashamed to walk with

the Wide Awakes before the election, and should Mr. IRVIN defended the position of the committée. No disrespet was intended or implied to the Wide Awakes. They would meet a

cordial welcome as citizens. Mr. HILL further defended the action of the committee, alleging that it was highly improper and indecorous for any political club to take

part in a State display.

Mr. BUTLER voted for Governor Curtin, and understood that after his election all party demonstrations should cease. He should, holding this view, vote against the resolution. Mr. HUHN wished to see what Republican

would endorse any such gag-law. Mr. WILSON thought that the duties of the Wide Awakes had ceased. They had been highly useful in the Republican cause, but in Western Pennsylvania had at last disbanded. Moreover, it was not proper for the House to take any action in the premises from the committee which they had appointed.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that a postponement would defeat the resolution. He thought that the committee had acted improperly in excluding any organization, and continued further to argue on behalf of the Wide Awakes, alleging that they had not disbanded, as had been asserted, but held themselves in readiness to form the nucleus, if it should be necessary, of an organization which might be needed at Washington,

Mr. COWAN moved to postpone for the present; which was agreed to by a vote of 47 to 44, as follows:

to 44, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Armstrong, Austin, Bail, Bisel, Bisir, Boyer, Bressier. Brodhesd, Butler, Gravford) Byrne, Collins, Cope, Cowan, Dismant, Divins, Donley, Duncan, Eilenberger, Gazkill. Gibboney, Heck, Hill, Irvin, Kline, Lichtenwallner, M'Donough, Manifold, Moore, Morrison, Myers, Osterhout, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reiff, Rhoads, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith. (Berks.) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stoneback and Wilson—47.

Nais.—Messrs. Anderson, Ashoom, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Bixler, Blanchard, Bliss, Brewster, Burns, Clark, Craig, Douglass, Elliott, Frazier, Goehring, Gordon, Graham, Happer, Hillman, Hofius, Huhn, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, M'Gonigal, Marshall, Ober, Patterson, Pierce, Reiley, Robinson, Boller, Stehman, Strang, Taylor, Teller, Thomas, Tracy, Walker, White, Wildey, Williams and Davis, Speaker—44.

Mr. GORDON moved that the House proceed to re-consider the vote by which it had refused

to re-consider the vote by which it had refused to proceed to a second reading of the lengthy resolutions of Mr. HOFIUS. On this motion to re-consider, the ayes and

noes were required by Messrs. LEISENRING and STONEBACK. Before the vote was taken Mr. GORDON declared that the resolutions embodied the Chicago platform. He desired to see what member would ignore them.

The House agreed to re-consider by the following vote:

Yaas—Messrs Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Anderson, Ball, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Bisel, Bixler, Blanchard, Bliss, Brewster, Burns, Clark, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Elliott, Frazier, Goehring, Gorden, Graham, Happer, Hilman, Houfis, Huhn, Koch, Lawrence, Lowther, M'Gonigal, Marshall, Ober, Patterson, Peirce, Pughe, Beily, Robinson, Roller, Selzer, Shafer, Stehman, Strang, Tayler, Teller, Thomas, Tracy, White, Wildey, Williams and Davis. Snacker-So.

lor, Teller, Thomas, Tracy, White, Wilder, Williams and Davis, Speaker—50.

NAVS—Messrs. Armstrong, Ashcam, Blair, Boyer, Bressler, Brodhead, Butler, (Carbon.) Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne. Collins, Cope, Dismant, Divins, Donley, Duffield, Duncan, Ellenberger, Gaskill, Gibboney, Heck, Kill, Kilne, Leiscaring, Lichtenwallner, M'Donough, Manifold, Moore, Myers, Osterhout, Randall, Reiff, Rhoads, Smith (Berks.) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stoneback, Walker and Wilson—87.

Mr. HILL moved to postpone for the pre-

A warm and excited debate sprung up, which was participated in by Messrs. TELLER, WIL-SON, HILL and others. Mr. WILSON took the ground that the resolutions, being in the nature of a party platform, were improper for endorsement by members in their legislative capacity. Mr. TELLER opposed this. Mr. HILL considered it both unwise and impolitic to pass resolutions in this form. At a time of great national difficulty, as at present, it was not a part of the true policy of the Republican party to array themselves against the Democracy of the

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW declared boldly that three parties were now upon the floor of the House, and that unless care was taken the Republican party would drift on to ruin. The hour had come for those who belonged to the party to re-endorse the platform upon which they had been elected. It was no time to conciliate or change front while armed rebels confronted the authorities of the United States. Now, upon the threshold of power, it did not become the party to fall back from its first

principles. Resolutions had been offered upon the floor which were absolutely humiliating. Mr. ABBOTT would vote against the postconement of the resolutions. He was opposed, lowever, to the introduction of test questions in this manner. He held that the members of the Republican party were men of honor and capacity, requiring no repeated tests of vera-

city. Mr. WILSON denied the right of any man to put such so-called tests to him. No tests could make him anything but a Republican.-The resolutions were improper, unwise and dangerous to the party and the people. At present there was no necessity for swearing new to the Republican platform.

Mr. BUTLER, (of Crawford,) ELLIOTT. COLLINS and others spoke upon the question. The hour of one having arrived, the House

SINGULAR SUICIDE. - On Sunday a singular and shocking suicide took place near Tom's brook, in the county of Shenandoah, Va. Mr. Jocob Copp, a respectable citizen of that county, while entertaining a number of friends at dinner on that day, excused himself, as if for a moment only, and retiring to his chamber, cut his throat with a razor, inflicting four severe gashes. No cause is assigned for the deed.

A SECOND MADEIRA -Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, is all a vineyard. The principal grape is the Catawba, which yields admirable an's special message, and tendering to the wine. An acre in full bearing will produce United States Government whatever aid, in They declared that the maintenance of the principles of the Constitution was necessary 7,000lbs. of grapes, worth \$455. at 62 cents

TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. SENATE.-Mr. Bigler presented memorials from citizens of Lancaster county, asking for the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union, and favoring the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky; also three memorials of a similar import from Philadelphia. Mr. Cameron presented eight memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania favorable to the Crit-

tenden proposition. Mr. Davis (Miss.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, inquiring into the expenses of military establishments and forts. A debate sprung up on the order of bu-

siness. Mr. Bigler called for the yeas and nays on

taking up the Crittenden resolutions. The vote resulted in yeas 15, navs 31. The private calender was then considered after which Mr. Lane moved to take up the resolutions reported by Mr. Davis, inquiring

and forts. Agreed to.
Mr. Trumbull moved an amendment, approving the conduct of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, and the determination of the President to maintain that officer in his present position; and that we will support the President in all constitutional means for the enforcement of he laws, and the preservation of the Union.

into the expenses of military establishments

Mr. Hunter (Va.) obtained the floor. He said before the end of this month six or seven States will have seceded from the Union. It is no more now a question of saving or preserving the old Union. We will reconstruct a new government and a new Union, which we hope and propose to be permanent. In 1820 the North declared war against the social system of the South; considering it to be founded in sin. Personal liberty bills have been passed to annul the Constitution of the United States. A sectional President has been nominated and elected, and is to come to power, who once declared that the country must be all free or all slave, the object being to create a servile war among us. The social system of the people affects the moral being. The south has all the elements to found an empire both great and prosperous. To avoid this there must be the following amendments of the Constitution:

First—Congress must have no power to abolish slavery in any State, the District of Columbia, the dock-yards, forts and arsenals of the United States.

Second-No power to obstruct the slave trade between the States. Third—It shall be the duty of each State o suppress within its jurisdiction all armed invasion of another

Fourth-Any State should be admitted with or without slavery, according to the inclination Fifth—It should be the duty of a State to

restore fugitives or pay the value of the same to the States from which they fled. Sixth—Fugitives from justice should be deemed to be those offending the laws within the jurisdiction of a State and who escape there-

Seventh-Congress should recognize and protect property wherever the United States has exclusive jurisdiction.

House.—Mr. Cochran (N. Y.) presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce, for the encouragement of mail facilities through subsidies, the steamer lines between San Francisco and Shanghae, etc. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) asked leave to offer a resolution declaring as the judgment of the House, that in the present state of the country it would be wise and patriotic for the President to confer temporarily the power of Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy on Lieut. Gen. Scott, and charge him to see that the Republic receives no detriment. Mr. Jones (Ga.) and others objected.

Mr. Curtis (Iowa) suggested that the Presdent should delegate no such power. The Speaker said the resolution had not been received by the House, but was merely read for information; besides objection had been made to its introduction, therefore there could be no debate on its merits.

Mr. Branch (N. C.) hoped the resolution would be voted on by yeas and nays. There were no further proceedings on the

Mr. Hickman (Pa.) asked and was excused from serving on the select committee to which was referred the President's special message; he said he had a great many reasons for the request, but it was not necessary to repeat them. The House then praceeded to the consideration of private bills.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. It is stated quite positively that Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, has been offered a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. The Navy Department is supposed to be the one to which he will be assigned.

There is a general report, which is probably correct, that the President will issue a Proclamation to morrow on the subject of recent events in Charleston, and declaring that the federal authority shall be maintained.

Lieut. Talbot will have delivered his dispatch from Major Anderson before the Proclanation appears, and the President will have full information on the subject.

The case of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, who refused to issue his warrant for the arrest of Lago, charged with having enticed a slave from Kentucky into Ohio, was set for to day, in the Supreme Court, but the Attorney-General of Ohio having forwarded an affidavit that professional engagements prevented his attendance, the case was postponed till the eighth of February. Kentucky was

ready by counsel. General Dix had an interview with the President to-day. It is understood that he can have the position of Secretary of War, if he

will accept. The city is greatly excited by the Southern news, which becomes more threatening with the lapse of every hour.

The Southern members of Congress are emphatic in their declarations that the right of secession must be admitted; and further, that the forts at the south must be given up to the States wherein they lie.

The firing into the Star of the West is deemed by President Buchanan and his Administration to be an act of war.

LATER FROM EUROPE. HALIFAX, Jan. 11. The Cunard steamship America has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 80th ult. It is

stated that the warlike preparations making by France exceed those of 1858. GREAT BRITAIN.—The iron plated war ship Warrior was successfully launched on the 19th. The ship Livingston from Liverpool for Philadelphia had put back.

FRANCE.—The Patrie says that Piedmont is purchasing steamers in France, to convert them into men-of-war transports. A Berlin dispatch states that for some weeks.

purchases of horses have been made in eastern Prussia for the French and Piedmontese Governments. Austria.-Diapassionate European politi-

cians express the opinion that Rechberg and Van Schelere cannot possibly pull well together in diplomatic harness. The journals generally condemn the circular of the Austrian Minister. The posts of Minister of Commerce and public intruction in the Vienna cabinet remain vacant.

The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 11. Speaker Littlejohn introduced a resolution in the House, approving of President Buchanmen and money, was required to enforce the

Important from Louisiana—Seizure of the Forts by Order of the Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10. All the troops were under arms last night by order of Gov. Moore.

Five companies embarked this morning at 2 o'clock, to seize the arsenal at Baton Rouge. The New Orleans Battalion Artillery and four companies embarked at 11 for Forts Jackson and St. Philip, forty miles below, on the Mississippi, commanding the approach to New Orleans.

The wharf was crowded with citizens, who vociferously cheered the departure of the steamer.

Three companies left this afternoon on a steamer to seize Fort Pike, on Lake Pontchar-

New regiments of troops are being organized. A rumor prevails that the war stermer Crusader is coming up the river and the highest excitement prevails

Texas and Florida will also seize their fortifications. The troops in Tennessee and Missippi are

arming. Eight hundred thousand dollars in specie arrived to day from New York.

Arrest of Murderers—Excitement in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11. Constance and Romain Lohrer, who stabbed policemen Long and Hailam at a house of ill fame, on Wednesday night, were arrested yesterday, and taken to prison. Considerable excitement prevailed yesterday in regard to the affair, and an attempt was made to take the prisoners from jail by force, but was prevented by the Guthrie Grays, who were ordered out o protect the jail. Hallam died yesterday.

Massachusetts Legislature. Boston, Jan. 11. A resolution was introduced into the Legislature to-day, tendering the entire military means and forces of the State to aid the General Government.

The Markets.

The flour market was firm but not in much inquiry—sales 800 bbls., at \$5.50 for superfine; \$5.62½ for extra and \$6.00 for extra 'amily; the receipts trifling. No chance in type flour or corn meal. Wheat fair demund and 3,000 bushels solt at \$1.30al.33 for red, and \$1.45a l.55 for white. Rye steady, at 76c Corn scarce and wanted at 62a63c. for new yellow, and 7047Lc. for old—Oxts are in demand at 35c. No change in grocieties or provisions; 500 bags Rio coffee sold at 12 x al3c. 800 bbls. Ohio whisky brought 19c.

Ohio whisky brought 19c.

New York, Jan. 11.

Flour firm; 14.000 bbls. so'd; State had dec ined 5c.
Sales at \$5 255.35, Ohio \$5.80a5.90, Southern \$5.80a5.

Wheat firm; 40.000 bushels sold; Milwaukie Club \$1.27,
red Western \$1.37%, Canadian wheat \$1.60 Corn firm 20,000 bushels sold at 70s7le. Pork firm; mess \$17, prime

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.

Flour firm; Howard Street sold at \$5.50 and city mills and Ohio are held at the same rate. Wheat steady, red \$1 30a1.35; white \$1.43a1.60; corn firm; new white and yellow 62a63c. Provisions steady; mess \$17.50.—Lard 10c. Coffee active; Rio 124a13; stock 15,000 bags. Whisky dull and heavy at 191420c.

Mr. Welsh's Amendment.

The following is a corrected copy of Mr. Welsh's amendment to the joint resolutions relative to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union:

"WHEREAS, A crisis has arrived which threatns the dismemberment of the Federal Union, and is now imperilling the liberties and happiness of its citizens: And whoreas. It becomes the duty of the people of Pennsylvania, through their representatives in General Assembly met, to declare their sense of the impending danger and their opinion in relation to the duties and obligations imposed by the Federal Constitution: be it therefore

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

"That the provision contained in article 4, 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 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, inviolate 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 encourages in any manner, the citizens to aid in the escape of such fugitive, or embarrasses in any way the officers of the law in executing process under the Fugitive Slave Act passed by

Congress in 1850. "That it is the right and duty of every citizen and public officer of this Commonwealthto aid and assist in the execution of the Con. stitution 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 said Constitution: and that it is expedient to repeal the 5th and 7th sections of the act, entitled 'An Act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of the peace, aldermen and jailers in this Commonvealth, and to repeal certain slave laws,' passed the 3d of March, 1847, and also the 95th and 96th sections of the act, entitled 'An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth,' passed the 31st of March, 1860, except that portion of the 95th section which defines and punishes the offence

of kidnapping. "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."

"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 all measures that are calculated to irritate or inflame any portion of the confederacy; that they will exhaust all peaceable and constitutional 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, exact obedience to the laws, and protect the property of the General Government.

"That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit a copy of these resolu-tions 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 to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATURAL MAGIC! Suppose a case. Suppose you have sandy, red, white, grizzly, or flaming yellow hair. Suppose you prefer a light brown: srich dark brown, or a reven black. Well, you apply (if you are wise)

CRISTADORO'S

EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE! EXUELSIUN HAIRDIE:
and in ten minutes your mirror shows you a
WONDERFULTRANSFORMATION!
Every hair that a few moments before was an unsightly
blemish, is now an element of beauty. "A magnificent
head of hair" is the exclamation whenever you uncover.

The difference between

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

was not midre striking then that between a gray or red
bead in a state of nature; and one to which this famous dye has been applied. Manufactured by J. CRISTA. DORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills, prepared from a prescrip ion of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraord

mary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and temoves all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on
the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government
Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
THESE PILLS SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN BY FEMALES DURING
THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, AS THEY ARE
SUBE TO BRING ON MISCAERIAGE, BUT AT ANY OTHER TIME

SUBE TO BRING ON MISCARRIAGE, BUT AT ANY OTHER THE TREY ARE SAFE.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Publication of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain from, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps \$Belosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by C. A. Barnyart, Harrisburg.

For sale by C. A. BANNVART, Harrisburg.

New Advertisements.

ARMORY OF THE "CAMERON GUARDS," HARRISBURG, JANUARY 11, 1861.

You are here by notified to be and appear at the Armory on MUNDAY next, at 12 o'clock, M, for parade, in full uniform. By order of the Captain.
jaul2.dit JNO. J. BALL, O. 8.

NECTARINES!!!—A small invoice of this delicate Fruit—in packages of two lbs. each-just received. The quality is very superior, jan12 WM. DOCK. Ju., & CO.

UEHLER HOUSE.

MARKET SQUARE, HARRISBURG, PA.

GEO. J. BOLTON, PROPRIATOR This old established House having changed hands during the present season, has undergone extensive im. provements and been thoroughly RENOVATED AND REFITTED. We feel confident that it is now not second to any in the State for the comforts and conve.

niences which pertain to a First Class Hotel. jan12-tf THE BIBLE ON DIVURCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man

put asunder."

"Whoseever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery."

Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal.—
"What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder."

jan12-dif

TUST RECEIVED—A large Stock of e SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, jan11 73 Market street

FOR RENT—A desirable Three Story
HOUSE, in good order—Gas and Water Fixtures
complete. Enquire at ARMSTRONG'S DRUG STORE, complete. Enquire at ARM Second below Pine street. A SSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is A hereby given that WILLIAM MOYER, of Dauphin

county, 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 indebted will make immediate payment to

ROBERT L. MUENCH, Assignee. Residence Harrisburg, Pa. Harrisburg, January 9, 1861. jan10-d3t&w6t

R A N D 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 Gompany.

TACKSON & CO.'8

SHOESTORE, HARRISBURG, PA.

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 Shoes in great

variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe business. 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 they will do them justice, and furnish them an article that will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and dura-(jan9) JACKSON & CO. DUCKWHEAT MEAL!—EXTRA

for sale by [jan9] WM. DOOK, JR. & CO. CRAND INAUGURATION MILITARY AND CITIZENS'

DRESS BALL! AT BRANT'S HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1861. The services of KIEFFER'S LANCASTER STRING BAND and the HARRISBURG STATE CAPI-

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

TAL BAND have been secured for the occasion.

MANA
Hon. Simon Cameron,

"Lemuel Todd,

"John W. Killinger,

Geo. V. Lawrence,

Geo. Rush Smith,

Alex. K. M'Clure,

H. G. Leisenting,

J. E. Ridgeway,

Jos. Moore,

G. W. B. Smith,

Samuel J. Randall,

Richard Milday,

Joshua Lawrence,

E. W. Davis, MANAGERS: Col. Alex. W. Watson,
"Wm. B. Mann,
"John J. Patterson,
"Wm. B. Irvin,
"John Baker, James Harper, Esq., Col. Thos. W. Duffield, Robert Patterson Movert Patterson.
John De Forrest,
George Bardwell,
Wm. D. Lewis,
J. Y. James,
Wm. Metzgar,
S. B. Tate, "S. B. Tate, Capt. Jacob M. Eyster, "Peter Lyle, "Jacob Ziegler, Wm. H. Keim, Esq. E. W Davis, Wm. H. Keim, C. C. Seiler, E. C. Williams, T. Pomeroy, T. Barto, F. H. Lane, Robert Singiser, J. D. Hoffman, C. M. Shell, John Wesley, P. C. Ellmaker, George Day, A. H. Glatz, D. K. Jackman, " George Cadwallader,
George M'Ghee, Esq,
Gen. Wm. H. Miller,
" Robert Russel,
" B. A. Shaeffer,
Maj. Peter Fritz,
" Wm. A Delaney, A. B Winder, D M. Lyle, Charles Hall, E. Blanchard, James Fuller, Chas R. Kenmey, A. Johnston, L. J. Ross Thomson, Maj. Peter Fritz,
" Wm, A Delaney,
Col. R. J. Haldekan,

 ${f T}$ C O S T!!!

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

DOARDING.—Mrs. ECKERT, in Locust D street, below Third, is prepared to accommodate a number of BOARDERS in the best manner, and at reachable prices.

F. W. WEBER, nephew and taught by the well remembered late F. W. Weber, of Harrisburg, is prepared to give lessons in music upon the PIANO, VIOLIN-CELLO, VIOLIN and FLUTE. He will give lessons at the residence, corner of Locust street and River allegent at the house of the house of the lates. or at the homes of pupils. DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURE CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS.

WINE, PORTER MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES

oc19-d1y

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: FLOOR MANAGERS:
Small,
Sailer.

Col. James R. Riack,
George Bailey. Gen. W. F. Small, " C. C. Seiler,

BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES.

TNSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

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