And now, Mr. President, what is the cause for this sudden and eternal sacrifice of so much safety, greatness, happiness and freedom ?-Have foreign nations combined, and are they coming in rage upon us? No. So far from being enemies, there is not a nation on earth arbitrament of civil war. I have such faith in that is not an interested, admiring friend .-Even the London Times, by no means partial to us says:

"It is quite possible that the problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by its overthrow in a few days in a spirit of folly, selfishness and shortsightedness.

Has the Federal Government become tyrannical or oppressive, or even rigorous or unsound? Has the Constitution lost its spirit, and all at once collapsed into a lifeless letter? No; the Federal Government smiles more benignantly, and works to-day more beneficently than ever. The Constitution is even the chosen model for the organization of the newly rising confederacies.

The occasion is the election of a President of the United States, who is unacceptable to a portion of the people. I state the case accurately. There was no movement of disunion before the ballots which expressed that choice were cast. Disunion began as soon as the result was announced. The justification it assigned was that Abraham Lincoln had been elected, while the success of either one of three other candidates would have been acquiesced in. Was the election illegal? No: it is unimpeachable. Is the candidate personally offensive? No; he is a man of unblemished virtue and amiable manners. Is an election of President an unfrequent and extraordinary transaction? No; we never had a Chief Magistrate otherwise designated than by such election, and that form of choice is renewed every four years Does any one even propose to change the mode of appointing the Chief Magistrate? No; election by universal suffrage, as modified by the Constitution, is the one crowning franchise of the American people. To save it they would defy the world. Is it apprehended that the new President will usurp despotic powers? No; while he is of all men the most unambitious, he is, by the partial success of those who opposed his election, subjected to such restraints that he cannot, without their consent, appoint a minister, or even a police agent, negotiate a treaty, or procure the passage of a law, and can hardly draw a musket from the public arsenals to defend his own person.

What, then, is the ground of discontent?-It is that the disunionists did not accept as conclusive the arguments which were urged in behalf of the successful candidate in the canvass. This is all. Were their own arguments against him more satisfactory to his supporters? Of course they were not; they could not be. Does the Constitution, in letter or spirit, require or imply that the arguments of one party shall be satisfactory to the other? No; that is impossible. What is the constitutional remedy for this inevitable dissatisfaction?-Renewed debate and ultimate re-hearing in a subsequent election. Have the now successful majority perverted power to purposes of oppression? No; they have never before held power. Alas! how prone we are to undervalue privileges and blessings. How gladly, how proudly, would the people of any nation in Europe accept, on such terms as we enjoy it, the boon of electing a Chief Magistrate every four years by free, equal and universal suffrage! How thankfully would they cast aside all their own systems of government, and accept this Republic of ours, with all its shortcomings and its disappointments, maintain it with their arms, and cherish it in their hearts. Is it not the very boon for which they supplicate God without ceasing, and even wage war, with intermissions only resulting from exhaustion? How strange are the times in which we live! The coming spring season, on one side of the Atlantic, will open on a general conflict, waged to obtain, through whatever indirection, just such a system as ours; and on this side of the Atlantic, within the same parallels of latitude, it will open on fraternal war, waged in a moment of frenzied discontent, to overthrow and annihilate the same institutions. Do men, indeed, live only for themselves, to revenge their own wrongs, or to gratify their own ambition? Rather do not men live least of all for themselves, and chiefly for posterity and for their fellow-men? Have the American people, then, become all of a sudden unnatural, as well as unpatriotic? and will they disinherit their children of the precious estate held only in trust for them, and deprive the world of the best hopes it has enjoyed since the human race began its slow and painful, yet needful and

wisely appointed progress? Here I might close my plea for the American Union; but it is necessary, if not to exhaust the argument, at least to exhibit the whole case. The disunionists, consciously unable to stand on their mere disappointment in the recent election, have attempted to enlarge their ground. More than thirty years there has existed a considerable—though not heretofore a formidable-mass of citizens in certain States situate near or around the delta of the Mississippi, who believe that the Union is less conducive to the welfare and greatness of those States than a smaller Confederacy, embracing only slave States, would be. This class has availed itself of the discontents resulting from the election, to put into operation the machinery of dissolution long ago prepared and waiting only for occasion. In other States there is a soreness because of the want of sympathy in the free States with the efforts of slaveholders for the recapture of fugitives from service. In all the slave States there is a restiveness resulting from the resistance which has been so determindly made within the last few years, in the free States, to the extension of slavery in the common Territories of the United States. The Republican party, which cast its votes for the successful Presidential candidate on the ground of that policy, has been allowed, practically, no representation, no utterance by speech or through the press, in the slave States; while its policy, principles and sentiments, and even its temper, have been so misrepresented as to excite apprehensions that it denies important constitutional obligations, and aims even at interference with slavery and its overthrow by State authorities or intervention of the Federal Government. Considerable masses even in the free States, interested in the success of these misrepresentations as a means of partizan strategy, have lent their sympathy to the party claiming to be aggrieved. While the result of the election brings the Republican party necessarily into the foreground in resisting disunion, the prejudices against them which I have described have deprived them of the co-operation of many good and patriotic citizens. On a complex issue between the Republican party and the disunionists, although it involves the direct national calamities, the result might be doubtful; for the Republican party is weak in a large part of the Union. But on a direct issue, with all who cherish the Union on one side, and all who desire its dissolution by force on the other, the verdict would be prompt and almost unanimous. I desire thus to simplify the issue, and for that purpose to separate from it all collateral questions, and relieve it of all partizan passions and prejudices. I consider the idea of the withdrawal of the Gulf States, and their permanent re-organization, with or without others, in a distinct confederacy, as a means of advantage to themselves, so certainly unwise and so obviously impossible of execution, when the purpose is understood, that I dismiss it with the discussion I have already incidentally bestowed upon

this connection before the Senate. Beyond a doubt, Union is vitally important to the Republican citizens of the United States; but it is just as important to the whole people. Republicanism and Union are, therefore, not convertible terms. Republicanism is subordimate to Union, as everything else is and ought to be-Republicanism, Democracy, every other political name and thing; all are subordinatethe great question of Union. So far as I am sentiments of the whole country. Whatever tage of the North. And thus every measure

it. The case is different, however, in regard

to the other subjects which I have brought in

concerned, it shall be so; it should be so if the question were sure to be tried, as it ought only o be determined, by the peaceful ordeal of the ballot. It shall be so all the more since there is on one side preparedness to refer it to the this Republican system of ours, that there is no political good which I desire that I am not content to seek through its peaceful forms of administration, without invoking revolutionary action. If others shall invoke that form of action to oppose and overthrow government, they shall not, so far as it depends on me, have the excuse that I obstinately left myself to be misunderstood. In such a case I can afford to meet prejudice with conciliation, exaction with concession which surrenders no principle, and violence with the right hand of peace. There fore, sir, so far as the abstract question, whether, by the Constitution of the United States. the bondsman, who is made such by the laws of a State, is still a man or only property, I answer that, within that State, its laws on that subject are supreme; that when he has escaped from that State into another, the Constitution regards him as a bondsman who may not, by any law or regulation of that State, be discharged from his service, but shall be delivered up, on claim, to the party to whom his service is due. While prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress on that subject, so as not to obligate private persons to assist in their execution, and to protect freemen from being, by abuse of the laws, carried into slavery, I agree that all laws of the Sfates, whether free States or slave States, which relate to this class of persons, or any others recently coming from or resident in other States, and which laws contravene the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto, ought to be repealed.

Secondly, Experience in public affairs has confirmed my opinion, that domestic slavery, existing in any State, is wisely left by the Constitution of the United States exclusively to the care, management and disposition of that State: and if it were in my power. I would not alter the Constitution in that respect. If misapprehension of my position needs so strong a remedy. I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution, declaring that it shall not, by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere

with slavery in any State.
Thirdly, While I think that Congress has exclusive and sovereign authority to legislate on all subjects whatever, in the common Territories of the United States; and while I certainly shall never, directly or indirectly, give my vote to establish or sanction slavery in such Perritories, or anywhere else in the world, yet the question what constitutional laws shall at any time be passed in regard to the Territories, is, like every other question, to be determined on practical grounds. I voted for enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesots and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely. So now, I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the remaining Territories would be obtained by similar laws, providing for their organization, if such organization were otherwise practicable. If, therefore, Kansas were admitted as a State, under the Wyandotte Constitution, as I think she ought to be, and if the organic laws of all the other Territories could be repealed, I could vote to authorize the organization and admission of two new States which should include them, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary, into several convenient States; but I do not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made. Without them, the ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such yast extent and various interests and character, would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure. But if the measure were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely; when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may co gry excitements of the hour shall have subsided, and calmness once more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind, then, and not until then one two or three years hence-I should cheerfully advise a convention of the people, to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any and what amendments of the organic national law ought to be made. A Republican now-as I have heretofore been a member of other parties existing in my day—I nevertheless hold and cherish, as I have always done, the principle that this Government exists in its present form only by the consent of the governed, and that it is as necessary as it is wise, to resort to the people for revisions of the organic law when the troubles and dangers of the State certainly transcend the powers delegated by it to the public authorities. Nor ought the suggestion to excite surprise. Government in any form is a machine; this is the most complex one that the mind of man has ever invented, or the hand of man has ever framed. Perfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will, at least as often as once in century, require some modification to adapt it to the changes of society and alternations of empire.

Fourthly, I hold myself ready now, as always heretofore, to vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and abet them.

Fifthly, Notwithstanding the arguments of the gallant Senator from Oregen [General Lane, I remain of the opinion that physical bonds, such as highways, railroads, rivers and canals, are vastly more powerful for holding civil communities together than any mere covenants, though written on parchment or engraved upon iron. I remain, therefore, constant to my purpose to secure, if possible, the construction of two Pacific railways, one of which shall connect the ports around the mouths of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the lakes, with the harbors on our western coast.

If, in the expression of these views, I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they will do me the justice to believe that I am as far from having suggested what in many respects would have been in harmony with cherished convictions of my own. I learned early from Jefferson, that in political affairs we cannot always do what seems to us absolutely best. Those with whom views, have the power and the right of carrying them into practice. We must be content we must necessarily act, entertaining different to lead when we can, and to follow when we cannot lead: and if we cannot at any time do for our country all the good that we would wish, we must be satisfied with doing for her all the good that we can.

Having submitted my own opinions on this great crisis, it remains only to say that I shall cheerfully lend to the Government my best support in whatever prudent yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the public peace, and to maintain and preserve the Union; advising, only, that it practice as far as possible the utmost moderation, forbearance and conciliation.

And now, Mr. President, what are the auspices of the country? I know that we are in the midst of alarms, and somewhat exposed to accidents unavoidable in seasons of tempestuous passions. We already have disorder; and violence has begun. I know not to what extent it may go. Still my faith in the Constitution and in the Union abides, because my faith in the wisdom and virtue of the American people remains unshaken. Coolness, calmness, and resolution are elements of their character. They have been temporarily displaced; but they are reappearing. Soon enough, I trust, for safety, it will be seen that sedition and violence are only local and temporary, and that loyalty and they ought to disappear in the presence of and affection to the Union are the natural

dangers there shall be, there will be the determination to meet them; whatever sacrifices, private or public, shall be needful for the Union, they will be made. I feel sure that the hour has not come for this great nation to fall. This people, which has been studying to become wiser and better as it has grown older, is not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as dissolution.— This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind was manifestly designed by Him who appoints the seasons and prescribes the duties of States and empires. No, sir; if it were cast down by faction to day, it would rise again and reappear in all its majestic proportions to morrow. It is the only Government that can stand here. Woe! woe! to the man that madly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue and endure; and men, in after times, shall declare that this generation, which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked for dangers, surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty, justice and humanity.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1861.

). BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Propriétors.

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The Crisis-Mr. Seward's Speech-

We publish this morning Mr. Seward's speech, made in the United States Senate on Saturday. The reader will find it characteristic of the man -plausible, affecting moderation and fairness. without touching the real causes of Southern complaint or naming the most important remedies proposed by Senators Hunter and Crittenden-standing aloof in ingliffious non-committalism, disappointing the hope of the country that he would come forward as an invincible pacificator in the present dark hour of his country's greatest peril. He stands coldly and immovably on the Chicago sectional platform, admitting nothing, conceding nothing, showing a willingness to sacrifice the Union to the inexorable Republican creed. Such is Seward, and such is Republicanism—the party first and the country afterwards!

With a majority of a million of voters against them, they have foisted upon the country a sectional President upon a sectional platform _candidate and platform giving hostile utterances against fifteen States-and now, when to inveigle the Northern Democracy into their toils, to fight their battles, to present a united North against a united South, and deluge the country in fraternal blood. We believe the general desire of Democrats is to settle existing difficulties by just and fair concessions, which could be easily done but for the dogged obstinacy of the Republican party. As that party has brought the present troubles upon the country and refuse to make any concessions for their settlement, the Northern Democracy will not join it in a crusade upon the South; but if there must be fighting against the South, they will leave it to be done by the guilty authors of the wrongs and insults inflicted upon the South. It is well the Republican party should know in time, that if ever they march southward on such an inhuman, damnable errand, they leave as determined a foe at home as they seek abroad.

The True Cause and the True Remedy. In the midst of the excitement occasioned by the aggressive measures of South Carolina against the General Government, and the indignation caused by her precipitancy, we must not lose sight of the origin of this difficulty which now renders civil war the next thing to certain. The country is about to suffer the terrible consequences of internecine conflictand why? Because in spite of the warning voice of Washington, who cautioned his countrymen against the formation of sectional or geographical parties, in spite of the repeated caution of the Democratic party, a majority of the people of the North enrolled themselves under the banner of a party which ignored the | could be sunk with her. General Scott, thererights, and defied the wishes, and disregarded the protests of the people of lifteen States of the Union. Nor was it purely an accidental circumstance that the Republican party became exclusively sectional. It was purposely constructed on a sectional basis, with the intention of excluding the Southern States, so that a minority of the people might be enabled to usurp the Administration of the Federal Government, and wield all its immense patronage. The ranks of this sectional party were recruited by appeals to the prejudices of the North against the institutions of the South. The speeches and the literature of the Republican party were all calculated to estrange the North from the South, and destroy that mutual af fection which had bound us together as one people. The bond of common affection was snapped asunder. The bond of common interest was disregarded. The idea was industriously inculcated that the interests of the North conflicted with those of the South and that the North could not flourish without the South was humbled and made subservient. All the measures of the Republican party were baged upon this idea of a conflict of interest between sections. The people of the North were told that an irrepressible conflict existed between all their interests and those of the Southern States. Their interests were different in the common Territories, and therefore the South must be excluded. Their interests were different in the public lands, and they must be given away to Northern settlers. Their interests were different in relation to the revenue

advocated by the Republican party was adapted to the North to the entire exclusion of the South.

The Democratic party, particularly in its divided condition, struggled against fearful odds to stem this sectional current. They could only appeal to the sentiment of nationality existing among the people to induce them to resist arguments addressed to their prejudices and their supposed immediate interests. But they struggled in vain. The people were told by the Republicans that the South could be trampled upon without endangering the Union. That all the talk about a dissolution of the Union was part of a scheme intended to frighten the freemen of the North from voting their convictions. That the storm would blow over immediately after the election, and that there was no reason to apprehend that the Southern States would execute their threats.

Under these confuting assurances the purposes of Northern sectionalism were consummated in the election of Lincoln. Then the North began to realize the unpleasant fact that the South was in earnest—that they meant what they said-that the election of Lincoln upon a sectional platform by a sectional party had exhausted the patience of the South, and that a dissolution of the Union, without afford iug the Southern States some guarantee that their rights would not be invaded, was the inevitable consequence of the triumph of a sectional party.

Well, this consequence is upon us, and the next question is, what shall we do? The extreme Republicans, who brought about all this difficulty, respond in the same spirit in which their victory was achieved-"fight it out-"subdue the South-compel them to remain in the Union whether they desire or notkill, destroy, exterminate them, if they ven-"ture to resist. Under no circumstances will we yield an inch for the sake of peace."

But the Democrats and conservative Republicans, who do not relish the fruits of their victory, use more temperate language. Believing that the Union can only be preserved by peace that it would be madness to rush into civil war when it can be averted by compromise—they are in favor of allaying the apprehensions of the South by such just concessions as will restore confidence and fraternal feeling. Which party displays the best temper? Which is the true Union party? We leave the people to

What Mr. Lincoln Thinks of a Partition of the Territory.

A gentleman who visited Springfield, Ill., on pusiness, and who paid Mr. Lincoln a visit, says that in the course of the conversation, a holf-dozen strangers being present, the question was asked Mr. Lincoln if he thought the Missouri Compromise line ought to be restored? His reply was, that "although the recent Presidential election was a verdict of the people in favor of freedom upon all the Territories, yet personally he would be willing, for the sake of the Union, to divide the Territory we now own by that line, if in the judgment of the nation it would save the Union and restore harmony. But whether the acquisition of Territory hereafter would not reopen the question and renew these insulted and aggrieved States are taking the strife, was a question to be thought of and the only steps left them for independence and in some way provided against." There is safety, the artful Republican leaders are striving | some sense in that kind of talk, and we hope the Republican leaders will fall into line.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT WITHDRAWS GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE FROM THE UNION NEWSPAPER— PRIVATE INFORMATION FROM FLORIDA—AN ARSENAL SEIZED.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The President has made a formal order, directing the heads of the various Departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from the "Constitution" newspaper. The immediate cause of this act is supposed to be the censures of that journal in regard to the sending of troops to Charles-

Ex-Secretary Thompson has replied to the President's letter accepting his resignation. While adhering to the opinions as formerly expressed, implying a breach of cabinet faith, he speaks in the kindest terms of the President. and of his patriotism.

A private letter from Florida, dated Jan. 7th. says: "A number of delegates from West Florida express themselves to the effect that if the State secede without a proper general understanding, they will secede from the other part of the State, and that all the Apalachicola river region will annex themselves to Alabama.

HIGH WORDS BETWEEN LIEUT, GEN. SCOTT AND SENATOR TOOMBS—ARRIVAL OF LIEUT, TAL-BOTT, BEAKER OF DISPATCHES FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—At a private dinner party yesterday, high words passed between Senator Toombs and Lieut. Gen. Scott. According to the relations of the affair in congressional circles, the conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston, when Mr. Toombs expressed the hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West. General Scott, with much earnestness, asked whether it was possible he, as an American, desired anch an event.

Mr. Toombs replied in the affirmative, and that he wished those who sent the vessel there upon. said he was responsible for what he said, and Mr. Toombs remarked: "You have known me for twenty-five years, and are aware that I too am responsible." The matter here ended, but the subject, it is

said, is now in the hands of friends. It is probable that the Mississippi delega-

tion will formally retire from Congress, tomorrow. Lieut. Talbot has arrived from Charleston with dispatches from Major Anderson to the government.

Senator Hunter's speech to-day produced a profound sensation. Mr. Sherman said to-day, in the House, that after the navy and army bills shall have been

disposed of, the opportunity desired by Southern men for debate will be offered. It is said that Mr. Taylor, the chief clerk in the New York postoffice, will be appointed

postmaster of that office. CHANGES IN THE CABINET-RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY THOMAS, OF MARYLAND-GEN-ERAL DIX APPOINTED SECRETRRY OF THE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The lately appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, has resigned his position in the Cabinet. General Dix, of New York, was, as stated yesterday, tendered the position of Secretary of War, but preferring that of the Treasury, the President to-day sent his nomination to the Senate for this office.

The rule requiring a reference of nominations to the appropriate committees is always courtequaly suspended when the nominee is an ex-Senator, as is Gen. Dix, on the ground that his character and qualifications are sufficiently known without a special investigation. The rule on this occasion was unanimously suspended, and Gen. Dix was immediately

confirmed. The members of the Cabinet are now a unit on the present political questions, all those claiming the right of secession having retired. laws, and they must be adjusted to the advan-THE LATE LOAN AND GOV. THOMAS RESIGNA has been reported to TION GOV PLOYD'S ACCEPTANCES THE DIS as \$220,5171085

PATCHES FROM FORT SUMPTER—MR SWARD FOR CONCESSION—GEN. CAMERON, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11-P. M.-Takers of the late loan at New York complain of the recent transfer of two bundred thousand dollars from that point to New Orleans, and of three hundred thousand dollars hither, but the immediate cause of Gov. Thomas' retiracy from the Cabinet was his objection to the recent military demonstration looking to the coercion of se ceding States.

It is stated to-night on the highest authority that there is out a million more of Gov. Floyd's acceptances as Secretary of War. The amount previously ascertained is eight hundred and

neventy-five thousand dollars. It is stated that under directions of the Navy

Department the Brooklyn is not to cross the bar at Charleston. Lieut. Talbot, Colonel Anderson's messenger, has arrived here, but no action has been taken

upon the subject-matter of his errand. It is understood that Mr. Seward's speech to-morrow is to be for conciliation and conces-

I hear in well posted Republican quarters that Mr. Lincoln offered General Cameron, by letter, either the Treasury or War Department. General Cameron accepted, saying to his friends that he would only take the Treasury. But lately, through Pennsylvania operating upon Mr. Lincoln, he has offered the Treasury to Gov. Chase, of Ohio, who has accepted the position. This is no more nor less than an overslaughing of General Cameron, who, of course, will not accept the war office. His known disposition to go for conciliatory measures has had much to do with the transaction above

named. The amount of Government money taken at Charleston is about thirty thousand dollars. SECESSION ORDINANCE PASSED BY ALABAMA-GREAT REJOICINGS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 11.—The State Convention passed the ordinance of secession today at 2½ p. m.

Cannon are now firing and bells ringing in honor of the event, and the city is in a blaze of enthusiasm. FORTS JACKSON, ST. PHILIPS AND PIKE SEIZED

BY LOUISIANA TROOPS—LOUISIANA GONE FOR SECESSION.

New Orleans, Jan. 11 .- The military expeditions which left here yesterday and the day previous have seized Forts Jackson and St. Philips on the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain. No resistance was offered to the New Orleans troops.

The United States arsenal at Cotahoochie has been seized, by order of the government, under the pretext that the United States officer was about to remove the arms.

THE EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTON ABATING. CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—The excitement here n reference to the movements of the federal government has somewhat abated in consequence of the receipt of pacific news from Washington.

The enlistment of soldiers goes on, but all is

The Legislature has taken no action. The steamer Marion, which was understood to have been intended by the Governor for war purposes, will, it is said, now resume her trips to New York.

A private despatch to the Courier from Montgomery says: Fort Pike has been taken by the Louisians troops. The federal troops have abandoned all the United States sorts on Pensacola harbor, except Fort Pickens, where they have concentrated to make a stand against the State troops.

bile to surprise Fort Pickens. The returns from this State of recent election for delegates to the State convention indicate that the secessionists will have a majority in the convention.

A body of three hundred men have left Mo-

SECESSION OF FLORIDA. TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 11.—The convention of this State passed the ordinance of secession yesterday at 21 minutes past 12 o'clock. The vote stood 62 to 7.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. nawayn Jan. 11.—In the Senate

the Joint Resolution from the House, relative to the preservation of the status quo of all movements tending to occasion a collision between the State and federal authorities, was received. A substitute was offered, asking the President of the United States an assurance of Shoe business. the absolute preservation of the status quo for sixty days, except to repel hostile invasion.— This was adopted and the subject was finally referred to a select committee.

In the House to-day, after a hot debate, at amendment to the convention bill was adopted authorizing the opening of the polls, at the time of the election, to take the sense of the votes whether any action of the convention relative to the federal Union shall be submit ted to the people for their ratification or rejec tion—ayes 77, nays 62. No action:

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 11.—Both Houses have been engaged, yesterday and to-day, on the State convention question, which has become complicated by mixing State constitution reform with Federal matters. Amendments for an open and for a restricted convention were offered, but no vote on any of the propositions

had been reached. The matter is the special order again for Monlay. North Carolina is conservative, and would respond to a proposition for an equitable adjustment of the pending difficulties, but she will have her rights at all hazards. This is the

tone of public sentiment here.

man died.

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS IN CHINA.-The sufferings of the English prisoners in China were terrible After the first day, Lieutenant Anderson became delirious and remained so, with a few lucid intervals, until his death, which occurred on the ninth day of his imprisonment. Two days before his death his nails and fingers burst from the tightness of the cords which his captors placed upon him, and mortification set in, and the bones of his wrist were exposed. They left the body there three days and then took it away. Five days after his death a soldier named Ramdun died in the same state. Three days after this Mr. De Nor-

TOM SAYERS.—The annuity fund collected for Tom Savers at a single newspaper office in London, and which amounts to the extraordinary sum of £2,814, will be so secured that it cannot be touched by Tom's creditors, should he be so imprudent as to get himself involved; neither will Tom himself be able to assign away or anticipate his income. It is moreover expressly provided that in the event of his again entering the ring, the trustees shall at once devote the whole amount to the interest of his children, so that it will be seen that all future challenges will be utterly useless.

REAL ESTATE AT WASHINGTON.—The political troubles of the times, and the danger that at some future time, if not now, the Union may be divided and Washington cease to be the capital, has greatly depressed the value of real estate in that city. One of the largest real-estate holders has gone insane over the troubles, and been carried to the Insane Asylum. He was formerly a resident of Newburyport, but removed to Washington many years ago, where he had amassed a large fortune by speculation in real estate, and the impending crisis has caused his ruin.

FATALITY OF DIPTHERIA.—Died, in Nelson county, Va., on the 1st ult., of diptheria, Mar garet V., aged 4 years and 25 days; on the 17th ult. of the same disease, Louisa, aged 11 years: on the 20th ult., of the same disease, William R. aged 5 years; on the 21st ult., of the same disease, John J., aged I year, and on the 22d ult., of the same disease, Eleanora, aged 15 years, all children of James R. and Caroline Y. Garland. ZANYAWANTE

The actual expense of the John Brown raid has been reported to the Virginia Legislature

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

Washington, Jan. 12 The Hon. Mr. Dix will not enter upon the duties of his post, as Secretary of the Treas. ury, until next week, having previously to arrange some business in New York.

There was a Cabinet meeting last night, which was continued up to a late hour. The subject under consideration was the despatches brought by Lieut. Talbot, from Major Anderson. There is no reason to believe that any. thing further will be yielded to South Carolina It is believed that the bill introduced in the

Legislature of Missouri, prohibiting the Mayor or Sheriff of St. Louis from using the military force to suppress riot, looked to the seizure of the public property, and hence the United States troops were ordered thither for its protection.

Major Anderson, in his despatches brought by Lieut. Talbot, reports that he needs no reintorcements to defend Fort Sumpter. The Star of the West will, therefore, probably not be ordered back to Charleston.

New Advertisements.

ARMORY OF THE "CAMERON GUARDS," HARRISDURG, January 11, 1861. You are hereby notified to be and appear at the Armory on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M, for parade, in full uniform. By order of the Captain. jan12.dlt JNO. J. BALL, O. S.

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niences which pertain to a First Class Hotel. jan12-if THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE __The fol lowing words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man
ut saunder."

"What, therefore, God has joined together result man put saunder."

"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, frem which there is do appeal.—
"What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder."

IUST RECEIVED-A large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, jan11 78 Market street.

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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 durability. [jan9] JACKSON & CO.

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