others to hold, by means of a military force, an unwilling sovereignty as a member of a common Union, must inevitably lead to the worst form of internecine war, and if successful, result in the establishment of a new and totally different government from the one established by the Constitution—the Constitutional Union being of Union of consent and not of force, of peace and not of blood, composed of sovereignties free and politically equal. But the new and coercive governmet, while it would "derive its powers" to govern a portion of the States "from the consent of the governed," would derive the power by which it governed the remainder from the cannon and the sword, and not from their consent-a Union not of equals, but of the victors and the vanquished, pinned together by the bayonet, and congealed in blood.

I devoutly trust that a merciful Providence may avert such a calamity, and believe that there is no respectable portion of our people whatever may be their differences of opinion upon other questions, who are so blind to reason or so lost to patriotism and every sentiment of civil liberty as to give countenance to a policy so fatal in its results, and so revolting to every sentiment of humanity.

While I sincerely trust that Tennessee may never be driven to the desperate alternative of appealing to arms in defence of the rights of her people, I nevertheless deem it proper, in view of the present excited state of the public mind, and unsettled condition of the country, to call your attention to the fact that, with the exception of a small number of volunteer companies, we have no military organization in the State, the militia having disorganized im-mediately after the repeal of the law which required drills and public parades. Independent of the impending crisis, I regard a thorough re-organization of the militia as imperatively demanded by every consideration of prudence and safety. I therefore submit the question to your consideration, with the earnest hope that you will adopt such plan of organization as will secure to the State, at all times and under all circumstances, an efficient and reliable military force.

I am unable, in the absence of full reports from the clerks of the several counties, to inform you as to the military strength of the State. Such reports as have been made to this department shall be laid before you. I do not doubt, however, that the military strength of the State may be safely estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand men.

It is proper, in this connection, that I call your attention to the report of John Heriges. Keeper of Public Arms, herewith transmitted, showing the number, character and condition of the public arms of the State, and respectfully recommend that you provide for the purchase of such number and character of arms, for the use of the State, as may be necessary to thoroughly arm an efficient military force.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1861.

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

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Patrior And Union, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canadas They are authorised to contract for us at our lowest rates

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in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam
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To Members of the Legislature. THE DAILY PATRICT AND UNION will be fernished to

Members of the Legislature during the session at

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY 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.

It being pretty certainly ascertained that Gen. CAMERON is not to represent Pennsylvania in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, the Tribune states that a large portion of the Pennsylvania delegation have presented the name of THADDRUS Stevens in his stead. This would be a beautiful appointment. When Thaddeus Stevens goes into the Cabinet we may make up our minds to the fact that the worst has come to the worst. Mr. Lincoln could not possibly manage to select a more ultra and dangerous adviser from among the citizens of Pennsylvania, considering that the Constitution of this State does not recognize negroes as citizens.

The National Crisis.

The message of the Governor of Tennessee, which we this day publish, is worthy the serious consideration of the people of the North, and is well calculated to command the deep and solemn reflections of every American citizen, who is not as yet thoroughly blinded by fanaticism, to the growing perils and calamities which, from the North as well as from the South, threaten to overwhelm the Union and the prosperity of the States in one common

If we had entertained any doubts as to the ultimate unanimity of the Southern States in the present secession movement, this message of the Governor of one of the most conservative States of the South would dispel those doubts and force upon us the conviction that, before the 4th of March next, the fifteen Southern States will have declared themselves out of the Union.

Governor Harris, after having grouped in his message the numerous excroachments and aggreesions of the North upon the South, and suggested the constitutional amendments which. if adopted by the North, might restore peace and harmony to the Federal Union, solemnly protests against the doctrine of coercion, which, as he truly says, could not uphold " a constitu-"tional Union, being a Union of consent, and not " of force, of peace, and not of blood, composed " of sovereignties free and politically equal; but, "if successfully carried out, could but enforce a "Union, not of equals, but of the victors and the "vanquished, pinned together by the bayonet and "congealed in blood!"

We fear that the day of compromise is passed; the delusive speech of Mr. Seward; the dogged determination of the Republican party to make no just or adequate concessions to the South will unite the South as one man in the determination to protect their rights out of the Union, and the only question which in but a few weeks shall have to be decided, will be, not if the little State of South Carolina shall be whipped into the Union, but if eighteen Northern States shall, under the lead of a minority party, attempt to coerce, at the point of the bayonet, fifteen Southern States, who affecting their rights, because no such act had refuse any further allegiance to a violated compact, under which they can henceforth expect nothing but aggression instead of protection.

and habitation; formed without regard to the last paternal warning of the Father of his Country; acting in violation of the spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution; leagued with the fanatics who denounce the Constitution as a "compact with hell" and the Union as a curse-whether the Republican party, itself tainted with abolitionism, will have the brazen effrontery sacreligiously to invoke " the Union," while they, under the stars and stripes, declare a war of extermination against one half of the Union; whether, under the the false cry of "the Constitution," they will renew, on a large scale, the invasion of John Brown, and by their proclamations stimulate the southern slaves to insurrection, rapine and bloodshed, and thus realize the bloody schemes of the ultra abolitionists!! If such be the unholy purposes of the Republican party, let them seriously calculate the cost of such a step, before they have lighted the flames of civil war. Let them reflect that the National Treasury is bankrupt; that the revenue from Custom House duties will dwindle down to a paltry sum; that armies sufficient to conquer the South would cost hundreds of millions, which could be supplied only by direct taxation at a time when the people would be least able or willing to meet the exigencies of the treasury; let them remember that free trade among the States has heretofore been the life blood of our national prosperity, and that a state of war with the South would interrupt free intercourse and produce in the North a general stagnation

Rather than adopt so cruel and suicidal a policy as coercion and all the calamities of war, let them, if the South secede in mass, acknowledge this great movement of ten millions of their fellow citizens as a revolution already successfully accomplished. Let them hold out the olive branch, and treat with our Southern neighbors, either for a happy re-union or for a peaceful separation, securing to both sections the mutual advantages of commerce, trade and free intercourse. But if the Republican party, deaf to the voice of patriotism and humanity, resolve upon coercion and violence, and attempt to deluge the country with fraternal blood, they will find in the South a UNITED PEOPLE to repel their inroads, and in the North a UNITED DEMOCRACY to stay their sacreligious hands against their brethren and fellow countrymen. Let them beware! Let them beware!!!

of business, followed by general bankruptcy

blockading Southern ports they may soon in-

volve themselves in a war with some of the

principal powers of Europe.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 14, 1861. Senate met at 3 o'clock, p. m. Journal of

Friday read and approved.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the nnual report of the Frankford and Bristol turnpike company.

Messrs. PARKER, NICHOLS, CONNELL,

BOUGHTER and HAMILTON severally asked for and obtained leave to record their votes on the resolutions relative to the maintenance of the Union. They voted aye. BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. GREGG read in place an act relative to alleys, which, on motion, was taken up under a suspension of the rules and passed finally.

M. BULLER, an autror the relief of Daniel

Mechling, brigade inspector of Westmoreland county. Mr. THOMPSON, an act to extend and conlinue in force an act chartering the Mutual in-

surance company of Pottstown.
Mr. LAWRENCE, an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a notary public in the borough of Washington, which was taken up

Mr. BENSON, a supplement to an act to appoint commissioners to lay out a State road in the counties of M'Kean and Potter. Mr. BLOOD, an act to change the name of

Nancy Wilkinson to Jane Wilkinson; also, an act relative te road commissioners in Forest and

BILLS ACTED UPON. Mr. FULLER called up the bill authorizing the commissioners of Fayette county to pay a reward for the arrest of Samuel Fisher; which passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill in relation to saving funds and trust companies. Laid over on second reading.

Mr. YARDLEY called up a supplement to

the act incorporating the Dansborough and Doylestown turnpike company; which passed

Mr FINNEY called up the joint resolution relative to re-furnishing and repairing the Executive Mansion, as amended by the Senate, cutting down the appropriation to \$3,000; which was passed finally.

Mr. NICHOLS called up the bill to incorpo-

rate the Penn gas coal company; which, after some debate was postponed for the present. On motion of Mr. IRISH, Senate bill entitled, 'A supplement to an act incorporating the borough of Birmingham," was taken up, and passed to a second reading. On motion of Mr. IMBRIE, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 14, 1861. The House was called to order at 3 o'clock m. by the SPEAKER, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Leacock.

Mr. WILSON, on leave given, read an act relative to treasurer's sales in Beaver county. On motion, the bill was considered and passed. Mr. BARNSLEY offered a resolution authorizing the procuring of a flag of the United States and a coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania, and requiring the same to be displayed from the dome of the capitol whenever either of the two Houses are in session. The rules being dispensed the resolution passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Senate resolutions, No. 1, being the special order were read.

Mr. DUFFIELD moved an amendment, to strike out all after the word "whereas." and insert Mr. Welsh's Senate resolutions. Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend the amendment, by striking out all after the word "rewhere it first occurs, and insorting a

series of resolutions heretofore published. Mr. WILLIAMS arose to support his resolutions. He alluded to the time when, twenty years ago, he had spoken in these halls, on the occasion of the death of a President. Now, as then, the nation was in gloom. The sphere of legislators had been enlarged. The mighty Union, cemented by the blood of the Fathers, was imperilled by the acts of certain of her sons. United she could defy the world, but a fratricidal hand was now about to apply the

torch to the greatest fabric ever reared. The first inquiry of the speaker was as to the cause which has produced this result. This was said to be neither more nor less than a disinclination on the part of the South to submit to the rule of a Northern Chief Executive. They trembled at an idea, and not at any act

as yet been committed.
South Carolina, who had never been loyal

course was to be pursued? South Carolina a diseased member than to resort to the doubtful expedient of ampulation.

Revolution was secession, and could never be peacefully accomplished. If the Union was to dissolve, the dissolution would be like the explosion of an erolite-scattering the stars in every direction. If this dissolution took place bloodshed was necessary, although ultimately he did not doubt but that the States, through the repelling force of anarchy, would re-unite to the music of the drum and the march of the

But at present why dare not the Government enforce its laws? The Southern States, although elements of political power, are evidences of physical weakness. How would it appear for South Carolina to find a community infinitely greater than her own offering concessions and kneeling at the feet of the slave power? The true course was this. If South Carolina cannot commit, and has not committed treason in her corporate capacity, she has KEITT and others who, as individuals, can be held liable as traitors. For such as these there might be ropes. To say this, at least, he hoped was not reason.

slave property in the South were not the men who pushed the present movement. These conservatives were governed by a lawless mob, The exercise of a little force on the part of the government would perhaps induce these true. Union-loving citizens below Mason's and Dixon's line to give utterance to the true sentiments of the intelligent community. It was cruelty to leave them to be awed by the ruffian horde.

It was said that blood must not be shed .-Are we to play women? Why, then, are armies kept? Are they reserved for causes more just than this one? "I may say that the scaffold is for treason, and that Jackson says secession and pinching distress; let them beware that in is treason!" How much blood would a little exercise of firmness cost? Why, the heads of a few traitors would save an ocean, and prevent the whole country from being transformed into one vast camp, and the Union into a battle ground.

The speaker then denied that this governnent was a voluntary one, and declared that the law of coercion was recognized by every form of administration, whether that of a family or of a community. He declared the true policy to be that of Napoleon, who never fired blank cartridge in a mob at the first discharge. There was never a time when the doctrine of force was more apparent than at present.

The next point was renunciatory of the Phildelphia meeting, which had made concessions, which the speaker thought most humiliating. He spoke of the action of this meeting in the most bitter terms, and ridiculed such peace fferings.

Mr. DUFFIELD followed. He assumed the proad ground of a preservation of the Union, at all reasonable conciliations, and denied the expediency of resorting to such forcible measures as suggested. His speech was an admirable one, embracing many fine points, and ably reflecting the views of the conservative Democracy. Adjourned.

LATEST DETAILS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Charleston papers of Thursday and Friday last contain the particulars of the attack on the steamer Star of the West. Our telegraphic dispatches, however, have already given pretty much everything of interest, including the correspondence between Governor Pickens and Major Anderson. The South Carolina Legislature, having been officially informed of this correspondence, on Wednesday adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this general assembly looks upon any attempt to reinforce the troops now billiard rooms, bowling saloons and ten pin in possession at Fort Sumpter, as an act of open and undisguised hostility on the part of the government of the United States. Resolved further. That this General Assembly

learns with pride and pleasure of the suscessful resistance this day by the troops of this State, acting under the orders of the Governor, to an attempt to reinforce Fort Sumpter. Resolved further, That this General Assembly

entirely approves and endorses the communications of the Governor this day made to Maj. Anderson. Resolved further. That this General Assembly pledges itself to an earnest, vigorous and un-

hesitating support of the Governor in every measure adopted by him in defence of the honor and safety of the State. The resolutions being put there was a uni-

versal ave. Mr. Buist moved that the word unanimously be inserted, which called forth another spontaneous aye.

The Charleston papers, in their accounts of the attack on the Star of the West give some incidents not without interest. We subjoin the

following: THE PEELING AT CASTLE PINCENEY.

At Castle Pinckney, under command of Col. Pettigrew, the ardor of the men knew no bounds. The greatest eagerness was shown by all to have a shot at the stranger, with the intention of bringing out the fire of Fort Sumpter. The guns of the Castle were all manned simply upon the spontaneous movement of the men themselves. Each sprang to his post, without command of the officer in charge. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could restrain them from firing; and it was not until a peremptory order to that effect was given that they held themselves aloof from the batteries. The eagerness at Forts Moultrie and Johnson were great-though the garrison at the former were gratified in the privilege of a number of harmless shots. Better luck to them next time.

WHO FIRED THE PIRST SHOT? Since the event of the crisis, much curiosity has been excited to learn the man who fired the first shot. After diligent inquiry, we believe it is settled that the honor belongs to the Washington Light Infantry. Though this corps is not stationed in the entrenchments on Morris' Island, from which the first gun was fired, still, a single representative of the corps, we are informed, was at one of the guns, and to him befell the duty. We believe the name of the gentleman is Lieut. J. L. Branch.

ARREST FOR TREASON IN SOUTH CAROLINA. J. N. Merriman, collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., was on Monday last arrested by the people of that town on a charge of treason against the State. A letter was found written by him and addressed to Mr. Buchanan, stating that he (Merriman) had just cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so. The letter calls upon the President to send a boat and men to collect the federal revenue, and informs him of the progress made in the construction of the works near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to the same. The letter is signed by his initial, J. N. M. When arrested he acknowledged having written it. Lopse, his deputy, was also arrested. He said he had been in the habit of writing out Merriman's letters, but had not done so in this case, as he considered it treason. Both have been committed for trial. CRUISE OF THE STAR OF THE WEST—STATEMENT OF CAPT. M'GOWAN.

STEAMSHIP STAR OF THE WEST, } NEW YORK, Jan. 12 1961.

M. O. ROBERTS, Esq.—Sir: After leaving the wharf on the 5th inst., at 5 p. m., we proceeded on down the hay, where we hove to and took on board four officers and two hundred soldiers, with their arms, ammunition, &c., and then proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at Sandy Hook at nine p. m. Nothing unusual took place during the passage, which was a pleasant

the Republican party-sectional in its views Union, were following her example. What and sounding until about four a. m., being then in four and a half fathoms of water, when we could not be spared, for it was better to retain. discovered a light through the haze which at that time covered the horizon. Concluding that the light was on Fort Sumpter, after getting the bearings of it we stood to the S. W. for the main ship channel, where we have to to await daylight, our lights having been put out since twelve o'clock, to avoid being seen. As the day began to break we discovered a steamer just in shore of us, who, as soon as she saw us, burned one blue light and two red lights as signals, and shortly after steamed over the bar

and into the ship channel.

The soldiers were now all put below, and no one allowed on the deck except our own crew. As soon as there was light enough to see we crossed the bar and proceeded on up the channel, (the outer bar buoy having been taken away), the steamer ahead of us sending off rockets and burning lights until after broad daylight, continuing on her course up near two miles from Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumpter being about the same distance, a masked battery on Morris Island, where there was a red Palmetto flag flying, opened fire upon us, the distance being about five-eighths of a mile. We had the American flag flying at our flagstaff at the time, and soon after the first shot hoisted a large The speaker held that the proprietors of American ensign at the fore. We continued on under the fire of the battery for over ten minutes, several of the shot going clear over us; one just passed clear of the pilot house another passed between the smoke stack and the walking beam of the engine; another struck the ship just abaft the fore rigging and stove in the planking; another shot came within an ace of carrying away the rudder.

At the same time there was a movement of

two steamers from near Fort Moultrie, one of them towing a schooner (I presume an armed schooner) with the intention of cutting us off. Our position now became rather critical, as we had to approach Fort Moultrie to within threequarters of a mile before we could keep away for Fort Sumpter. A steamer approaching us with an armed schooner in tow, and the battery on the island firing at us all the time, and having no cannon to defend ourselves from the attacks of the vessels, we concluded that to avoid certain capture or destruction we would endeavor to get to sea.

Consequently we wore round and stood down the channel, the battery firing upon us until their shot fell short; and as it was now strong ebb tide, and the water having fallen some three feet, we proceeded with caution and crossed the bar safely at fifty minutes past eight, a. m., and continued on our course for this port, where we arrived this (Saturday) morning, after a boisterous passage. A steamer from Charleston followed us for about three hours, watching our movements. In justice to the officers and crew of each department of the ship, I must add that their behavior while under the fire of the battery reflected great credit on them.

Mr. Brower, the New York pilot, was of very great assistance to me in helping to pilot the ship over Charleston bar and up and down the

Very respectfully, your obedient servant J. McGowan, Captain.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON—CIVIL AND MILITARY DIPLOMACY.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—The latest news from outside the harbor, received by the Steamer Nashville from New York, report the sloop-ofwar Brooklyn off Cape Remain last night.

The excitement among the people has subsided, and last night was quiet. Great hopes are entertained that the ultimatum of South Carolina and the last dispatch sent to Washington by Major Anderson will have the effect of producing peace.

Eight workmen from Fort Sumpter came away last night in a small boat. Four are in the city and four go to New York in the steamer Marion. They report that the soldiers are on short allowance. The steamer Clinch under a white flag, in

command of Commissary General Halt, went to Fort Sumpter this evening, but it is not known what for, In fact nobods to it is nowed or caused is going on except the State authorities.

THE STATIONING OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN ST. LOUIS—EXPLANATIONS REFUSED—SECES-SION IN THE ASCENDANT IN VIRGINIA—RE-TIRING OF SOUTHERN SENATORS, ETC.

Washington, January 13.—There is quite a pressure upon the Treasury for the allowance of doubtful claims. One for printing that was passing through the several stages of the Treasury, has been suspended by Comptroller Medill on the ground that \$65,000 more is charged than the law allows.

Senator Green has demanded explanations from Secretary Holt in respect to the quartering of troops in public buildings at St. Louis, which have been refused. It is understood that Mr. Green will make the matter a subject of a strong speech to-morrow, arraigning and assailing the administration. He has telegraphed to the Governor of Missouri recommending decisive steps to oust the government

Mr. Troombs left for Georgia this morning. There was a caucus of Senators from seceding States last evening, but they came to no determination as to whether they should give up their seats in the Senate. It is understood that they will decide the matter to-morrow.

Prominent anti-secessionists just from Richmond give it up that the State of Virginia is largely in a majority for secession. It is held here, however, by Virginia Congressmen that the action of the Legislature is of such a character as to preclude the idea of a final determination of the matter for some time. Efforts are making by the Republicans to get

Gen. Cameron to accept the Secretaryship of War, but it is idle. It is not thought that the transfer of troops to this point at this time is calculated to south

the popular feeling.

A GRAPHIC COMPARISON.

In a recent speech made at Hartford, by Colonel Thomas.H. Seymour, our late Minister to Russia, that gentleman, alluding to the turbulent waves of disunion which seemed to be overrunning the whole country, while the public mind was at bottom patriotic, made the following splendid comparison, which not only well serves the subject, but portrays a grand scene in nature with a master hand:

In the autumn of 1858 I happened to be on the borders of the Caspian Sea, at a place called Baku, not far from Persia. While there the Captain of the Port invited me to take a seat in his barge one evening, and go with him down the bays a distance of four or five miles. There was a place below, he said, a half-mile from shore, where the surface of the water was covered with naptha, which could easily be ignited. This naptha was thrown up from a subterranean spring at the bottom of the bay.-Much desiring to witness so interesting a sight as that which was described to me, I readily accepted the invitation to accompany him. The night was dark, but there was a clear sky over head. The same stars that shone over us shone over you. The moon had just gone down behind the Caucasian hills. But in the northwest, a few degrees above the horizon, the weird comet of that year, like some rebel angel cast out of Heaven, streamed downward toward the earth. The still night, the lonely shore, the sudden apparition of another world whirled through the realms of space, deeply impressed me at the time.

Pursuing our course down the solitary bay, we came, after a while, to that part of it where we expected to find the spring we were in search of or rather proofs of it on the surface. In another moment an unusual appearance of the sea, something I can not well describe change of color, perhaps—showed we had touched the edge of the resinous waves. refuse any further allegiance to a violated compact, under which they can henceforth expect

pact, under which they can henceforth expect

South Carolina, who had never been loyal

nothing but aggression instead of protection:

The question must soon be decided whether

the Gulf States, purchased by the money of the

We proceeded with eaution, running very slow

one for this season of the year.

We arrived off Charleston bar at half past one into the midst of the dark waters by which we are not the guiding marks for the bar, as the lights were all out.

We proceeded with eaution, running very slow

on fire, cast it were on the case forced our barge for the season of the year.

We proceeded with eaution, running very slow

on fire, cast it were on the case of the care forced our barge for the season of the year.

We arrived off Charleston bar at half past one into the midst of the midst of

of flame spread out on all sides of us, and rolled up around the barge. Hastening to make our escape from so threatening a locality, the boatmen pulled rapidly away, their oar-blades dripping with liquid fire-a stream of fire swept along in our wake, while little angry waves, like tongues of serpents, shot out under our bow, or struck spitefully astern, as if vexed to lose their prey. Having cleared the space so fearfully lit up by the blazing naptha, we laid our boat sideways to the crimson flood, and turned to behold a strange and marvelous spectacle-literally the sea on fire! But, beneath that sheet of flame, that rolled with the rolling waves, the currents of the Caspian flowed calmly on, undisturbed by the fiery bil-

lows that swept over its surface. So, my friends, in our country there have been times when we have seen the flames of discord lit up around us, threatening to envelop in a blaze of ruin the good ship of State that bears our fortunes—and put an end forever to constitutional liberty. Something of this we see now. Something? Nay, more and worse than anything we have ever seen before. The great crisis of our fate as a nation—long dreaded, yet not wholly unexpected, because daringly provoked—has at last come, and the whole surface of things is an " inflamed sea." Whether there be any escape or not from the evils with which we are just now menaced, none can tell. Nevertheless let us hope, that beneath all this whirl and agitation of the surface, conservative influence, moved by that deeplove of country which underlies everything else, and flowing tranquilly and steadily on, like the currents of the Caspian beneath the fiery billows above them, may sustain, after all, instead of consuming, the things that repose on their bosom.

TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 14. SENATE.—Mr. Bigler (Pa.) presented a bill proposing amendments to the Constitution, to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection on the 12th of February. Mr. Wilson (Mass.) moved a reference to

the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Bigler objected.
Mr. Trumbull said that this bill proposes mendments to the Constitution in an unconstitutional way. So important a bill changing the fundamental laws of the country should

be referred to the Committee. Mr. Pugh (Ohio) said that he was unwilling to have the bill referred in the absence of the Senator from Kentucky. (Mr. Crittenden.) He denied that it was an attempt to interfere

with the people's rights.

Mr. Brown (Miss.) said the Senate was not justified in filing the bill in the absence of the Senators from the Southern States. Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion to refer and the sub-

ject was dropped. House.—Mr. English (Ind.) asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was read for information:

Resolved, That the present alarming condition of the country imperatively demands that Congress should take immediate steps to preserve the Union, by removing, as far as possible, all causes of sectional irritation and devision, and to that end patriotism should prompt a cheerful surrender of all partizan prejudices and minor difficulties of opinion; and this House, be lieving the plan of adjustment proposed by Hon. John J. Crittenden, in the Senate, on Dec. 18, 1860, would be an equitable and honorable compromise, involving no sacrifice to any party or section that should not promptly be made for the sake of the inestimable blessings of peace and a united country, hereby instruct the committe of thirty-three, heretofore appointed by the House, to report, without delay, the necessary measures to carry that plan into

Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) an dother Republicans objected. Mr. Buglish said that at the proper time he

would move a suspension of the rules. Mr. Garnett (Va.) introduced a join tion to suspend the execution of the Federal laws within certain States. Referred to the select committee on the President's special mes-

Mr. Harris (Va.) introduced a bill to revive the tariff act of 1846. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. M'Kean (N. Y.) introduced a bill to re-peal so much of the revenue act as relates to the collection of duty on imports in South Carolina. Referred to the select committee of

.Mr. Pendleton (Ohio) introduced a bill making Cincinnati a port of entry. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Adrian (N. J.) presented the proceedings of a public meeting of workingmen and mechanics at Newark, N. J., on the 9th inst., on the present condition of the country. He stated that the resolutions breathe a compromising spirit and devotion to the Constitution and the Union. Referred to the committee of thirty-three.

Mr. Vance (N. C.) remarked that gentlemen had often spoken for buncombe, he now wanted buncombe to speak for itself in relation to the condition of the country. He presented the proceedings of a meeting of the people of that Mr. Washburne (Ill.) asked whether the

proceedings were in earnest. Mr. Vance. Buncombe never speaks except when she is in earnest. [Laughter.]

The proceedings of the meeting were referred to the committee of thirty-three. Disastrous Fire at Halifax. Halifax, N. S., Jan. 14.
This city was visited by a most disastrous fire on Saturday night. Fity-nine business

establishments were destroyed, the flames extending along Hallis, George and Prince streets, and Cheapside. The property destreyed includes the American Consulate, the Exchange rooms, Fuller's Express, the Journal, Chronicle, Gazette, Casket, Colonist and Express newspaper establishments, the Halifax Library, Stewart's saloon, the Irish Volunteer orderly room, the Halifax Fire Insurance Company's office, the Marine Insurance Company's office, the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance office, the Union Marine Insurance office, the Sheriff's office, Odd Fellows' Hall, together with a number of stores and lawyer's offices. One man was killed during the fire and many killed by the falling of the walls.

Ohio Legislature. CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.

The following is one of the series of resolutions which passed the Ohio Senate and House on Saturday:

Resolved, That we hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the Presidect of the United States, and that the entire power and resources of Ohio are hereby pledged, whenever necessary and demanded, for the maintenance, under strict subordination to the civil authority, of the General Government, by whomsoever administered.

The Virginia Legislature. RICHMOND, Jan. 14.

The House of Assembly to-day passed the Senate Convention bill, with amendments, to refer its action relative to secession back to the people for their ratification or rejection. The bill also requires that a vote shall be taken at the time of the election to determine whether the action of the Convention shall be submitted to the people or not. The election will be held on the 4th of February, and the Convention will meet on the 18th. The Senate has not yet acted on the amendments.

Fire in New York City. New York, Jan. 14. A large tenement house in Henry street was Sloop of War Macedonian.

Boston, Jan. 14. The United States sloop of war Macedonian, from Portsmouth, N. H., passed the Highland Light this morning, bound South with scalad

New Advertisements.

WIDE AWAKE PARADE

At a meeting of the Wide Awakes, held in the room of the State Capital Crub, the following proceedings were adopted and ordered to be published in the daily papers of the city.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting, held on Sturday evening, be adopted as part of the proceedings of this meeting.

MEETING OF WIDE AWAKES.—A meeting of representatives of several Clubs of Wide Awakes of this State was held on Saturday evening, January 12, 1861, at the European Hotel. William D. Moore. of Pulladelphia, was called to the Chair; and Jacob M. Barr, of Harristons were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Wide Awakes hereby give way to the military and civic parade for the inauguration eremonics, and that the Wide Awakes have

Resolved, That the Wide Awakes hereby give way to the military and civic parade for the inauguration ceremonies, and that the Wide Awakes have a torch light parade and serenade to the Governer on Tuesday evening; and while regretting the short notice, owing to a misunderstanding, we hereby extend an invitation to the Clubs of the State to send delegations.

Resolved, That a notice of the proceedings be telegraphed to the associated press.
On motion Mesers. Robert Gartride, James Davenport, Jacob M. Barr, James Black, George Rechatine, James Williams and Thomas Pool, were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.
On motion, when we adjoure, it be to meet at the State Capital Wide Awake Head Quarters Monday (this) evening at 7 o'clock.
On motion, Mr. Alexander Koser was unanimously elected Chief Marshal. On motion it was resolved that the members of the State Capital club and Keystone club meet at the club room of the State Capital club this (Tuesday) evening, fully equipped for parade, at o'clock.
On motion it was unanimously adopted that there he

On motion it was unanimously adopted that there be a general invitation extended to all persons claiming to be Wide Awakes, who may be in the city, to parade

Mours of Procession.—Up Market to Third, up Third to State, down State to 8 cond, down Second to Vine, out Vine to Front, up Front to Market, down Market to the Square, from thence down Second to Chesnut, out Chesnut to Fourth, up Fourth to Market, out Market to the Club room, and dismiss.

NECTARINES!!!—A small invoice of this delicate Fruit—in packages of two lbs. each just received. The quality is very superior.
jan12 WM. DOCK, J2., & CO.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—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

"Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeeth 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-dtf

JUST 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.

FOR RENT—A desirable Three Story L' HOUSE, in good order—Gas and Water Fixtures complete. Enquire at ABMSTRONG'S DRUG STORE, Second below Pine street. janli-dlw

UEHLER HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE, HARRISBURG, PA.

GEO. J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR This old established House having changed hands during the present season, has undergone extensive improvements and been thoroughly RENOVATED AND REFITTED. We feel confident that it is now not second to any in the State for the contforts and conveniences which pertain to a First Class Hotel. jan12-1f

ACKSON & CO.'8

SHOESTORE, MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA., Where they intend to devote their entire time to the

nanufacture of BOOTS AND SHOES Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fash-

anable 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 durability. [jan9] JACKSON & CO.

DUCKWHEAT MEAL!—EXTRA for sale by [jan9] WM. DOCK, Js., & CO.

RAND INAUGURATION MILITARY AND CITIZENS'

DRESS BALL! AT BRANT'S HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1861. IT The services of KIEFFER'S LANCASTER

STRING BAND and the HARRISBURG STATE CAPI-TAL BAND have been secured for the occasion. TICKETS \$2.00. To be had at the principal Hetels. Hon. Simon Cameron,

MANAGERS:

MANAGERS:

MANAGERS:

Col. Alex. W. Watson,

Wm. B. Mann,

"John J. Patterson,

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sensing,

geway,

smith,

Smith,

Randall,

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MANAGERS:

Wm. B. Mann,

"Wm. B. Ivin,

"Wm. B. Ivin,

"Wm. B. Ivin,

"John Baker,

John De Forrest,

"George Bardwell,

"Wm. D. Lewis,

"J. Y. James,

"Wm. Metsgar,

"S. B. Tate,

Capt. Jacob M. Eyster, " Lemuel Todd,
" John W. Killinger,
" Geo. Y. Lawrence,
" Geo. Rush Smith,
" Alex. K. M'Clure,
" H. G. Leisenning,
" I F. Ridgeway " J. E. Ridgeway,
" Jos. Moore. Jos. Moore, G. W. R. Smith, Samuel J. Randall, Richard Milday, Joshua Lawrence, E. W. Davis, Capt. Jacob M. Eyster,
Peter Lyle,
Jacob Ziegler,
Wm. H. Keim, Esq., Gen. Wm. H. Keim, fen. Wm. cr. Actua,
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T. Pomeroy, Robert Singiser, J. D. Hoffman, T. Barto, F. H. Lane, C. M. Shell, John Wesley, P. C. E'lmaker A. B. Winder, D. M. Lyla George Day, A. H. Glatz, D. K. Jackman, George Cadwallader, D. M. Lyle, Charles Hall, E. Blanchard, James Fuller, George M'Ghee, Esq, Gen. Wm. H. Miller, Hobert Russel,
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A. Johnston, 46
J. Ross Thomson, 46 MASTER OF CEREMONIES: F. R. Mather.
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T COST!!! BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES,

Gen. W. F. Small, " C. C. Seiler, jan8-dtd

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

DOARDING.—Mrs. ECKERT, in Locust number of BOARDERS in the best manner, and at reasonable prices.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. F. W. WEBER, nephew and taught by the well re-

membered late F. W. Weber, of Harrisburg, is prepared to give lessons in music upon the PIANO, VIOLIN-OELLO, VIOLIN and FLUTE. He will give lessens at his residence, corner of Locust street and River alleyor at the homes of pupils.

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURE CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,

WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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