# The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1861.

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

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### To Members of the Legislature.

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The Inaugural Address of Gov. Curtin. The Inaugural Address of Governor CURTIN is so much more moderate and conciliatory in its tone than we had reason to acticipate, that it has occasioned an agreeable surprise. Not that we can commend many of its utterances, but, considering the ultra position taken by many of Governor Curtin's political friends in the Legislature, and the character of the party which elevated him to power, the sentiments embodied in the Inaugural are as conservative as a Republican dare be at this particular juncture. The Governor seems to have appreciated the responsibility of his position --- to have realized that he was no longer speaking for a party, and that his recommendations would be jealously scanned in every quarter of the Union, and exercise a great, influence upon the immediate future of this nation-in short, that he was speaking for the great, magnanimous and conservative State of Pennsyluania. This spirit we can commend, however much we may differ from some of his opinions.

The address deals, to a large extent, in generalities. It makes but few positive recommendations, probably because the Governor, immediately after taking the oath of office, did not feel called upon to make specific recommendations to the Legislature, but merely to use the occasion of his imanguration as an opportunity for expressing his general views upon important questions, both State and National. Yet the language used in reference to the repeal of any laws upon our statute books which obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law is more decided than any that has yet appeared on the Republican side. Qn this subject he says that we ought to exhibit an example of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to law "by a prompt "repeal of every statute that may, even by im-"plication, be liable to reasonable objection." This is what Democrats have urged upon the Legislature heretofore without effect. We trust that the opinion of Gov. CURTIN, which we take, by implication, to be favorable to the repeal of the questionable sections of the act of 1847, may have due weight with the Legislature, and induce the immediate modification of that le But the Inaugural is to be particularly commended for what it does not recommend. It does not recommend the appropriation of money for the purpose of arming the State and precipitating the evils of civil war. It does not recommend a rigid and uncompromising adherence to all the dogmas of the Republican party, but, on the contrary, says that "it will "be our duty to unite with the people of the "States that remain loyal to the Union in any "just and honorable measures of conciliation "and fraternal kindness"-meaning, no doubt, the border Slave States, which will be inevitably drawn into the secession movement, unless some conciliatory measures are speedily tendered by the Northern States.

view, out of the relation of African slaves to the domestic population of the country. Freedom is to them, as to all mankind, the chief object of desire. Hitherto, under the operation of the Union, they have practically remained ignorant of the controversy, especially of its bearing on themselves. Can we hope that flagrant civil war shall rage among ourselves in their very presence, and yet that they will remain stupid and idle spectators? Does history furnish us any satisfactory instruction upon the horrors of civil war among a people so brave, so skilled in arms, so carnest in conviction, and so intent in purpose, as we are? Is it a mere chimera which suggests an aggravation of those horrors beyond endurance, when, on either side, there shall occur the intervention of an uprising, ferocious, African slave population of four, or six, perhaps twenty millions? \* \* \* If dissolution prevail, what guarantee shall there be against the full development here of the fearful and uncomprising hostility to slavery which elsewhere pervades the world, and of which the recent invasion of Virginia was an illustration ?"

Here the eloquent advocate of the "irrepres sible conflict" is t\_rown off of his guard. Although he has only by inference threatened war upon the seceding States, yet when mention is made of slave insurrection, the flood-gates of his heart are opened, and he cannot withhold the direct threat of an exterminating war of Abolitionism against the slaveholding States! This appears to be his only remedy against ecession and dissolution; for, he says, "congressional compromises are not likely to save the Union." He thinks "that there is a prevailing conviction that legislative compromises, which sacrifice honestly cherished principles, are less sure to avert imminent evils than they are certain to produce ultimately even greater dangers."

He also thinks "it would be wise to discard two prevalent ideas or prejudices, namely: First, that the Union is to be saved by somebody in particular; (Abraham Lincoln?) and secondly, that it is to be saved by some cunning and insincere compact of pacification." We are not aware that there is any such idea or prejudice extant among the people. But we know that the conservative masses did hope and expect that Mr. Lincoln and his party would, to save the Union, offer timely and adequate concessions to the South. In proof of this we need only refer to the anxious suspense of the public until they should hear the voice of Mr. Lincoln's Premier. That voice has been heard, and it has informed them, in foreboding tones, that they have indulged in a mere prejudice, when they expected from his principal or from. bimself the magnanimity and patriotism of statesmen resolved to save them and the Union. Mr. Seward professes a passionate love for the Union ; he expends a great deal of eloquence to prove its great blessings, and the disorganizing and destructive consequences resulting from separate confederacies; but he has no compact of pacification to offer; either sincere or "insincere," to prevent its dissolution. With one or two reservations, he agrees that such liberty bills in the States as may contravene the Constitution of the United States ought to be repealed. But, inasmuch as these reservations imply the previous modification by Congress of the Fugitive Slave law, of course, his political friends in the States will not deem themselves under any obligations to repeal the obnoxious laws! Secondly, Mr. Seward tells us that experience in public affairs has confirmed his opinion "that domestic sla-اشلب TREAT IN WINCLY ICIT DY LINE Constitution of the United States exclusively to the care, management and disposition of that State." If in his power, he would not alter the Constitution in that respect, and if misapprehension of his position needs so strong a remedy, he is 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! Now, as the slave States are already so protected by the Constitution, the expensive and tedious process of amending the Constitution is scarcely necessary to guarantee the faith of Mr. Seward in this respect. Thirdly, Mr. Seward informs the country, that while he "certainly shall never, directly or indirectly, give his vote to establish or sanction slavery in the Territories, or any where else in the world," yet if Kansas were admitted as a State under the Wyandotte Constitution, and if the organic laws of all the other Territories could be repealed, he 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, "but I do not FIND that such reservations could be CONSTITUTIONALLY made!" and so we may infer that, after all, Mr. Seward, although he could, will not vote for the two new States aforesaid! He would prefer that when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry excitements of the hour shall have subsided, and calmness ence more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind, then, AND NOT UNTIL THEN-ONE, TWOOR THREE YEARS HENCE-a convention of the people should be assembled in pursuacce of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any and what amendments of the organic national law ought to be made." That is, after the dissolution of the Union shall have been accomplished, by the secession of the entire South, and after the recusant States shall have been brought to submission, " in whatever form that end may come," two or three years hence, then the agitation of constitutional amendments among the people may serve a good purpose to re-elect a sectional President, and Mr. Seward will cheerfully advise such an agitation! Fourthly, Mr. Seward holds himself ready to vote for any properly of political incendiarism, and from the stand point of the guarded laws to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States-which must be considered as a great concession on the part of a gentleman whose new-born zeal for the integrity of the Constitution and the Union is a full guarantee of his sincerity in this respect. Lastly, Mr. Seward, having great faith in the Union-saving efficacy of highways, railroads, rivers and canals, is willing to vote for two Pacific railways, connecting respectively with the mouths of the Mississippi and the Northern. Lakes. No one better than Mr. Soward understands the cohesive virtues of good, fat contracts.

"use the arms sent for that purpose; and yet they have "Thirdly, This movement arises, in another amendments; that the blessings of the Union are so numerous, and the evils of dissolution and consequent separate confederacies so great, that the North should not hesitate as to the means, however rigorous and cruel, to force back the South into the Union, if not as equals, at least as prisoners of war. Mr. Seward ends his speech by empty professions and ridiculous propositions which have neither substance nor vitality, and seem only intended to cover, over his inflexible policy of conceding nothing, by a flimsy semblance of moderation and liberality. Let not the conservatives of the North be deceived by this lame attempt at mystification .---Mr. Lincoln, the father of the irrepressible conflict, and Mr. Seward, the great expounder of his detestable creed, have resolved to concede nothing for the sake of the Union ; but they are determined to array the North against the South in mortal conflict. Let them beware of the consequences of their heartless and cruel policy !

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Seward's speech, on Saturday last, whilst it abounds n beautiful passages and nicely rounded periods, lacks the great essential, at this critical moment, of giving either quiet or confidence to the country.

As an evidence of the high state of excitement that ervades the public mind in this city, I will merely instance the fact, that at no former period of the sersion, nor indeed of any previous session, were there so many people in the Capitol. The Senate, at an early hour of the morning, was literally jammed ; and before Mr. Seward commenced his speech, it became necessary to clear the Senate floor of the crowd of both sexes who had collected to listen to the New York Senstor's great effort that was thought would bring peace to our troubled and distracted country. But, alas! for human hopes and expectations, and for human frailty also, the promised plan of conciliation did not come. The speech disappointed both his friends and the country, and left both in the same bewildered maze of doubt and uncertainty that has enveloped us all for the past two months. It is well under stood here that Mr. Seward is to be the Premier of the incoming Administration, and that what he said on Saturday last was not only the enunciation of his own opinions on the crisis, but also those of Mr. Lincoln. It is known to many persons here that Mr. Lincoln saw Mr. Seward's sneech before it was delivered : so that he knew beforehand exactly what the Senator from New York would say, and, of course, is understood to endorse the entiments of the speech.

Many of the Republicans, in both branches of Conress, think Mr. Seward did not come up to the mark, in the style and manner of a first class statesman, and that the speech is not equal to the occasion ; but that he ought to have submitted some definite and well digested plan of compromise, by which the country might have een tranquilized and the Union saved. It must be borne n mind, that while Mr. Seward says many things in this speech that look to a settlement of the difficulties between the two sections of our country, yet he studiously avoids proposing any definite plan for the adjustment of those difficulties. In this particular the speech is lamentably defective. It has left the people no wellgrounded reason to hope that the new Administration contemplates anything less than to carry out their aggressive policy upon the people of the South, until we either have civil war, or an entire abandonment by the people of the South of their rights under the Constitution

The Senators from Alabama, Florida, Texas and Mississippi refused to-day to vote on any question until they have instructions from their respective States. Jefferson Davis and Governor Brown, of Mississippi, have both 1-ft the Senate. Secession is going on apace, and State after State is dropping out of the Union, like stars from a constellation. Meanwhile a few men are laboring with might and main to avert the final sad catastrophe-civil war and permanent separation. To day Senator Bigler, by unanimous consent of the

Senate, introdeced a very important bill, which is still under consideration. It is thought that it will pass. It makes provision for submitting the amendments to the Constitution, contained in the bill. to a kote of the sec. spread before the people of Pennsylvania as speedily as possible. This plan of Senator Bigler meets with the hearty approbation of every good man in Congress of all parties, and will commend itself to the sound sense and patriotism of every man in the nation, who desires the speedy and proper settlement of the present unhappy difficulties in which our country is involved.

endeavored to screen the bloody malefactor from merited infamy under the specious insinuation that he was crazy, but have since endorsed his insurrection by electing a nan Governor of Massachusetts whe openly sanctions his treason; and yet they don't impute craziness to those under his command, nor to those who secretly supplied him with arms for himself and men and the fifteen hundred spears for the negroes, nor to those who shield from legal punishment those of his banditti who made their escape. Although Virginia, a slave State, generously gave to the Union the great Northwestern territory, now ecome populous States, the very people who have settled in them and are fed by its fertile soil are Virginia's worst enemies; and notwithstanding the services of Jouthern men, the advancement of Southern money and he sacrifice of Southern lives have equally contributed o the acquisition of all the other Territories, yet they neanly refuse to allow them equal privileges in the occupation of them as joint owners. An honorable Northern man, on meeting a Southern man as a settler in one of those territories, would say to him, "My friend, I have a prejudice against your slavery institutions; but as you have done as much as I have in acquiring this territory, I cannot in justice to you object to your bringing with you such kind of chattel property as you owned in the State you came from, especially as you are willing to have slavery excluded if we have a majority against you on our admission as a State." And with a view to the ultimate extinction of slavery everywhere, they have threatened that when they get the power in their own hands to re-organize the Supreme Court and to remove from it "the nine old grannies," as they irreverently call the present distinguished and eminent Judges of that Court, and to supply their places with others, who will not recognize property in slaves. New inventious are sought out to keep up this anti-slavery excitement, and among the latest is the assumption that the words in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," was intended to embrace the negro-free or slave—as well as the white man; when it is palpably evident that it related solely to and was intended to proscribe such distinctions as existed between the nobility and others in Mngland. All the thirteen States except Massachusetts were at that time slaveholding States, and some of the members who framed it were slaveholders; and following up this idea in the Constitution, " titles of nobility" are expressly prohibited from being granted either by the United States or by the States. After driving the Southern States to the verge of dissolution by constant and aggravated aggressions, they new raise the hue and cry against them as disunionists, and threaten to coerce them into submission, when but a short time since their leaders threatened disunion themselves, and even displayed disunion flags at the places of their political meetings. They denounced the Constitution, which is the bond of our union, as a "league with hell." They were willing, in the language of Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, to "let the Union slide." I could fill a volume with evidences of their disloyalty to the Union, up to the secession of South Carolina, but I would only be repeating what is notoriously known to everybody. This sudden devotion to the Union would be better ap preciated if coupled with a proposition to remove the causes that have endangered it, and which, without their co-operation, cannot be removed.

## THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

MR. BIGLER'S PROPOSITIONS.

On Monday last, Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, introduced, by unanimous consent, the following bill. The Senate has it under consideration ; having refused to refer it to a committee. It is thought it will pass:

AN ACT to provide for taking the sense of the people of the several States on certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEERAS, The Union is in imminent danger of final dissolution, the consequence of a protracted strife and agitation about the institution of African slavery; And whereas, it is believed that legislative remedies are insufficient to meet and remove the cause of this impending disater: and as amendments to the Constitution can only be submitted by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and owing to the unhappy divisions existing in those houses at present is not believed that the assent of two-thirds of the members of either can be had to such amendments to the Constitution as would reconcile the differences between the North and the South: And whereas, It is a cardinal prin-ciput of our expresentative system that the representative shall obey the will of the people, it is deemed proper and necessary to ask the opinion and judgment of the people of the several States on proposed amendments to the Constitution, with the view to their submission by a vote of two thirds of each branch of Congress for the ratification of the States, as provided in the Constitution, thereby restoring our distracted country to its accustomed peace and prosperity; therefore. Re it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the citizens of the several States qualified to vote for members of Congress, are hereby requested to hold an election on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, for the purpose of deciding for or against the annexed proposed amendments of the Constiution of the United States. Section 2. Be it further enacted, That those who are for the proposed amendments to the Constitution shall vote a ballot bearing the words-" For the amendments," and those opposed to the amendments, shall vote a ballot bearing the words-"Against the amendments," Section 3. Said election shall be held at the same places, in the same manner, and under the same laws as the last election for President and Vice President of the United States, and be conducted by the same judges, inspectors and other officers. Section 4. The return judges of the several election districts for each county shall meet at the county seat on the Thursday following the day of the said election, and count up the returns for said county, setting forth the whole number of votes cast for the amendments, and the whole number of votes against the amendments ; one copy of which shall be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, and another to the Governor of the State; and that sent to the Governor shall contain a statement of the actual and necessary expenses of holding said election. Section 5. That the compensation of the officers holding said election and the other expenses thereof, shall be the same as the compensation and expenses of holding the last election President and Vice President of the United States, and shall be paid out of the United States Treasury in the manner hereinafter provided. Section 6. That the Governors of the several States are hereby respectfully requested to cause to be made out and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior a tabular statement of the amount of the expenses of holding said election in their respective States, exhibiting the amount due each county, attested under the seal of the State by the proper officers, and the Secretary of the Interior shall draw drafts on the United States Treasury in favor of the Governors of the respective States for the amounts due to the several counties to be paid to the parties in each county entitled to receive the same; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay the amount of said drafts out of any money in the Treasury. Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to cause said election returns to be opened, counted and filed as fast as received, and cause tabular statements to be made, exhibiting the result in each State, one copy of which will be delivered to the President of the Senate, for the use of that body, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of that body : and it is hereby made the duty of each and all of the clerks now in the employment of the Senate. in addition to their other duties, to assist the Secretary in the performance of the duties hereby imposed upon him. Section 8. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, to issue a proclamation to the Governors and all others in civil authority, and to the people of the several States, announcing to them the day fixed for

Section 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause accurate copies of the same to te printed and forwarded by mail to the Sheriffs of the several counties of each State; and the said Sheriffs are hereby requested to make proclamation, in not more than two newspapers in each county, of the day of said election, and setting forth the proposed amendments to be voted on ; and the expenses incurred under the provisions of this section shall be paid as hereinafter provided for other expenses of said election.

That the following articles be, and they are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by the Conventions of three-fourths of the States held for that purpose.

Article 1. That the territory now held, or that may hereafter be acquired by the United States, shall be divided by a line from the east to the west on the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude.

Article 2. That in all the territory north of said line of latitude, involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited ; and in all the territory south of said line involuntary servitude, as it now exists in the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, is hereby recognized, and shall be sustained and pro tected by all the departments of the territorial governments; and when any territory, north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress cording to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall then be the duty of Congress to admit such territory into the Union on terms of equality with the original States.

Article 3. Congress shall not have power to abolish slavery in the places under its exclusive jurisdiction and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves. nor shall Congress have the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia so long as it exists in the States of Maryland and Virginia, or either of them, nor without just compensation being first made to the owners of such slaves.

Article 4. That in addition to the provisions of the 3d paragraph of the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner, who, shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest the said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and in all such cases when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave; and the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers, by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered. Article 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held. whether transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by sea; but the African slave trade shall never be revived, except by the unanimous consent of both branches of Congress. Article 6. That hereafter, the President of the United States shall hold his office during the term of six years, and shall not be eligible to re-election. Auticle in Man Constitution Shall met by

hereafter amended so as to destroy the effect of

Capitel, and, on the return of the members, on Capitol, and, on the rotath of the memoers, on motion of Mr. PENNEY, it was ordered that 5,000 in English and 3,000 copies in German Address of flow Contin of the Inaugural Address of Gov. Curtin be printed for the use of the Senate. On motion, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1861.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, by the SPEAKER, and prayer was offered h Rèv. Mr. Cattell.

ev. Mr. Catten. Mr. WILSON moved to dispense with the reading of the Journal; which was agreed to, Mr. BREWSTER moved that the order be suspended to allow the reading of bills in place; which was agreed to.

#### BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. PATTERSON read an act reducing the State tax on real and personal estate. Mr. BREWSTER, an act relative to the

borough of Chambersburg. Mr. LICHTENWALLNER offered joint reso.

lutions relative to arming the State-opposing any such action, and witholding any resolutions in reference to the matter until after the President of the United States shall call upon the State for aid. Mr. LICHTENWALLNER asked that the rules might be suspended for the consideration of the resolutions. Not agreed to. Mr. SHEPPARD offered joint resolutions relative to paying Mr. M'Calla for services. Mr. PRESTON, an act incorporating the

hesnut Hill academy. Mr. HAYES, an act changing the districts of

the supreme court. The House then took a recess, and on re-

assembling adjourned.



WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

House.-Among other preliminary business Mr. Harris (Md.) presented a memorial signed by 12,000 citizens of Baltimore, irrespective of party, praying for the adoption of the Critten. den compromise. He said if it was the desire to tranquilize the public mind it could not be done more effectually than by the adoption of that measure. Laid on the table.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Reagan said he had come hither with the hope that such measures might be brought forward by those who have the power to control the question as would assure the South of its future security. The Republicans have held sullenly back and declare that they had no terms of peace to offer in view of such facts.-Four States have already gone out of the Union and others are rapidly following them. Unless something is done before the 4th of March to arrest this movement, we will see but few Southern States in the Union.

The irrepressible conflict had culminated too soon for its authors, and behold the result !--They meant humiliation and desolation to the South or dissolution of the Union, and they have reached that logical end. . He proceeded to show the condition of the negroes. No portion of the world could compare as favorably in its blessings as those of our own. Would the North, if they were freed, accept them as free men? No; you would fight the South with all your energy and power against such an in-flux, and yet you demand that the South shall liberate four millions of slaves, break up their social order and commercial and political prospects, and yet retain the negro element among us. You never consider the relative position of the two races and what is to be the end of your conduct.

He spoke of the destruction to manufactures and commerce which would be produced by the abolition of slavery. The cry of treason had been raised against certain States and the blockade of their ports threatened, but if this be attempted; those concerned will, like a famous general, find a fire in front as well as the rear.

He knew of no Southern State that had asked as Texas is concerned she is unalterably determined never to submit to less. And if she cannot get her rights in the Union she will out The Northern States have done nothing to show the Southern States that thay shall have security in the Union, because to give Southerners their constitutional rights would be to disband the Republican party; but by a violation of the Constitution they are enabled to make war on the South.

Upon the whole, there is so much more in this address to commend than we anticipated, that we refrain from alluding to passages that do not meet with our approbation.

#### Mr. Seward's Speech.

Mr. Seward, in his great speech delivered in the Senate on the 12th inst., professes a most ardent love for the Union "in its integrity and with all its parts." Such is the love of this Republican Senator for the whole Union that he does not hesitate to intimate that it must be preserved, if necessary, by force of arms. This flowery, honeyed speech, so deprecatory, so seemingly moderate, covers a threat of extermination to the South, just as a bed of blooming roses might screen the coils of the rattlesnake, ready to strike its intended victim. The distinguished Senator from New York is not in the habit. in his public discourses, of coming directly to the point. Fully aware that obscurity is an element of the sublime, and also well adapted to the circumstances of a politician delicately situated, he hovers around his subject cased in all the panoply of "glittering generalities," of ambiguity and reservations, mental or expressed, and not unfrequently of contradictions.

In the speech under consideration Mr. Seward believes that "the Union cannot be saved by proving that secession is illegal or unconstitutional; because persons bent on that fearful step will not stand long enough on forms of law to be dislodged; and loyal men do not need such narrow ground to stand upon."

He fears "that little more will be gained from discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce seceding States into obcdience. If disunion is to go on, this question will give place to the more practical one, whether many seceding States have a right to coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in dissolution !"

#### Mr. Seward says:

"I dread, as in my innermost soul I abhor, civil war. I do not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the use of the sword. Yet, for all this, I do not agree with those who; with a desire to avert that great galamity, advise a conventional or unopposed separation, with a view to what they call a reconstruction. It is enough for me, first, that in this plan, destruction goes before reconstruction; and secondly, that the strength of the wase in which the hopes of the nation-are held consists chiefly in its remaining unbroken."

What does all this mean but the determination to coerce, even the united South at the point of the bayonet hound by way of adding . States, is coercion, or, in other words, war 88**ys** :

But briefly to resume : the main points of Mr. Seward's speech tend to show that the only he invaded the State of Virginia with armed men, seized remedy for secession, whether of one or many horror to this ill disguised threat, Mr. Seward that nothing can be expected from a recourse

## Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1861. DEAR PATRIOT :--- The vote on Monday to suspend the rules on Mr. Etheridge's resolutions, substantially embracing the Missouri compromise line, was regarded as an unfavorable indication of any adjustment. Although there was a majority of the House in its favor, it failed to command the necessary vote of two-thirds ; and as a two-thirds vote is necessary to enable Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution, this vote may be regarded as a test vote against adjustment. Nevertheess I look upon the vote of the good old Keystene State with a feeling of patriotic pride, as I see all her Democratic and a majority of her Republican members rise above the petty trammels of sectional and party feelings, and nobly step into the breach to save their country .-Their fidelity to their country will brightly shine on the page of history in enviable contrast with those selfish aggards who halted at the very portals of patriotism, and who seem to be lost to those nobler sentiments of amor patria, and to be actuated by no higher impulses that animal passion, partizan prejudice and sectional animosity, and who threaten to inaugurate a sectional minority President, with nearly a million majority of the people against him, at the point of the bayonet, while they refuse to co-operate with a majority of Congress in peaceably saving the country over which he was elected to preside. Fortnitously holding its destiny in their ands, they have a fearful reckoning and a dreadful responsibility to meet before the bar of their country and their God! These Abolition Republicans profess to say that they have done nothing which demands concession, while it is they alone who have done everything that does demand it. They have for years been fanning the flames of Northern prejudices against our brethren of the South, and when they have provoked them to acts of rashness and folly, they have seized upon those acts as fuel for the flames they were fanning. They have so noisoned the Northern mind against them and their institutions, that ignorance and credulity have merged in a united fanaticism that overrides constitutional obligations, and regards the stealing of negroes as a virtue instead of a crime. When one of their emissaries goes into the South and there stealthily excites the negroes to murder the whites, and is detected and punished with appropriate severity, they raise the hue and cry that an cent man has been cruelly punished for merely exercising the sacred right of the *liberty* of speech. This branch of the Republican party was at first but a feeble tributary, but since its confluence with other elements it has swoollen into an angry flood, and drifted from obscure eddies into place and power a class of ephemeral politicians totally unworthy of the trust confided to them, and who, with paricidal hands, have placed upon the statute books acts in violation of the Constitution they had sworn to support. The State Legislatures thus constituted of these elements have sent to the National Legislature kindred spirits, carrying with them torches national capital they have, under the abuse of the franking privilege, freighted the mails with treasonable eeches and incendiary documents; to be scattered broadcast over the land; and when the Government interposes to protect the South against the distribution of these fire-brands amongst them, these incendiaries raise the hue and cry against it as an infringement upon the liberty of the press. They formed a confederaby in Massachusetts under the specious name of "The Massachusetts Aid Society," and imported from that State to Ransas hundreds of fanatics, not to settle that Territory in the natural and peaceable way, but to force those who had settled there to abandon their rights; and when they resisted their aggressions, they were stigmatized with the colthet of " Border Ruffans." Under their auspices the noted John Brown, after having acted a conspicuous part in the robberies and murders perpetrated in Kansas, and the adjoining State of Missouri, and being supplied with arms to be put into the hands of the negroes, upon and entrenched himself within the national armory at Harper's Forry, dragged unsuspecting cithens of the . Said election, representing its general objects, neighborhood from their beds at midnight and imprisoned and requesting their coordial co-operation in a their in the artiory, and when attacked by the United prompt, and faithful execution of the provisions States troops, he shot down a poor negro for refusing to of this act. to Congressional compromises or constitutional States troops, he shot down a poor negro for refusing to

the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the section of the fourth article of the Constitution, nor so as to authorize Congress to interfere with, or destroy any of the domestic institutions of the States, without the consent of all the States.

**BEPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.** WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- The majority of the committee of thirty-three, in their report made to-day, propose an amendment to the Constitution providing that an amendment thereto interfering with slavery shall not originate in any other than a slaveholding State; and to be made valid, shall be ratified by every State in the Union.

They also submit an enabling bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State, on an equal footing with the original States; and a fugitive slave bill which gives the right of trial by jury to a slave claiming his liberty in the State whence he escapes; and releases any citizen from assisting the marshal in the capture of or detection of a fugitive, except when force

deprecating Personal Liberty bills, (but not by that name,) and requesting the Northern States to cause their statute books to be revised, in order that all hindrances to a just execution of the laws may be removed, and requesting the President to communicate this resolution to the several States.

They also report a series of resolutions. recognizing no suthority of the people of one State to interfere with slavery in another; discountenancing all mobs and hindrances to the rendition of fugitive slaves; that they recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source for a dissolution of the government: that they were not sent here to destroy but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country and see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same, and finally, to perpetuate its existence on terms of justice and equality to all the States. As no propositions for interference with slavery in the District of Columbia, dock-yards, arsenals, etc., have reached the committee, they say they have not deemed it necessary to take action on the subject.

Another set of resolutions is with reference to the duties of the States and the federal gov-ernment enforcing the duty of all constitutional obligations, asserting that the federal government should enforce the laws and preserve the Union of the States, concluding with a recommendation for the rendition of fugitives charged with treason, felony or other crimes. The proposition introduced by Senator Big-ler proposes to submit to the people, in addition to the Crittenden compromise, amendments to the Constitution, to interdict forever the African slave trade, and to extend the Presidential term to six years, making the President ineligible for re-election.

## PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1861.

The Senate was called to order by the Speaker. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hay. PETITIONS.

Mr. WHARTON presented the petition of citizens of Huntingdon county in relation to the fugitive slave law.

Also, from citizens of Bedford county for the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise

Mr. IMBRIE, from citizens of Georgetown. Beaver county, praying that their borough may be created into a separate election district. BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. IMBRIE, an act to credt the borough of Mr. IMBRIE, an act to predict the borough of Georgetown into a separate election district. On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the Senate took a recess until five minutes of 12 o'clock, and the hour of adjournment was extended. At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned to witness. The inauguration ceremonies in front of the K. to buy Domestic Medicines.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. It is understood that the Agents of South Carolina now here, demand the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumpter, with a view to avoid the shedding of blood. The Administration

has not yet considered the proposition. It is reported that private advices have been received from Baton Rouge, stating that the election of delegates to the convention has resulted in a majority against secession. The speech of Mr. McClernand, of Illinois,

for his rescue is employed or apprehended. The committee also submit a joint resolution significance, is producing quite a sensation in its geographical, commercial and national here. It is rallying the Union feeling.

#### The Markets.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan 11,

FRILADELPHIA, can 1.1. Flour has undergone no change. The market is firm; sales superfine at \$5.50; extra at \$5.75, and extra fancy at \$5.87% a6.12%. Rye Flour has advanced to \$3.87%. Corn Meal held at \$3. The demand for. Wheat contin-Corn Meal held at \$3: The demand for. Whest contin-ues good, and further sales of 5,000 hashels were made at \$1.30al.33 for. Pennsylvania; \$1.65 for white, and Southern Bed at \$1 40, and \$1.55 for White. 1,600 bus. Rye sold at 76c. Corn in good request; 5,000 bushels Yellow sold at 76c. Corn in good request; 5,000 bushels Vellow sold at 76c. Corn in good request; 5,000 bushels Soc. for Penna, and 34 for. Delaware. Provisions ad-vancing-200 bbls. Mess Pork sold at \$17.76al8. NEW YORK, Jan. 15. Elenr. has advanced 5c. Closed quiet; 7,000 bbls. sold; State \$5.30a5.35. Ohio \$5.75a5.85, Southern \$5.85a6.10. Wheat dull, 12,000 bashels sold; Red Western \$1.36 Corn declining; 30.000 bushels sold at 70a710. Pork steady; mess pork \$17.12a17.25, prime \$13a18.50. Whis-ky dull at 10%c. Receipts of fiour 4,230 bbls. Wheat 2,966 bushels. Corn 2,967 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15. BALTIMORE, Jan. 15. Flour firm; Howard Street and Ohie are held at \$5.62%, Oity Mills \$5.50. Wheat firm, at \$1.80a.138 for Red, and \$1.45a1.65 for White. Corn advanced 3c.; Mixed 97c. Provisions firm. Coffee steady, at 12% a13. Whisky steady at 19c.

## MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. James Colder, Mr. HENRY M. ENGLE and Miss ELIZABETH MUSSER, both of the Ficinity of Marietis. On the 13th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL W. SEASF-FER and Miss MARY J. KERE, both of Harrisburg.

## New Advertisements.

TO RENT-The well known BUSINESS L STAND at the corner of Front and Market streets. Enquire of [jan16-d3t\*] E. J. BUCHER.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.-LOST, 3 MINK SABLE FUR, between Halbach's and the Market. Square, on Monday evening, 14th. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office or at the store of [jan16-d3t\*]. S. H. HTTLA.

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

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE .- The fol-

1111 Juning words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12: "What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder." "Whosoorer shall put away his wife and marry another "Whosoorer shall put away his wife and marry another committed adultery." And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committed adultery." Her husband and marry again she committed adultery." Liegislators and others, the above is the edichiof the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal... "(What, therefore, God has joined together let no man janl2-dit put soundes."

TUST RECEIVED—A large Stock of SCOTCH ADES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON POBTER. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, japli 73 Market street.