Patriot & Union.

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SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,
BY O. BARRETT & CO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.
ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanac for sale at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.
☞ Wholesale and Retail. my1

JUST RECEIVED
AT
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
ADAMANTINE SLATES
OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,
Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled,
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
NO. 18 MARKET STREET. mar2

BOOK AUCTION.
BEN F. FRENCH
Will supply his old friends and customers with the following Books at Auction prices:
Pacific Railroad, 10 vols., complete, 4 illustrations $24.
Japan Expedition, 3 vols., complete, illustrated and illuminated, $12.
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Congressional Globe, $1.50 per volume.
Waverly Novels, complete, 12 vols., cloth, $10.
" " " 27 vols., half calf, $34; &c., &c., &c.
All of the above Books I will deliver in Harrisburg free of charge. BEN F. FRENCH,
278 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
feb6-dtf

NEW BOOKS!
JUST RECEIVED
"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.
"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.
For sale at SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE,
ap9 No. 18 Marke st.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL
WINDOW CURTAINS,
PAPER BLINDS,
Of various Designs and Colors, for 8 cents,
TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER,
At [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!
Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter ($1.25.)
As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality. E. M POLLOCK & SON,
ap3 Below Jones' House, Market Square.

LETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manufactories, at
mar30 SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!—A general assortment of LAW BOOKS, all the State Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of the old English Reports, *scarce and rare*, together with a large assortment of second-hand Law Books, at very low prices, *at the one price Bookstore of*
E. M. POLLOCK & SON,
my8 Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON!
SILK FANS! LINEN FANS!! PAPER FANS!!!
ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF
SPLICED FISHING RODS!
Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of
FISHING TACKLE!
A GREAT VARIETY OF
WALKING CANES!
Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest!
Silver Head Canes! Loaded Canes! Sword Canes! Hickory Canes! Fancy Canes!
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,
NO. 91 MARKET STREET,
South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

B. J. HARRIS,
WORKER IN TIN,
SHEET IRON, AND
METALLIC ROOFING,
Second Street, below Chestnut,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Is prepared to fill orders for any article in his branch of business; and if not on hand, he will make to order on short notice.
METALLIC ROOFING, of Tin or Galvanized Iron, constantly on hand.
Also, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Spouting, &c.
He hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit and receive a generous share of public patronage.
☞ Every promise strictly fulfilled.
B. J. HARRIS,
jan7-dly] Second Street, below Chestnut.

FISH!! FISH!!!
MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.) SALMON, (very superior.)
SHAD, (Mess and very fine.) HERRING, (extra large.)
COD FISH. SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.)
SCOTCH HERRING. SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.
Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls.
The entire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.
ap14 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

FAMILY BIBLES, from 1$ to $10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Cheap Book store.

CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT just received by
oct10 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL go to
KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook—by WARING—wholesale and retail at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by
sep18 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

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

Coal.

TO THE PUBLIC!
JOHN TILL'S
COAL YARD,
SOUTH SECOND STREET,
BELOW PRATT'S ROLLING MILL,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
Where he has constantly on hand
LYKENS VALLEY BROKEN, EGG, STOVE AND NUT COAL.
ALSO,
WILKESBARRE STEAMBOAT, BROKEN, STOVE AND NUT COAL,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.
It will be delivered to consumers clean, and full weight warranted.
☞ CONSUMERS GIVE ME A CALL FOR YOUR WINTER SUPPLY.
☞ Orders left at my house, in Walnut street, near Fifth; or at Brubaker's, North street; J. L. Speel's, Market Square; Wm. Bostick's, corner of Second and South streets, and John Lingle's, Second and Mulberry streets, will receive prompt attention.
jy12-d6m JOHN TILL.

COAL! COAL!!
ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVERS
COAL BY THE
PATENT WEIGH CARTS!
NOW IS THE TIME
For every family to get in their supply of Coal for the winter—weighed at their door by the *Patent Weigh Carts. The accuracy of these Carts no one disputes*, and they never get out of order, as is frequently the case of the Platform Scales; besides, the consumer has the satisfaction of proving the weight of his Coal at his own house.
I have a large supply of Coal on hand, consisting of
S. M. CO.'S LYKENS VALLEY COAL all sizes,
LYKENS VALLEY do " "
WILKESBARRE do. " "
BITUMINOUS BROAD TOP do.
All Coal of the best quality mined, and delivered free from all impurities, at the lowest rates, by the boat or car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.
JAMES M. WHEELER.
Harrisburg, September 24, 1860.—sep25

UP TOWN!
PATENT WEIGH CARTS.
For the convenience of my numerous up town customers, I have established, in connection with my old yard, a Branch Coal Yard opposite North street, in a line with the Pennsylvania canal, having the office formerly occupied by Mr. R. Harris, where consumers of Coal in that vicinity and Verbeketown can receive their Coal by the
PATENT WEIGH CARTS,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE FOR HAULING.
And in any quantity they may desire, as low as can be purchased *anywhere.*
FIVE THOUSAND TONS COAL ON HAND,
Of LYKENS VALLEY and WILKESBARRE, all sizes.
☞ *Willing to maintain fair prices, but unwilling to be undersold by any parties.*
☞ All Coal forked up and delivered clean and free from all impurities, and the *best* article mined.
Orders received at either Yard will be promptly filled, and all Coal delivered by the *Patent Weigh Carts.*
Coal sold by Boat, Car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.
JAMES M. WHEELER.
Harrisburg, October 13, 1860.—oct15

LYKENS VALLEY NUT COAL—
For Sale AT TWO DOLLARS PER TON.
☞ *All Coal delivered by PATENT WEIGH CARTS*
JAMES M. WHEELER
☞ Coal delivered from both yards. no17

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
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ARISING FROM
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
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Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE.
Females, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for Complaints incident to the sex. Use
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its
TASTE AND ODOR,
But immediate in its action, giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, Bloom to the Pallid Cheek, and restoring the patient to a perfect state of
HEALTH AND PURITY.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prescribed and used by
THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
Depot 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS
Trying to palm off their own or other articles of BUCHU on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
The Original and only Genuine.
We desire to run on the
MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!
Their's is worthless—is sold at much less rates and commissions, consequently paying a much better profit.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
Ask for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Take no other.
Sold by JOHN WYETH, Druggist, corner of Market and Second streets, Harrisburg,
AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
no14 d&w3m.

EXTRACTS! EXTRACTS!!
WOODSWORTH & BUNNEL'S
SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS
OF
BITTER ALMOND,
NECTARINE,
PINE APPLE,
STRAWBERRY,
ROSE,
LEMON AND
VANILLA,
Just received and for sale by
je29 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

SOUTHERS VIEWS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—While the debate upon coercion is in progress in our Legislative Halls, it may be interesting to hear from some of the Southern people who are *not* politicians; and, if we will, be advised from a source so reliable. I say reliable, for the information herein presented was not designed for so conspicuous a place as the public journals, and impositions of untruth would scarcely be practiced in the interchange of friendly correspondence; especially upon one who, to the writer's knowledge, has so little to do with public affairs; and again, worthy of credit from every evidence that a good and worthy character can stand upon.

The letter, dated "November 27, 1860," is from a gentleman living in Middle Mississippi, a practicing physician, who, in the rounds of his profession, must become acquainted with the views of a large neighborhood. Besides, in the memorable struggle between Governor Foote and Gen. Davis, during the campaign of 1850, Dr. C. was selected to run on the Union ticket against Barry. But his language is the best defence of his loyalty to the Union:

"You wish to know what I think of the prospects of the Union. I confess I feel greatly discouraged. I apprehend that the animosity and strife which have so unfortunately prevailed for many years past between the two great sections of the country are about to result in a dissolution. I know we have many friends at the North who are noble and true, but the dominant party there, although perhaps not actually bent upon our destruction, have pursued a course of policy whose tendency is, to say the least of it, to reduce the Southern States to a subordinate position in the Union. To this, according to present indications, the South will no longer submit. The prevailing sentiment amongst us now is, that we have practiced forbearance until it has ceased to be a virtue; and this sentiment is growing daily stronger and more universal. I believe that the South, or at least several of the Southern States, are about to unite in demanding a repeal of those laws forbidding the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and a pledge to cease the agitation of the subject of slavery in the halls of Congress. Will the Abolition and Black Republican parties make *this concession?* If they will thus exhibit a returning sense of justice, or at least a desire to avert the evils of dissolution, all may yet be well; if not, there can be no doubt *the Union is at an end.* As to my own views and feelings on this subject, I have only to say that no man can deprecate a dissolution of the Union more than I, provided we can remain in the Union on terms of equality; but if we are still to be harrassed, traduced and insulted, and if there is to be no end to the aggression upon our rights, then there is no alternative left but to acquiesce in the necessity that impels us to separation. * * * The future is dark, and I confess I can only look to Him who is the source of all justice, wisdom, goodness and truth, whose omnipotent power controls the destiny of nations, and pray that He will so govern and control the affairs of this nation that peace may be preserved, His own glory advanced and the best interests of the people promoted."

The following letter, of more recent date, is from the pen of a Cotton Broker, a young man educated at the North—his wife a native of Chicago, and his business, as he says, growing or decaying with peace or war:

"SAVANNAH, Jan. 2, 1861.

* * * * "We all of us desire peace. We think each State has a right to secede, but call it which you please, secession or rebellion or revolution, and what will the Federal Government or the North gain by coercion? Our ports may be blockaded and commerce and all kinds of business prostrated—granted. Our sufferings will be great; but the South is self-sustaining, so far as provisions are concerned, and she can *hold her cotton longer* than the world can do without it. If we are unreasonable now, (in your opinion,) are we likely to be less so after a blockade and its consequent blood-shed and suffering have exasperated and embittered our feelings? But, a collision having once taken place, we may be invaded, overrun by federal troops—in a word, we may be conquered, as Carolina was during the Revolution. But do you think, judging from that same revolution or imagining your State in our position, that an armed occupation would quiet, pacify or satisfy the Southern people? No! War once commenced and the result may be foretold by any one who has read the history of *civil* wars wherever they have occurred. In all this I have looked at the worst contingencies to the South. The movement in Georgia is in the hands of men of property and the highest intelligence. Two, if not all three, of the delegates from Chatham are sincere and much respected Christians; all are men of *known conservatism*, and having the entire confidence of the community."

Is the course of the Republican party answering these demands in a way to allay excitement and restore peace to our distracted country? If this be a true expression of Southern *conservatism*, is coercion likely to restore the good feeling which once prevailed? Let the uncompromising war party answer the

QUESTION.

OPINION OF HAMILTON UPON THE USE OF FORCE

From the Journal of Commerce.

It remains to inquire, how far so odious an engine of government, in its application to us, would even be capable of answering its ends.

* * * * * * *

When the sword is once drawn, the passions of men observe no bounds of moderation. The suggestions of wounded pride, the instigations of irritated resentment, would be apt to carry the States against which the arms of the Union were exerted, to any extreme necessary to revenge the affront, or to avoid the disgrace of submission.

The first war of the kind would probably terminate in a dissolution of the Union.

* * * * * * *

Whoever considers the populousness and strength of several of these States singly at the present juncture, and looks forward to what they will become, even at the distance of half a century, will at once dismiss as idle and visionary any scheme which aims at regulating their movements by laws to operate upon them in their collective capacities, and to be executed by a *coercion* applicable to them in the same capacities. A project of this kind is a little less romantic than the monster-taming spirit, attributed to the fabulous heroes and demi-gods of antiquity.

Even those confederacies which have been composed of members *smaller* than many of *our counties*, the principle of legislation for sovereign States, supported by military coercion, has *never* been found effectual. It has rarely been attempted to be employed, but against the weaker members; and in most instances attempts to coerce the refractory and disobedient, have been the signals of *bloody wars*, in which one-half the confederacy has displayed its banners against the *other*.

* * * * * * *

If opposition to the national government should arise from the disorderly conduct of refractory or seditious individuals, it could be overcome by the same means which are daily employed against the same evil, under State governments. The magistracy being equally the ministers of the law of the land, from whatever source it might emanate, would doubtless be as ready to guard the national as the local regulations from the inroads of private licentiousness.

As to those *partial* commotions and insurrections which sometimes disquiet society from the intrigues of an *inconsiderable* faction, or from *sudden* or *occasional* ill-humors, that *do not affect the great body* of the *community*, the general government could command more extensive resources, for the suppression of disturbances of *that* kind, than would be in the power of any single member. And as to those mortal feuds which, in certain conjectures, spread a conflagration through the whole nation, or through a very large proportion of it, proceeding either from weighty causes of discontent given by the government, or from the contagion of some violent paroxysm, they do not fall within any ordinary rules of calculation. When they happen they commonly amount to revolutions, and dismemberments of empire. NO FORM OF GOVERNMENT can always either *avoid* or CONTROL them. It is in *vain* to hope to guard against events too mighty for human foresight or precaution, and it would be idle to object to a government because it could not perform impossibilities."

Federalist, No. XVI.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The main points in Mr. Hamilton's arguments are, perhaps:

1st. The danger of using force.

2d. The impossibility of *coercing* States.

3d. That the attempt would be followed by "bloody war."

4th. That magistrates can punish individuals,—that the government can suppress *partial* commotions,—but that this government [*no government*] could avoid or control a *revolution* by *force*. Yours, O. G. C.

New York, Jan. 11, 1861.

SOUTH CAROLINA—THE MISSION OF COL. HAYNE.

[Special dispatch to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1861.—The object and purpose of Col. Hayne's mission to the government is entirely misunderstood. The people of South Carolina, regarding as they do the occupation of Fort Sumpter by the United States troops as a standing menace in their midst, sometime since notified Major Anderson that they intended to take it, cost what it would. Again on Friday last, through their Minister of War, they notified Major Anderson of their intention to take the fort.

Major Anderson informed them that he had no authority to act otherwise than to defend himself. He was willing, however, to refer the subject to the government, and that the President could take such action as he deemed proper.

Colonel Hayne was accordingly dispatched by the authorities of South Carolina to demand the immediate surrender of Fort Sumpter, as the only means of preventing war, and all its long train of calamities.

They are determined to take it at all hazards, and have so informed the government. They believing that they can take it, but it will incur great loss of life. This they are desirous of preventing.

I do not believe the President will entertain such a proposition for one moment. He has taken his position, and will not swerve from it one iota. He is anxious, as is Major Anderson, to avoid bloodshed, and will do everything in his power, except surrendering up the fort, to prevent such a calamity.

Col. Hayne had a private interview with the President at four o'clock this afternoon. What transpired of course is not known.

Col. Hayne's mission is one of peace. He is authorized to negotiate for the purchase of the public property in South Carolina, and is willing to pay the government its full value for the same, but if the President refuses to enter into negotiation, and declines to give it up to the State, then they are determined to take it, let what will come. This course has been fully decided upon by South Carolina. They hold that of right it belongs to them, and they do not mean that the United States shall hold possession of it much longer. The flag that waves over Fort Sumpter must come down—peacably if they can, forcibly if she must. This is the whole story, and of this the President has been informed. What will the President do? *Nous verrons.*

I have had an interesting conversation to-day with Lieutenant Hall, bearer of dispatches from Major Anderson to the President. He represents the condition of affairs at Fort Sumpter to be healthy and satisfactory. The reports that Major Anderson is short of supplies, and that his men are on short allowance, is untrue. He has provisions and supplies for three or four months, and by economy, should it be necessary, they can be extended considerably beyond that time.

His description of the scene in the fort when the firing at the Star of the West was progressing, is exceedingly interesting. He says that the next day after the Star of the West left, two or three large brigs, which had been purchased in Savannah, were sunk in the channel. He says he has no doubt that extensive preparations have been and still are being made to defend the city. For some time back immense cargoes of cotton have passed into the harbor to be used in defence of the city, in what manner he does not know. It may be in floating batteries. He says that Governor Pickens informed him that he had tendered to him upwards of twenty thousand volunteers, but that he had declined them. He notified them, however, to hold themselves in readiness. He says that in all his intercourse with the authorities they have treated him and the officers of the fort with great kindness. Should it become necessary, he says, they can shell the city with perfect ease with their heavy guns, and all the batteries in Morris Island.

The presence of the new South Carolina Commissioner creates not the least talk or surprise out of his own circle. There was, however, a flush of indignation among members of Congress when it was rumored at the Capitol this morning that he came here to demand the withdrawal of Major Anderson and his forces from Fort Sumpter, and their return to Fort Moultrie.

General Hamilton, of Texas, is constantly receiving encouraging letters from his section of the State in relation to Union sentiments. They state that the stars and stripes still float there, and that the Union feeling is spreading.

Letters from Louisiana report that Baton Rouge and West Feliciana pronounce against secession.

Despatches received in Southern circles to-day say that Georgia will secede from the Union by Saturday. On the happening of this event the delegates from South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Georgia, will repair to Milledgeville to institute a provisional government and elect a President and Vice-President *pro tempore*, besides providing for a federal army and other defensive measures. Ministers will at once be dispatched to foreign Powers to negotiate treaties.

Since the withdrawal of the secession members of Congress, and the docile attitude of those who remain, the disunion sentiment is not near so rampant in Washington as it was a short time ago; and Governor Seward's speech, after being read and carefully digested, is beginning to have a beneficial effect upon those who, upon hearsay evidence of its import, thought disparagingly of it at first.

The President transmitted to the Senate today, in response to Senator Slidell's resolution asking upon what authority he appointed acting members of the Cabinet, a communication, in which he quoted both law and precedent in support of his action. As to his motives, he suggests that as he had the law on his side they need not be explained.

The conduct of Captain Armstrong in surrendering the Pensacola Navy Yard is strongly disapproved of by the administration. For several months the workmen there have not been paid, and have been subsisting on government rations.

It is not true, as stated, that the sloop-of-war Macedonian sailed with sealed orders. She was more than six weeks ago ordered to the Gulf squadron, and is on her way thither.

PROPOSITIONS OF VIRGINIA TO PRESERVE THE UNION.

The committee of the Virginia House of Delegates on federal relations reported the following preamble and resolutions on Monday:

Whereas, It is the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, that unless the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this Confederacy shall be satisfactorily adjusted, a dissolution of the Union is inevitable, and the General Assembly, representing the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, is desirous of employing every reasonable means to avert so dire a calamity, and determined to make a final effort to restore the Union and the Constitution in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic; therefore,

Resolved, That on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, an invitation is hereby extended to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners to meet on the 4th of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

Resolved, That five commissioners be appointed by the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to repair to the city of Washington on the day designated in the foregoing resolution, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed by any of the States, in accordance with the foregoing invitation.

Resolved, That if such commissioners cannot agree on such adjustment, or, if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification such amendments as may be proposed, then the commissioners of this State shall immediately communicate the result to the Executive of this commonwealth, to be by him laid before the Convention of the people of Virginia and the General Assembly.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, the propositions embraced in the resolutions presented to the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, constitute the basis of such an adjustment as would be accepted by the people of this commonwealth.

THE FLORIDA ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

Our Southern exchanges come to us filled with secession and military movements, exciting rumors, and all the attendant circumstances of incipient war. The telegraph, however, has already given the main points of actual occurrences, and disposed of many of the rumors. We subjoin such details as are deemed necessary to a connected record of the history of the times.

The ordinance of secession passed by the Florida Convention is very brief, and is as follows:

"*We, the people of the State of Florida, in convention assembled, solemnly ordain, publish and declare*, That the State of Florida hereby withdraws herself from the confederacy of States existing under the name of the United States of America, and from the existing government of said States, and that all political connection between her and the government of said States ought to be and the same is hereby totally annulled, and said union of States dissolved, and the State of Florida is hereby declared a sovereign and independent nation; and that all ordinances heretofore adopted, in so far as they create or recognize said Union, are rescinded, and all laws or parts of laws, in force in this State, in so far as they recognize or assent to said Union, be and they are hereby repealed."

THE MISSISSIPPI ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

The scene in the Mississippi Convention when the vote was about to be taken on the secession ordinance, is described as having been of a most impressive character. When the words were propounded by the President, "Gentlemen of the Convention, are you ready for the question?" Colonel Walter Brook, of Warren, arose and addressed the Convention in a dignified and eloquent speech, setting forth the reasons why he was not prepared to vote for immediate and separate secession, but declaring that the causes justified the act, and that whatever course his State might take, he would cordially acquiesce in the decision, and give his all to the maintenance of her honor and rights.

Mr. Alcorn, and other gentlemen of the co-operation party, followed to the like effect. Not a word was said by the friends of the ordinance. The yeas and nays were ordered. Slowly the secretary called the roll, and each member responded in a tone indicating deep, intense emotion, but a firm and earnest purpose.—Tears gathered in the eyes of nearly every actor and spectator of the solemn ceremony. When the call was completed, and the President announced the result—yeas eighty-four, nays fifteen—a profound silence for some time prevailed. The President proclaimed the ordinance adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

The ordinance, as adopted, is as follows:

The People of Mississippi, in Convention Assembled, do Ordain and Declare, and it is Hereby Ordained and Declared, as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. That all the laws and ordinances by which the said State of Mississippi became a member of the Federal Union of the United States of America, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that all obligations on the part of the said State, or the people thereof, be withdrawn, and that the said State doth hereby resume all the rights, functions and powers which, by any of said laws and ordinances were conveyed to the government of the said United States, and is absolved from all the obligations, restraints and duties incurred to the said Federal Union, and shall henceforth be a free, sovereign and independent State.

SEC. 2. That so much of the first section of the seventh article of the Constitution of this State as requires members of the Legislature and all officers, both legislative and judicial, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby abrogated and annulled.

SEC. 3. That all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States, or under any act of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, or under any law of this State, and not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force, and have the same effect as if the ordinance had not been passed.

SEC. 4. That the people of the State of Mississippi hereby consent to form a Federal Union with such of the States as have seceded, or may secede from the Union of the United States of America, upon the basis of the present Constitution of the United States, except such parts thereof as embrace other portions than such seceding States.

THE CHARGE OF JUDGE SMALLEY—WHAT CONSTITUTES TREASON.

The most extraordinary sensation of these days of sensation is the charge from Judge Smalley, in the United States District Court, at New York, on Monday, upon the law of treason—extraordinary, because if his assumptions and rulings are correct, there are thousands and thousands of traitors walking the streets, not only in New York but elsewhere, who may as well prepare their jugulars for the halter.

The judge set out with declaring that the South Carolinians, and the people of all other seceding States, are traitors. On that point he has no manner of doubt, although he admits that the Southern States have just cause to complain of Northern legislation, which is clearly unconstitutional. He then defines what treason is. He says the crime is not confined to giving aid and comfort to the enemy by furnishing them with arms and munitions of war, but, (quoting Chief Justice Marshall,) if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable purpose, all those who perform any part, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, are to be considered as traitors. Consequently, his Honor goes on to say, all who countenance them, or give them aid and comfort, whether it be in South Carolina or in New York, are guilty of treason, and the grand jury are accordingly instructed to proceed against them, upon proper evidence as such.

This ruling inculpates several well-known mercantile establishments of New York city, who have been, for some time past, quite freely supplying munitions of war as merchandise to Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile and Galveston account. It also incriminates most of the manufacturers of fire-arms; and a prominent shipping house of New York, who sold a Louisiana party, as late as Saturday last, a couple of fine clipper barks, which will probably figure as the flag ships in the Gulf of Mexico, of the Southern confederacy, in less than sixty days from date.

A LETTER FROM GOV. PICKENS.

The following has been received in N. York:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14, 1861.

G. B. Lamar, President Bank of the Republic, New York—Sir: Please have it authoritatively published that no flag and no vessel will be disturbed or prevented from entering our harbor unless bearing hostile troops or munitions of war for Fort Sumpter. All trade is desired, and all vessels in commerce only will be gladly received. F. W. PICKENS.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1861.

Senate was called to order by the Clerk, who announced the deputing of G. R. SMITH as Speaker *pro tem.*, for a few days, by the SPEAKER.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hay.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the report of the Auditor General on the railroad companies of the Commonwealth.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. NICHOLS, a further supplement to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. SERRILL, a supplement to the act incorporating the Delaware turnpike company.

Mr. GREGG, an act to erect a boom in the Susquehanna river at Jersey Shore.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CLYMER offered a resolution that the Auditor General be, and is hereby, requested to furnish a statement of the amount of taxes paid by the Delaware and Hudson canal company, &c.; which was twice read and passed.

Mr. M'CLURE offered a resolution appointing an additional page; which was not agreed to.

Mr. IRISH asked and obtained leave to read in place an act for the relief of W. R. M'Clintick.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

The supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Birmingham was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. YARDLEY moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of joint resolution relative to the purchase of a flag for the dome of the Capitol; which was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was passed finally.

Mr. IMBRIE called up the bill erecting the borough of Georgetown into a separate election district; which was postponed for the present.

Mr. LANDON called up the act to incorporate the Towanda telegraph company; which passed finally.

Mr. KETCHAM called up the supplement to the act incorporating the Wilkesbarre and Scranton railroad company; which was passed finally.

Mr. BENSON called up joint resolution relative to pay D. F. Hemperley for services; which passed finally.

Mr. BOUND asked for and obtained leave to present petitions from Columbia county, praying for the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the amended Penal Code.

On motion of Mr. BLOOD, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1861.

The House met at 11 o'clock and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Robinson.

The special order of the morning was the resolutions from the Senate, relative to the maintenance of the Union.

These resolutions had been amended by Messrs. DUFFIELD and WILLIAMS. Mr. WILLIAMS, however, withdrew his amendment, thus leaving but two sets of resolutions in the field, viz: those which had been passed by the Republicans in the Senate, and those of the Democrats of the House.

The SPEAKER announced the special order, and the floor was taken by Mr. SHEPPARD. He argued in favor of the original Senate resolutions, without amendment. In the course of his speech, he defended the Philadelphia merchants from an attack which had been made upon them on Monday last, by Mr. WILLIAMS of Allegheny. Mr. W, at that time, had denounced what he called the "commercial idea," which had instigated the Philadelphia Union Meeting in December last. Mr. WILLIAMS' denied that it had been his intention to cast any reflection on the merchants of Philadelphia.