Patriot Union.

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1861. NO. 120.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
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.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Half sq., 1 day	$0.75	One sq., one day	$0.50
" one week	1.00	" one week	1.25
" one month	2.00	" one month	3.00
" three months	3.00	" three months	5.00
" six months	4.00	" six months	8.00
" one year	5.00	" one year	10.00

☞ Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year liberal terms will be offered.

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

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

Books, Stationery, &c.

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—

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's Angell's
SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, Town's, Byerly's, Comby's.
ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Sullion's, Smith's, Wood bridge's, Mosteith's, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells'.
HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wilson's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and Clark's.
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, Pike's, Rose's, Colburn's, Smith and Duke's, Davie's.
ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.
DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker, Worcester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Webster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto, Academic.
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 Saer and Son's Almanac for sale at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.
☞ Wholesale and Retail. myl

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

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,
sep9 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
sp8 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,
my3 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!
HELLER'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.
jan7-dly B. J. HARRIS,
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.
sep14 WM. BOCK, Jr., & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINES!
DUC DE MONTEBELLO,
HEIDSIECK & CO.
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
GIESLER & CO.
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO'S,
VERZENAY,
CABINET.
In store and for sale by
de20 JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
73 Market street.

HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER
Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices. dec6

FAMILY BIBLES, from 1s to $10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at
mch21 SCHEFFER'S Cheap Book store.

CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT just received by
oct10 WM. BOCK, 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. BOCK, 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.
jy13-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

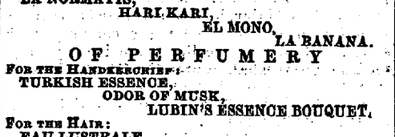
Medical.

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
ARISING FROM
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
je20 WM. BOCK, Jr., & CO.

Livery Stables.

CITY LIVERY STABLES,
BLACKBERRY ALLEY,
IN THE REAR OF HERR'S HOTEL.
The undersigned has re-commenced the *LIVERY BUSINESS* in his NEW AND SPACIOUS STABLES, located as above, with a large and varied stock of
HORSES, CARRIAGES AND OMNIBUSES,
Which he will hire at moderate rates.
oct13-dly F. K. SWARTZ.

FRANK A. MURRAY
Successor to Wm. Parkhill,
LIVERY & EXCHANGE STABLE
THIRD STREET BELOW MARKET.

HAVING purchased the interest of *J. Q. Adams* in the establishment, and made large additions to the stock, the undersigned is prepared to accommodate the public with SUPERIOR HORSES for Saddle or Carriage purposes, and with every variety of VEHICLES of the latest and most approved styles, on reasonable terms.
PLEASURE PARTIES will be accommodated with Omnibusses at short notice.
Carriages and Omnibusses, for funeral occasions, will be furnished, accompanied by careful and obliging drivers.
He invites an inspection of his stock, satisfied that it is fully equal to that of any other establishment of the kind in town, FRANK A. MURRAY

BRANCH STABLE
The undersigned has opened a branch of his "Livery and Exchange Stable" in the buildings lately occupied by A. W. Barr, in Fourth street, opposite the Bethel, where he is prepared to accommodate the public with Horses and Vehicles, at all times, on reasonable terms. His stock is large and varied, and will recommend itself.
au18-dtf FRANK A. MURRAY.

For Sale & To Rent.

FOR RENT—FROM THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT—A Commodious Two-Story DWELLING HOUSE, (in Second street, below Pine,) with wide Hall, large Back Building, Marble Mantels in Parlors, Gas in six rooms, all the rooms just papered and painted. The second story divided into seven rooms, one of which is a Bath. This, in connection with the fact that the house has just been placed in the most thorough repair, makes it one of the most desirable houses in the city. Enquire of E. M. POLLOCK,
Market Square, Harrisburg.
Also, several SMALL HOUSES for rent. de18-dtf

FOR SALE—A Light Spring One-Horse WAGON. Apply at Patterson's Store, Broad street, West Harrisburg. oc31-dtf

NOTICE TO SPECULATORS!
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!
A number of large size BUILDING LOTS, adjoining the Round House and Work Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to au20-d6m JOHN W. HALL.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE NOTICE!
That we have recently added to our already full stock
OF SEGARS
LA NORMATIS, HARI KARI,
EL MONO, LA BANANA.
OF PERFUMERY
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:
TURKISH ESSENCE,
ODOR OF MUSK,
LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET.
FOR THE HAIR:
EAU LUSTRALE,
CRYSTALIZED POMATUM,
MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.
FOR THE COMPLEXION:
TALC OF VENICE,
ROSE LEAF POWDER,
NEW MOWN HAY POWDER,
BLANC DE PERLES.
OF SOAPS
BAZIN'S FINEST
MOSS ROSE,
BENZOIN,
UPPER TEN,
VIOLET,
NEW MOWN HAY,
JOCKEY CLUB.
Having the largest stock and best assortment of Toilet Articles, we fancy that we are better able than our competitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price desired. Call and see.
Always on hand, a FRESH Stock of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS*, &c, consequent of our receiving almost daily additions thereto.
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,
91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street, sep6 South side.

JUST RECEIVED!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS
TO WHICH WE INVITE THE
ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED!
For sale at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
ap9 No. 18 Market st.

WE OFFER TO
CUSTOMERS
A New Lot of
LADIES' PURSES,
Of Beautiful Styles, substantially made
A Splendid Assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S WALLETS.
A New and Elegant Perfume,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' BOQUET,
Put up in Cut Glass Engraved Bottles.
A Complete Assortment of
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
Of the best Manufacture.
A very Handsome Variety of
POWDER PUFF BOXES,
KELLER'S DRUG STORE,
jy31 91 Market street.

REMOVAL.
JOHN W. GLOVER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has removed to
60 MARKET STREET,
Where he will be pleased to see all his friend.
oct8-dtf

GUN AND BLASTING POWDER.
JAMES M. WHEELER,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
AGENT FOR ALL
POWDER AND FUSE
MANUFACTURED BY
I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
☞ A large supply always on hand. For sale at manufacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.
☞ Orders received at Warehouse. no17

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURE
CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,
WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND *PRESERVE BOTTLES*,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
H. B. & G. W. BENNERS,
oct9-dly 27 South Front street, Philadelphia.

SCOTCH WHISKY.—One Puncheon of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
jan2 73 Market street.

EMPTY BOTTLES!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale *low* by
dec6 WM. BOCK, Jr., & CO.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

For the Patriot and Union.

COMPROMISES.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Our country is threatened with ruin. Civil war, with all its untold horrors, is staring us, spectre-like, in the face. Our Senators at Washington rise complacently in their places and dare to tell us that "the day of wicked compromise has passed," thus proclaiming to the world their ignorance of the very meaning of the term they employ, for Webster says "*compromise is an amicable agreement.*" If, then, compromise means amicable agreement, I ask those Senators what our whole Constitution is but a compromise? What is every law on our statute books, National or State, but a compromise? What is the fundamental principle of every government on the face of God's earth but a compromise? What is the whole structure of civilized society based upon? What are the relations existing between man and man, between virtue and vice, based upon, if not compromise? What is *all* law but a *compromise*, "an amicable agreement" between the people on one hand and the government on the other—an agreement by which the people grant allegiance and support to the government in return for the protection of life, *property and reputation it affords?*

Can a government be formed without it, and if formed, can it be maintained by any force whatsoever? Never; and for the proof I appeal to history. If, then, the day of compromise has passed, our glorious, blood-bought Constitution vanishes into thin air; if the day for compromise has passed, then the day for the observance of *all* law is passed. If that be true, then the day for anarchy to mount his bloody throne has arrived, and the day for physical strength and brute force to step in and assert its authority, is upon us, when the weak man succumbs to the strong, and the doctrine that might makes right prevails. No nonsensical babbler, even though he does reason in high places about empty sounds instead of real ideas, can convince the people, in whose service he is, that the day of compromise can *ever* pass away; but we know that it will live forever, shining brighter and brighter as time rolls on, converting the nations of the earth into a great family, where peace, harmony and good will alone will prevail; when governments, no longer necessary, will fade away like shadows passing over fields. Then will that forerunner of the great judgment, the millenium, have come.

Before concluding, Mr. Editor, permit me to record the opinion of one of England's brightest intellects upon the subject of compromise. I quote from Lord Macaulay's miscellaneous writings:

"We know of no great revolution which might not have been prevented by *compromise*, early and graciously made. Firmness is a great virtue in public affairs, but it has its proper sphere. Conspiracies and insurrections in which small minorities are engaged, the outbreakings of popular violence, unconnected with any extensive project or durable principle—are best repressed by vigor and decision. To shrink from them is to make them formidable. But no wise ruler will confound the *pervading taint with the slight local agitation.* No wise ruler will treat the *deeply seated discontents* of a great party as he treats the conduct of a mob which destroys mills and power-looms.—The neglect of this *distinction* has been fatal even to governments strong in the power of the sword. In all movements of the human mind which tend to great revolutions there is a *crisis* at which moderate concession may *amend, conciliate* and *preserve.*" COMPROMISE.

THE CRISIS COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS AND THEIR LABORS—NO COMPROMISE.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 19.

We publish this morning a heavy budget of interesting matter bearing upon the crisis, embracing the records of the labors and the reports of the Senate committe of thirteen, and the House committee of thirty-three at Washington, and the report of the Senate committee at Albany, "to which was referred so much of the message of his Excellency the Governor as relates to our national difficulties," all of which we submit to the careful consideration of our readers.

The journal of the United States Senate committee, we apprehend, furnishes a conclusive exposition of "the true intent and meaning" of Mr. Seward's late remarkably amiable and conciliatory speech. He was one of this Senate committee of thirteen, and participated, at least to the extent of a yea or nay, in its proceedings. The Crittenden compromise—which is considered by conservative Southern men the least that will be acceptable even to the border slave States—was the first thing tried in committee; and how stands Mr. Seward upon the record? Upon the first proposition, re-establishing the Missouri Compromise line, the committee were thus divided:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bigler of Pa., Crittenden of Ky., Douglas of Ill., Hunter of Va., Powell of Ky., and Rice of Minn.—6.

All Democrats except Crittenden, old line whig.

NAYS.—Messrs. Collamer of Vermont, Davis of Mississippi, Doolittle of Wisconsin, Grimes of Iowa, Seward of New York, Toombs of Georgia, and Wade of Ohio, —7.

All Republicans but two, Davis and Toombs, non-compromising secessionists.

This, so far as Mr. Seward is concerned, is a specimen vote. The second proposition of Mr. Crittenden, denying to Congress the power to interfere with slavery in those places over which the federal government has exclusive jurisdiction; his third proposition, denying to Congress the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while slavery shall continue to exist in Maryland and Virginia, or either of those States; his fourth proposition, declaring that Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves by land or water from one State to another, or to a Territory in which slaves are permitted by law to be held; and his fifth proposition, for indemnity to the owners for fugitive slaves rescued by mobs, or smuggled off by underground railroad agents in the free States, were all equally unacceptable to Mr. Seward. Against every one of these propositions in their order, and even against recommending a repeal of the anti-fugitive slave law personal liberty bills of the Northern States, his vote will be found recorded.

It is thus made manifest that Mr. Seward, as the authorized oracle of the President elect and the Republican party, is opposed at this time to any concessions whatsoever to the "slave power." We now perceive very clearly that the only point is his late speech of any practical value is his declaration that "when these eccentric secession and disunion movements shall have subsided, and calmness shall have resumed its wonted sway over the public mind, say one, two or three years hence, then and not till then," will he be ready to vote for a convention of all the States, to inquire what amendments, if any, it may be deemed expedient to make to the Federal Constitution. This late speech of his has been aptly described as a Blondin tight-rope performance. Upon a slender cord, Mr. Seward, with his balancing pole, has crossed the deep chasm which now divides the South from the North; but his bridge is useless, for it is utterly impracticable to the undisciplined feet of ordinary mortals.

Mr. Senator Hale, in his speech on the subject at the opening of the present session of Congress, declared that secession is revolution and civil war; Mr. Senator Wade, of Ohio, next in order, declares that, as a Republican, he has no compromises to make; Mr. Seward, the appointed Premier of the new administration, says the same thing in words and in acts; and if anything more is wanted to show that the Republican party has shut the door against any compromise, we submit the vote in the Senate yesterday on the motion to take up the Crittenden propositions. It will thus be seen that the Republican Senators were a unit against the motion. They all appear to share in the opinion of Mr. Seward, that it is too soon for compromises; or in the opinion of Mr. Lincoln, that it is too late; or in the judgment of Horace Greeley, that the Republican party have effected a settlement of the slavery question, and are "not to be bullied" out of their victory.

The House Committee of Thirty-three, one from each State, from the secession of two or three members, proceeded to business in a broken condition. At the conclusion of their protracted and fruitless labors, they came into the House in three or four detachments, each with its report. That of Mr. Corwin, the chairman, considerably diluted, embodies the compromise scheme of Mr. Crittenden. The report of Messrs. Tappan and Washburne declares in favor of the Constitution as it is, and urges the enforcement of the laws. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, (son of John Quincy Adams, and political representative of his father,) was disposed, at first, to make some concessions of principle to appease the South; but the members from that section in the committee having refused their support to a resolution declaring "a peaceable acquiescence" in Mr. Lincoln's election, the duty of every good citizen, Mr. Adams takes back his proffered olive branch, and has no compromises whatever to propose.

Thus, in both houses of Congress, all efforts at a compromise have fallen to the ground.—The Republican party has no compromises to make. They intend, first, to see "whether we have a government or not;" and then, one, two, or three years hence, they may, perhaps, listen to reasonable Southern complaints. The term of this Congress expires on the 4th March. On or before that day it is feared that two-thirds, if not all, the Southern States will be out of the Union. To meet this condition of things Mr. Lincoln will enter upon his administration without a Congress to assist him. His first necessity will probably be an extra session.—His call, if made, will not be answered by the seceded States, but there will be a quorum for business without them. The only Northern States, we believe, which have not elected their members for the next House are New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, which elect in March and April. And in these elections we again urge another effort for a compromise by all Union men opposed to the do-nothing but enforce the laws policy of the Republicans.

Failing in everything else, perhaps even New England may be made the turning point for the restoration of the Union. We turn from Springfield and from Washington, from New York and Pennsylvania, to New England. Subsisting upon the profits of the Union, perhaps New England, at the eleventh hour, may save the Union. If not, then her people, and all the North, will be reduced to the single alternative of a peaceful recognition of a Southern confederacy or a wasting civil war.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

The Hudson River Railroad Company now refuse transportation to all cannon and other arms and warlike stores destined to South Carolina. Quite a number of cannon were offered at Troy on Friday morning, and peremptorily refused. They will consequently have to seek some other mode of transportation. The "treason" charge of Judge Smalley, it is presumed, has frightened them. By the way, the grand jury of the United States Court, in that city, it is said by the *Express*, will summon before them the noble trio of Greeley, Seward and Beecher, to answer the following questions:

1st. If they hold to a higher law than the Constitution, incompatible with the Constitution and the laws, which they are bound to obey to the extent of resisting the Constitution and laws.

2d. If they are concerned in running the underground railroad in violation of the laws and the Constitution of the United States, or have contributed money therefor, or in any way aided or abetted in the violation of the fugitive slave law.

3d. If they have in any way aided, abetted or in what way aided in sending documents, pamphlets, or pictures, or drawings, southward, to stir up civil or servile war there, or have aided in the purchase of strychnine to give to slaves to poison their masters, or in purchasing guns, or rifles, Sharpe's or other weapons, for the John Brown raid.

4th. If Beecher on Sunday is or is not in the habit of preaching that the Constitution is incompatible with the Bible, and that therefore the Constitution must be resisted, in order to carry out the principles of the Bible.

5th If there are not now military organizations being started in this city, without authority or law, to invade Southern States with which we are at peace.

The offer of Gen. Sanford of troops to coerce the Southern States has created great excitement in New York. On Friday the city was placarded with handbills denouncing the movement as an insult to the citizen soldierly and a puny effort to precipitate civil war. On Friday night the 14th regiment held a meeting and denounced Major Sandford's offer as "presumptuous and unauthorized."

The Albany *Evening Journal* rebukes in severe but just terms the Republican press, for its refusal to make any concessions in behalf of the Union. Mr. Weed's paper is the only one of its party which offers any concessions or seems to desire a settlement of our troubles:

To sustain such men as Senator Johnson and Mr. Etheridge, in Tennessee, Messrs. Stephens and Johnson and Hill, of Georgia, Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, Gov. Hicks and Mr. Davis, of Maryland, we would go just as far in conciliation and concession as the Constitution permits. To save this Union, and to avert the horrors of a civil war, we implore members of Congress to meet the reasonable propositions of the Union men of the South. We know how little of consideration our previous suggestions have attracted. We know, too, with how much more favor our friends in Congress listen to journals whose columns abound in appeals to "Back-bone," "Pluck," &c., &c., &c. These things are very well in their place, but very mischievous out of place. In discussing a question on which the Union hangs, and upon which the welfare of thirty millions of people depends, we will not dismiss the hope that there are Union men in Congress from the North who can meet Union men from the South with fraternal feelings, and in the discharge of a common duty, agree upon terms of adjustment which will hold border slave States from disunion.

The cheapest and the thinnest kind of patriotism is that which costs nothing. So too with that species of courage, which, out of danger, vapors and swaggers. Of the army of abolitionists who have for so many years been teaching war and repine, on paper, not one of them ever faced their enemy. When heroic John Brown, acting upon the principles so many professed, lay in prison awaiting execution, what abolitionist went to his rescue?—While, in our way, we have upheld freedom, and resisted the extension and aggression of slavery; while in this line of duty we shall ever be faithful, and while, too, we will go to the death, if needs be, for the Union, we cannot but look with abhorrence upon journalists who labor so recklessly to prevent the adoption of some plan of adjustment upon which the Union men of Southern States can sustain themselves.

In view of the trial that approaches and the ordeal through which public men must pass, we hope that Republicans will so bear themselves that they will not be called, too late, to a remorse which poisoned the last hours of Cardinal Wolsey:

"Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels; how can man, then,
The image of his maker, hope to win by't?
Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st,
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr.
Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, he would not in mine age,
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

GEORGIA—THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 19.—The convention has been in secret session all day. The following is understood to have transpired during the proceedings.

Hon. Mr. Hill introduced a substitute for the ordinance of secession, but it was lost, and Mr. Hill subsequently voted for the ordinance, declaring that as Georgia was determined on secession, he would share her fate for weal or woe.

Judge Linton and Hon. A. H. Stephens disapproved of the ordinance and said they saw no reason for its adoption, and therefore would not vote for it or sign it.

A motion was made to postpone the operation of the ordinance until the 3d of March, but was lost by about 30 majority. Hon. A. H. Stephens and H. V Johnson were among those voting against the ordinance.

A resolution was adopted to continue the present postal revenue system until ordered otherwise. Also that all civil Federal officers be likewise continued.

The ordinance was ordered to be engrossed on parchment, ready to be signed on Monday.

Unusual demonstrations of approbation are transpiring here to-night. Salutes, torchlight processions, sky-rockets, music and public speaking.

The following is the ordinance, as adopted, to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and the other States united with her under a compact entitled the Constitution of the United States:

"We, the people of the State of Georgia, in convention assembled, do declare, ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the people of Georgia in convention in the year 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was assented to, ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the general assembly ratifying and adopting the amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated; and we do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State."

AUGUSTA, Jan. 19.—Our city is illuminated with fireworks, and cannons are firing in honor of the secession of the State. Bells are ringing amid great enthusiasm and rejoicing.

MORE HOPEFUL ASPECT OF AFFAIRS—THE POSITION OF GEORGIA—PACIFIC INFLUENCES AT WORK—THE VIRGINIA MEDIATION AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, P. M.—Letters received here from distinguished sources in Georgia, say that although that State considers it to be her duty to secede, she is willing to reunite with the other States on satisfactory guarantees as to her political and social safety. She takes the secession step at this time, the writers remark, in obedience to what she considers her vital interest.

Two nights ago Fort Pickens, Florida, was in immediate danger of an assault, but since that time, a dispatch, signed by numerous secessionists in Congress, has been sent thither to their friends, urging them by all means to avoid a collision with the Federal troops.—There seems to be no danger, therefore, of an immediate conflict in that quarter.

Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, will remain in Washington ten days or two weeks longer. His visit here has been productive of great good in the interests of peace. It is not apprehended that an attack will at present be made on Fort Sumpter.

The Alabama members of Congress will await instructions from their State, while those from Georgia will remain here until they receive an official copy of the ordinance of secession adopted by the Convention of that State.

Active measures are in progress to have the course of Virginia, in sending commissioners to Washington on the fourth of February, responded to by similar movements in all the States. Dispatches have been sent to Harrisburg, Albany, Columbus and other capitols where the Legislatures are in session, urging the prompt appointment of good and able men to confer with the Virginia Commissioners.

Ex-President Tyler is expected in Washington in a day or two to urge, on behalf of Virginia, the Government to stop all acts or measures likely to lead to hostilities with the Southern States. Meanwhile, Judge Robinson of Richmond, will proceed to South Carolina and Florida on a similar errand, as in those States there are points—Fort Sumpter and Fort Pickens—where collisions are more likely immediately to occur than elsewhere in the South.

Washington is now more free from excitement than it has been at any time since the commencement of the present session of Congress. Apprehensions of difficulties attending the inauguration of President Lincoln exist but to a limited extent. However, to guard against a possible disturbance, ample measures have been taken to preserve the peace.

With the exception of probable action of