RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

Halfsq., one day	$0.25	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.—Bullion's, Smith's, Wood bridge's, Monteith'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 Baer 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. 16 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,
ap9 No. 16 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.

sep14 WM. DOCK, 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 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.

Patriot Union.

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1861. NO. 122.

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.

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.*

☞ 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
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.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
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,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGAN C WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,

ARISING FROM

Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
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. 24, 1861.

SPEECH OF MR. LEISENRING.

Mr. SPEAKER: The resolutions before the House are such as require the calm and dispassionate consideration of every member of this body. No one should attempt to consider them in the light of partizanship—whether Republican or Democrat—their purport is too momentous, at this time, to be affected by party. When our common country is convulsed and agitated through misunderstanding or prejudice—when some of our Southern brethren, led on by blind fanaticism, have defied the obligations resting upon them as members of this glorious confederacy, and, so far as their conventions have decided, dissolved their connection with the United States—when civil war, growing out of imaginary evils, and when one of the best governments ever originated by mankind is likely to be destroyed, and a free government rendered for the present impracticable, is it not proper that we, the representatives of three millions of people, should pause, and ponder well what course seems best, and what policy should be adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in this emergency?

A crisis fearful and terrible is upon us. The people of this mighty Commonwealth tremble under its threatenings, and well they may, when the property of its citizens is depreciating in value by millions; its business is being curtailed in every quarter of it, and its manufacturing industry crippled to a degree far greater than during any financial crisis with which its oldest inhabitants are familiar. True it is, Mr. Speaker, that these are frightful times; and equally true it is that we, in our representative capacity, should provide some remedy, if possible, that will place Pennsylvania right before the citizens of our sister States, in the hope that her conservatism may have a tendency, if not the effect, to avert the impending calamity.—Her voice should be for peace, and not fratricidal war—her power, to its utmost extent, should be used to check the maddening fury of sectionalism, whether in the North or the South, and prevent, by every legitimate means, the revolution, now local, but which threatens soon to become general. May the God of Heaven interpose to prevent so direful a calamity—may He who arranges all things and dispenses all things for His own glory, give me the heart and the voice to defend the right.

This is not the time, nor the occasion a proper one, to consider the causes for our national troubles. The discussion of them, in this place, would produce crimination and re-crimination of such a character as to weaken, if not dispel, all hope of doing justice to ourselves—to Pennsylvania. Suffice it to say, however, they have been growing for a long series of years, and only recently reached that culminating point when, to provide a remedy for final destruction and the overthrow of our Government, is our highest, and should be our most pleasant, duty. North or South alone. Prominent individuals of each locality figured conspicuously in fanning the flame of jealousy and discord; and, until the excitements and prejudices of both have given the one a pretext for rebellion, we managed to live in union, if not in peace and harmony.—This change in our national feelings, under the circumstances, is not entirely unexpected; and the people of Pennsylvania, anxious to renew the assurances of their good feeling to the citizens of every other State, have requested the Representatives and Senators to do—what?—Not to compromise principles or sacrifice personal opinion; not to acknowledge unconstitutional acts committed against the laws of our common country or the citizens of any sister Commonwealth; not to fall on our knees at the shrine of Commerce and beg for mercy when we have done no wrong; but simply to purge ourselves of all seeming unfriendliness to our neighbors, and magnanimously exhibit to the world a devotedness to the laws of the land as well as those which regulate a common brotherhood between man and man. Is there anything unrighteous in this? Anything derogatory to our characters as their Representatives? Anything that pertains, in any particular, to a departure from the strict path of right and justice, or that which should animate every heart and prompt every conscience with the high prerogative of doing unto others as we would have them do to us? No, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing wrong, nothing unjust in this request; and when I contemplate who these fifteen thousand petitioners are, every impulse of my nature, and every promptiug of my mind, compels me to answer to their prayer, "Thy will be done." A large proportion of these petitioners are my friends—my neighbors—and many hundreds of them my immediate constituents—your party supporters—who speak to me in thunder tones in this wise: "Whereas, we not being more wise, just, honest or patriotic than they, (meaning the people of every section of the United States,) are bound, *in justice to our children*, to leave this glorious Union to them as an inheritance—the same as left to us by our Fathers—and to secure this end, (mark the great benefits to result,) justice and patriotism require that we should do every thing in our power to effect such compromises as will restore peace and harmony to our distracted country, and perpetuate the Union of these States." Now, what greater boon do we want to bestow on our children than the perpetuity of the Union? Nothing in my judgment is dearer to an American citizen—nothing more sacred or more important to an individual, except the salvation of his soul!

Who are these petitioners? The member from Allegheny (Mr. WILLIAMS) has told us they are the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia—a race of men whose principles and feelings are governed entirely by trade.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I beg leave to correct the gentleman. I took occasion the other day to correct a misstatement of the same kind, (I do not use this language in any offensive sense,) made by another gentleman from Philadelphia, (Mr SHEPPARD,) and I hoped that would be sufficient. I said nothing about the manufacturers of Philadelphia. They are a class of men whom I represent very largely myself.

Mr. LEISENRING. I took occasion, sir, to take some notes during the remarks of the gentleman, and I would say here that his speech as reported in the *Record* is *not* the speech delivered on the floor, so far as Philadelphia is concerned.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Therein I must be allowed to say, it is word for word, and letter for letter, the identical speech. I ought to have a better recollection of the matter than the gentleman from Philadelphia.

Mr. LEISENRING. Let me say—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I should suppose, however, that it would have been sufficient for me to have disclaimed it. There the controversy ought to end.

Mr. LEISENRING. Let me say to the members of this body, that if such be the estimate placed upon the merchants and manufacturers of the metropolis of our State, by the member from Allegheny, it is worth about as much as his opinion of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth. He insinuates that the names were secured by purchase, and that they do not present the sentiment of even those who signed the petitions much less the community. Let me say, again, that his random shots and slanders fall harmless before those gentlemen, whose characters for fidelity to their country, strict business integrity, honesty of purpose, and loyalty to the Constitution, are so well established throughout the length and breadth of the land as to need no particular vindication at my hands. They are an industrious, intelligent, peace-loving and law-abiding population, used to meeting their obligations, opposed, in every manner, to repudiation, and always ready and willing to sustain the supreme tribunal of the Commonwealth in punishing repudiators.

Sir, in times past, the citizens of that same Philadelphia, ancestors, doubtless, of these very petitioners, exhibited their love of country in the war which gained our independence. They nobly came to the rescue in one of the darkest periods of the Revolution, and not only pledged their assistance, by force of arms, to maintain their rights, but their means and credit were freely given, and through them that great financier, Robert Morris, was enabled to sustain the cause of liberty by contributions of material aid, which enervated the power of the right for which they were then struggling, and fed the honored and patriotic ancestors of the member from Allegheny, whom, he has told us, marched to Germantown to protect Philadelphia. As the merchants of Philadelphia then came forward to participate in that war which has given us the inestimable blessings we all enjoy, so do their descendants now come forward and ask us to show our love of liberty—our appreciation of the peace and harmony which should exist in the governments of this great nation, by holding out the olive branch to our friends in the Border States, and those of other Southern States who oppose secession, and believe that all grievances, whether real or imaginary, can be redressed under the Constitution, by an appeal to the proper tribunal—Congress or the Supreme Court of the United States. It is not only the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia who have petitioned this body to repeal all unfriendly legislation, as the amendment before us proposes. The laboring classes are crying aloud for justice; the operatives—hundreds and thousands of whom are now out of employment, and many suffering for bread—appeal to us for succor in this the hour of their trial and the nation's peril, to extend to every section of the Union the assurance that Pennsylvania sympathizes in the misfortunes of the people of a few States and recognizes in the Border States sufficient magnanimity, wisdom and patriotism, to withstand the secession mania and prove their loyalty to the Union and devotedness to the Constitution. They ask, as the amendment proposes, that a portion of the 95th and 96th sections of the Revised Penal Code should be repealed—and why not? Some have petitioned, also, for the re-enactment of the sojourning act of 1780.—In 1838, Mr. Seward said, in regard to the repeal of the nine months sojourning act of New York, "I can conceive of benefits to the great cause of human liberty, from the cultivation of this intercourse with the South."

Then why will not the members of this House join me in an expression favorable to the repeal of the unfriendly legislation contained in portions of the 95th and 96th sections of the Revised Penal Code? Gov. Curtin, in his Inaugural, says in regard to this matter:

"I have already taken occasion to say publicly, and I now repeat, that if we have any laws upon our statute books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. We ought not to hesitate to exhibit to other States that may have enacted laws interfering with the rights, or obstructive of the remedies which belong constitutionally to all American citizens, an example of magnanimity and implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may, even by implication, be liable to reasonable objection, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation."

By adopting the amendments to the Senate resolutions we will take one step in that "example of magnanimity," and "remove every just cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation."

Mr. Speaker, we will further show, by our action, that we endorse the action of Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, the Legislatures of Delaware and Arkansas, and highly approve of the Union sentiments pervading the people of those States, as well as those of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas, and many of the citizens of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, let us, for a moment, examine the amendments in connection with the Senate resolutions. The first resolution of the amendment sets forth that the provisions contained in article fourth, section second, clause third of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," is sacred, inviolate and binding upon the people of all the States, and that it is a positive violation of good faith for any State to enact and maintain any law which interferes with the rights of the master to reclaim his fugitive slave, or encourages, in any manner, the citizens to aid in the escape of such fugitive, or embarrass, in any way, the officers of the law in executing process under the fugitive slave act, passed by Congress in one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Now what is wrong in this proposition? No member on this floor, I think, can interpose an objection to the principle that the laws of the United States are sacred and inviolate.

What does the second propose? The repeal of the 5th and 7th sections of the act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, &c., passed March 3d, 1847, and the 95th and 96th sections of the act, entitled "An Act to consolidate, revise and amend the Penal laws of the Commonwealth, passed March 31st, 1860, except that portion of the 95th section which defines and punishes the offence of kidnapping."

The third resolution, which sets forth that the people of Pennsylvania fully recognize and acknowledge the equal rights of all the people of the several States in the common territories of the Federal Union, and that they earnestly pray that such amendment or amendments may be speedily made to the Constitution of the United States, as will permit the citizens of all the States equally to enjoy said territories, without let, hindrance or molestation from any quarter, and thus remove the question of slavery forever from the political arena, is not required at this time, because it is merely declaratory of the rights of the several States in the common property of the general government. The Supreme Court of the United States is the sole arbiter of the equality of these rights of the several States, and therefore it would be merely resolving that which comes within the purview of the decision of the highest judicial tribunal known to the laws of the country.

The fourth, I hope, all will agree to. This states that Pennsylvanians are true now, as they have ever been, to the Constitution and the Union, and in a spirit of justice and fraternity will exclude from their councils all measures calculated to irritate or influence any of our fellow-citizens, no matter where they belong, at the same time proposing the exhaustion of all peaceable and constitutional remedies to prevent the destruction of the common bond and common brotherhood, and that clearing their record of all causes of complaint, no matter from what quarter they may come, they will stand unflinchingly by the Executive of the United States, in all his efforts to maintain the Constitution, exact obedience to the laws, and protect the property of the General Government. This, it will be observed, contains the gist of the whole matter—that of clearing our own record, and then sustaining, as the Constitution of the United States requires, the President of the Nation in every emergency.

The preamble to the Senate resolutions recites what a few misguided men in a sister State have done, and the resolutions, in effect, threaten coercion, without suggesting any remedy for existing evils and dangers. Where is the necessity for such an announcement from the Legislature of old conservative Pennsylvania? When her citizens appeal to us to clean their skirts, it seems indelicate, to say the least, for us to set up our judgment and determination against their wishes and earnest desires. Let the politicians bow in submission to the popular will, and our National troubles will soon cease.

The people will apply a remedy, if the opportunity is afforded, and the old barque will sail onward and upward as in days of yore. *Unless there be something practical in our action all may be lost.* What is the use of resolving that *all* remedies for complaints are within the provisions of the Constitution? I admit there is for all legal grievances, but not for public sentiment. Is the Constitution able, of itself, to control a public sentiment ever so morbid? Public virtue has, and might do so again, but where there is no virtue, what is the consequence? Why written laws are laughed at, and the unwritten denied. We read that the first effort to destroy the Roman Republic found its origin in a refusal to adhere to the decisions of the magistrates, and that the history of every Republic whose downfall has cursed the world with civil war and never ending feuds, teaches that the beginning was in the open and shameful violation of law. We are a law-abiding people, it is said; and if the allegation be true that the Judiciary has become corrupt, what stronger evidence is needed to convince the right-minded and thinking that the masses are also corrupt. Where, then, is public virtue? Alas, it may be feared, it has descended so low in the scale of human thought as to render it impotent and powerless.

Why resolve that secession is revolution?—We say that this Union should be preserved, but who is it that can look upon the fearful consequences of coercion without a shudder? It has been said, and we hear the same sentiment reiterated here, that if war ensues, slavery becomes extinct. Be it so—what then? Five millions of ignorant black slaves, governed almost exclusively by their passions, are let loose to roam over this fair land of ours and drench it in blood. What a fine theme for a morbid public sentiment, founded upon a mistaken sense of humanity. A war of races to carry out humanity! We love the black man so much that we are compelled to shoot him down to save ourselves. But will the South not suffer? Suppose she does! Suppose her sons—*our* fathers, brothers and sons—are killed? Suppose her daughters—*our* mothers, sisters and daughters—are ravished and degraded to the level of the brute creation, her fair fields laid waste, and even our very climate rendered pestilential by the horrors of desolation—what then? Is amalgamation, with all its attendant evils and horrors, to be the last dregs of the wretched cup which abolitionism has held to our mouths? God grant that these scenes may never be witnessed in our country—that the mere party politician, who forsakes the principles of manhood, justice, right, law and order, to accomplish his own sinister purposes, and gratify an ambition by no means laudable, may find his level, and public virtue, however small, may again rise to the surface, and once more direct the councils of the nation.

Why does the member from Allegheny (Mr. WILLIAMS) so much covet revolution? Have we revolutionists on this floor? The fact is undeniable that a constituency is represented here which has repeatedly defied the laws of this State, and which allow their commissioners to suffer incarceration rather than to submit to the mandates of the Supreme Court. It is also a fact, not so notorious, however, that notwithstanding the tirade against the Supreme bench of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court of the United States have affirmed the decision of our State court, in a great test question familiar to all; and whether the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth be composed of "country-lawyers, whose decisions have to be reversed at least once a year, and sometimes oftener," the highest tribunal in the land has given them a good certificate for sound judgment by the affirmation in this particular case. But it may be, that foiled in repeated efforts to subvert law and to accomplish dishonest purposes through legal chicanery, it is intended designedly to plunge this country into revolution as the only and last means, terrible though it may be, *to escape the payment of just debts.* In revolution no debts are paid. They are often wiped out entirely, and in a fratricidal war it may be that a temporary relief may be found from that taxation, to the payment of which revolution is so much preferred. The sentiments uttered by the gentleman from Allegheny are a fitting type of the constituency he represents. For long years, it is said, they have used him as a willing instrument in their purposed repudiation, and it appears as if parties are used now, in this other sphere, to create a state of affairs by which alone they can achieve further distinction in their peculiar ideas. If honor there be in such a course, let the gentlemen having this purpose wear the laurels. My constituents, who are the creditors of some of the parties here represented, want none of them.

Mr. Speaker, turning aside from this terrible thought of revolution, I appeal to the conservative members on this floor to stand firm, and, in the language of Governor Curtin, "by a prompt repeal of every statute that may, even by implication, be liable to reasonable objection, *do our part to remove every just cause for dissatisfaction with our legislation.*" Let us forget party, sacrifice partizan views and principles, if necessary, to bolster up and conciliate those of the border States whose interests are identified with ours, and who, like us, are opposed to the thought, folly, effect and curse of secession. Let us plant ourselves on the platform—not of this or that party—but the Constitution, to observe which compromises have been made in the past and must be arranged in the future. This will, as Governor Curtin requests us, "exhibit to other States that may have enacted laws interfering with the rights, or obstructive of the remedies, which belong constitutionally to all American citizens, an example of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law." As partizans we can accomplish nothing. Commit ourselves to the policy of compromise, as the brightest intellects and tried men, (who have gone to an eternal rest, I trust, in the arms of a forgiving Savior,) always did, in the hour of difficulty, and old Pennsylvania may still be able to hold her exalted, conservative position in the family of States comprising the Union. This cannot be done by a series of resolutions, adopted by a mere majority of her Legislature, which suggest nothing to heal the troubles in which we are involved, provide no remedy for the evils which must necessarily be entailed upon us, offer nothing in the shape of peace or compromise, but hold out a threat. My friends, my judgment teaches me that this policy, on our part, is suicidal. Adopt it, and the leaders of secession have gained a triumph over the co-operationists. Their efforts to plunge us into a civil war will be seconded by the authorities of Pennsylvania—all hopes of settlement may pass away, and the valleys and plains of the sunny South will be crimsoned with the blood of our fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters and dear children. Legislators of Pennsylvania! I appeal to *you*, this day, to record your votes in opposition to such scenes—in opposition to the proposition to aid in bringing about a worse condition of affairs than has ever yet been witnessed on the habitable globe.

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNOR CURTIN AND GOVERNOR HICKS.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
HARRISBURG, January 16, 1861.

My Dear Sir—I have just returned from the ceremony of my inauguration; and, as the first act of my official career, I write to express to you my profound admiration of the patriotic resolution you have displayed in assisting to maintain the Union of our beloved country in the present perilous crisis. In common with all the citizens of Pennsylvania, I have regarded with the deepest respect and gratitude your firm and manly resistance of the efforts which have been made to swerve you from the path of duty which you had wisely resolved to follow; and in behalf of those citizens, I tender to you assurances of all the aid that an earnest sympathy and an active co-operation in whatever measures of just conciliation may be proposed, can give you.

In order that I may learn by what means we can best sustain you and your Union-loving coadjutors in the accomplishment of the noble purpose you have in view, I have informally commissioned the Hon. R. M. Palmer, Speaker of our State Senate, the Hon. Gideon J. Ball, a leading and influential member of our House of Representatives, and Morton McMichael, Esq., a distingzished citizen of this Commonwealth, to wait upon you for me, and in my stead, to convey to you personally the opinions I entertain, and to confer with you generally on all such topics as may be necessary to a full, mutual understanding of our respective wishes and objects. These gentlemen are amply authorized to speak to you in my name, to spread before you my views, to receive from you any suggestions you may feel inclined to make; and they are, also, amply qualified to explain to you the feelings and opinions of the people of this State on the great questions which now

With assurances of the most cordial esteem, I am, my dear sir, very truly,

A. G. CURTIN.

His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks,
Governor of Maryland.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, January 19, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—I avail myself of the first leisure moment to assure you that I am not insensible to the obligation under which you have placed me by your patriotic, kind and friendly letter of the 15th instant, handed me on Thursday by Messrs. Palmer, Ball and McMichael—the gentlemen charged by you with its custody and delivery.

With these gentlemen I had a frank, free and full conversation. I told them that while I could only meet them informally, and had no power to pledge Maryland to adopt any particular measures of co-operation or conciliation, I would hear with pleasure any suggestions they could make with a view to a satisfactory adjustment of our national difficulties. I also, during the interview, inquired of them as to the rumored intention of a military display in Washington on or about the fourth of March, and was gratified to learn that the people of Pennsylvania entertained no such design. I told them, and I take pleasure in repeating it to you now, that the people of Maryland are Union-loving and law-abiding; and, with some few exceptions, decided in feeling and action for the preservation of the Union; and will not desert it, until the necessity shall be more apparent than at present. Strongly opposed, as they were, to the election of Mr. Lincoln, the people of Maryland intend to make no opposition to, but, if necessary, will aid in securing the peaceable inauguration of the President elected according to the forms of the Constitution.

I thank you most sincerely for the kind manner you tender the co-operation of the people of Pennsylvania "in whatever just measures of conciliation may be proposed."

Trusting in God, and confiding in the good sense of the American people, I still look to Congress for a satisfactory adjustment of our difficulties—and I earnestly hope that you, and those acting with you, may be successful in your patriotic endeavors to secure measures of conciliation.

I am aware that much of the ill feeling between the sections is attributable to the Personal Liberty laws of some of the Northern States, and though these have been decided by the courts to be unconstitutional, yet they are offensive to us, and should be, as I do not doubt they will be, repealed.

I believe the great body of the people North and South are still sound in their attachment to the Union, and that the ultraists alone, North and South, by their unholy ambition, political and pecuniary, have brought our great country to its present deplorable condition.

Though my sympathies are with the South, I feel no undue prejudice against our Northern brethren, believing, as I do, that there is little difference between the extremists of either section as to the effect produced upon the country. I look, therefore, to the prudent action of the patriotic men now in council, and to the people themselves, to save the country and restore those fraternal relations that made us the admiration of the world. Though the dreadful crisis now upon us threatens the destruction of the Union, I trust in the same Providence that guided our patriot fathers; and hope, through His interposition, wise counsels may yet prevail and stay the hands now raised to strike the fatal blow.

I am a native of Maryland, the owner of a number of slaves, and my feelings and sympathies are naturally with the South; but above and beyond all these, I am for the Union; and forgetting all but honor, am ready to sacrifice life and fortune, to save and perpetuate the Union of the States, formed by our fathers under the providence of God.

With sincere regard, I am, very truly, your friend.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.