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HERRING, (extra large.)

60D FISH. 8MOKED HERBING, (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.
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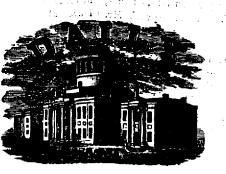
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HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861. VOL. 3.

NO. 127.

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ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY. It will be delivered to consumers clean, and full weight warranted. ICF CONSUMERS GIVE ME A CALL FOR YOUR

WINTER SUPPLY. I 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. JOHN TILL.

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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

I have a large supply of Coal on hand, comisting of S. M. CO.'S LYKENS VALLEY COAL all sizes, LYKENS VALLEY do . " " do. " WILKESBARRE 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

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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.

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For Sale At TWO DOLLARS PER TON.
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From whatever car se origin	ating, and whether existing it FENALE.
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Females, take no more Pi	lls! They are of no avail for
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EX PRAOT BUCHU.

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LEV ROBN. LEMON AND Just received and for sale by WM. DOOK, Jr., & CO.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

THE STORY OF PURITANISM—REAL ORIGIN OF

SOUTHERN SECESSION. In another part of this day's Herald we publish what we have no doubt most of our readers will regard as an interesting history of Puritanism, very appropriate to the present time, and bearing directly on the fierce controversy which has sprung from the propagandism of the Puritan sect of New England, forming a combination with desperate politicians who caught up the pious cry against "the slave power" as a means of bringing them to office at the risk of breaking up the government by revolution. The chief value of the historical sketch which we publish consists in its truth and impartiality, having but little in common with the Fourth of July orations and Pilgrim celebrations, at which even such men as Daniel Webster have been so long in the habit of glorifying New England and its Puritans at the expense of the rest of the people of the confederacy, and glossing over the indubitable facts of history which tell a very different tale. Our historian goes back for the origin of the Puritans to the time of Edward the Sixth of England, who brought with him some German fanatics to that country. But he might have gone back nineteen centuries, to the time when the first of the sect, the Pharisees, were rebuked by the founder of Christianity, who observed them praying apart by themselves,

and "thanking God they were not like other men." "Stand by thyself, I am holier than thou," is still their motto, as the very name Puritan imports. The one idea that penetrates and pervades them is that they have a right to regulate the political, moral and religious world, and that God has appointed them as supervisors over the conduct of their fellow men, to control even their domestic affairs.-Hence the revolutionary resistance now being organized at the South.

The root of the evil underlying the autislavery agitation in the North is to be found in an impudent assumption of a superior intelligence and a higher purity, fostered by selfcomplacent divines in the pulpit, and flattering orators at mutual admiration anniversaries, where Plymouth Rock, the blarney-stone of New England, is set up as an idol for public worship. It is impossible for a genuine descendant of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower to divert himself of the notion that he is one of a superior race, and that he is born to rule over all other races by force or fraud, notwithstanding the assertion of the Declaration of Inde-pendence that "all men are created equal." It is this innate feeling which prompts the New Englander to deny the Southern States their rights in this confederacy as co-equal partners, and to insist upon forcing his ideas of negro servitude down the throats of all men, North and South, at the point of the bayonet. This has led to the present disastrous condition of the Union, and what else it may lead to time with ECOL develope.

The sincerity of the Puritan politicians

touching the slavery question is on a par with their sincerity touching religious persecution in days of old. If we believe their harrowing tale, their ancestors fled to America from persecution in England by the Established Church and government, and these enemies of persecution for conscience sake brought into the New World the principles of civil and religious liberty, on which the tederal and State governments are constructed. So far from the truth is this claim that history

shows the fiercest of religious persecutors in England and Scotland were the Puritans-so intolerant were they of other men's political and religious opinions and social habita that they took up arms against them, and involved the country in the horrors of civil war, as they are now laboring hard to do at this side of the Atlantic. If they were afterwards persecuted it was because when they had the power they were persecutors themselves. A party of them seceded to Holland, which they left in disgust after a sojourn of eleven years, because the people there were not sufficiently pious for them, would not adopt their docurines or their practices, and were far too numerous to be persecuted. Again they seceded against the will of the good natured Dutch, and after returning to England to take with them some more of their party, proceeded to America in the Mayflower in 1620. They had intended to settle in the rich lands of Virginia or New York, but Providence or the cunning Dutch captain, who did not want to bring them in contact with his fellow countrymen, who had already established settlements southward, landed them on the Rock of Plymouth, when they took possession of the most barren spot on the whole continent, and which, but for them, would have remained uninhabited by white men till this day. Had they settled in Virginia they would have been slave holders to the present hour, nor would they have had the same chance of the country, for it is the poverty of New England which compels its inhabitants to migrate West and South. They formed themselves into a politico-religious aristocracy, in which only "the converted" had votes, and established a government in which church and State were united-which was the ground of their complaint against the English government. They persecuted all who differed with them, and dreve out even their own brethren because they claimed toleration for other sects-for instance, Roger Williams, who fled to Rhode Island; and another clergyman (Blackstone,) who said, "I fled from England to escape the tyranny of my Lord Bishops, but I was glad enough brethren."

to get back to escape the tyranny of my lord They denounced toleration as "a harlot" and the first born of all abominations;" and their Governor (Winthrop) "determined to exterminate all opinious of which he did not approve." Quakers, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Catholics were all presecuted, with more or less severity; and innocent men and women of the best character were put to death as witches by this intolerable fanatical despotism. Had the ideas of the Puritans prevailed, or had they predominated in numbers, ill would have feared the land; but as the population of New England at the time of the adoption of the constitution was only one-fourth of that of all the colonies, and as even that fourth contained many other elements besides Puritanism, it may be easily inferred how little the fanatical sect had to do with the formation of the government under which we live. While the Puritans of Massachusetts persecuted everybody, the Baptists of Rhode Island, the Dutch Reformed of New York, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, the Catholics of Maryland, and the Episcopalians of Virginia, gave toleration to the other sects, and afforded asylums to the persecuted of the Old World and the New, How the Puritans dealt with the Indians, in consideration for whose future conversion and kindly treatment they obtained from the English government a charter of the land on which they settled, their own historians have told the world.

As long as slavery was profitable they not

only enslaved both the Indians and the negroes, making them "taxable property," but carried on a brisk traffic in their flesh, selling them in the best markets to the highest bidder. From them the severest of the "slave codes" of the Southern States have been borrowed. It was at their instance that the abolition of the slave trade was postponed from the time the constitution was adopted till 1808, in order that they might retain the traffic as long as possible.-They sold their own slaves to the South, and it was their ships that afterwards supplied the Southern labor market with importations of negroes from Africa. The slave trade is now abolished, their vocation is gone, and they are seized with a holy horror even of domestic slavery, which means that they want a monopoly of the spoils of office, and of the public lands, as they formerly claimed an exclusive patent from Heaven for religious persecution—a Divine right to do wrong. Of secession, treason and rebellion they also claim a monopoly. In the second war with England, 1812-15, they refused to allow their militia to be used against the enemy, and gave him all the aid and comfort they could. They claimed they were sovereign States and had a right so to act. It was by the troops of the South that the honor of the country was then redeemed. When Louisiana was about to be admitted, Massachusetts by her Legislature, declared she would secede and when Texas was about being admitted Puritan Massachusetts again voted herself out of the Union prospectively, but never carried out the act. She is now very loyal to the Union, very ardent in her desire to coerce the seceding States, and very forward in sending her militia to the South to inaugurate a civil war, under the pretext of enforcing the laws, while of Southern secession and revolution she is herself the chief source and origin .- N. Y. Herald.

MASSACHUSETTS-GOV. ANDREW SNUBBED. Governor Andrew, the Republican executive of Massachusetts, had hardly been dubbed com-mander-in-chief of the military forces of his State before he, to show fidelity to the party that elevated him to office, issued an order intended as a menace to the South, to re-organize the militia of the State. To this Capt. Charles H. Manning, of the Salem Light Artillery, has responded as follows:

They, the Salem Light Artillery, are now filled with astonishment at the alacrity with which Massachusetts offers her services in the work of war against her brethren. That she who, swept on by political rancor, proposed to shut up her arsenal and her store-houses, and bury every military ensign in the dusty seclusion of deserted armories, while a foreign foe was sweeping our seas, destroying our towns, and devastating our fields—that she should now rush to arms against those of her fellow-citizens who ask for a position equal with her own under the confederation, is as strange and unnatural as that national madness which vents itself in the horrors of civil strife. That she who denounced and defied the Union, while it was in the hands of her political opponents, should now be eager to fight for its preservation, is somewhat significant,

It is impossible that the great industrial interests of Massachusetts can be benefitted by active hostilities. Her commerce depends upon amicable relations throughout our land. Her peace cannot endure the additional distress with which prolonged collision would oppress them. To them a fraternal Union alone, con tinued and sustained by a just recognition of constitutional right everywhere, can bring plenty and prosperity. These blessings cannot be secured by force of arms. And while our intelligence remains to us, shall we not, as a free people, guided by the wisest counsels, and impelled by the broadest impulses, appeal to that spirit of concession which animated our fathers in their great work of establishing a republic of constitutional liberty on this con-

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I deem it my duty to submit to Congress series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th instant, having in view a peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th instant, by Ex-President Tyler, who has left his digni fied and honored retirement in the hope that he may render some service to his country in this its hour of need.

These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with each other in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy difficulties in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners to meet on the fourth day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some sort of adjustment.

I confess I hail this movement on the part propagating their fanatical opinions through of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned Commonwealth, we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts. It is highly gratitying to know that other patriotic States have appointed commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled, they will constitute a body entitled in an eminent degree to the confidence of the country.

The Federal Assembly of Virginia have also

resolved "that Ex-President Tyler is hereby appointed by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly a commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed by a like vote a commissioner to the State of South Carolina and all other seceding States that have seceded, or shall secede, with instructions to respectfully request the President of the United States, and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States."

However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power. Congress, and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other Government. It would therefore be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control. If he were thus to act, they might pass laws which he would be forced to obey, though in

conflict with his agreement. Under existing circumstances my presen actual power is comined within narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the Federal property within the seceding States, so far as this may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States. and to preserve the public peace of this the choly narratives of death amongst the poor seat of the Federal Government. If the sece- from exposure to the cold,

ding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be deprecated will no longer exist. Defence and not aggression has been the policy of the Administration from the

beginning. But whilst I can enter into no engagement such as that proposed, I cordially commend to Congress, with much confidence, that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce a collision of arms, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia. I am one of those who will never despair of the Republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the union of the States on some terms just and honorable to all sections of the country.

I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means, under Providence, of accomplishing this inestimable benefit. Glorious as are the memories of her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 28, 1861. THE NORTH CAROLINA FORTS.

Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, in a letter to the President informing him that the United States forts in that State, lately seized by the citizens, had, by his orders, been given up again to the federal authorities, remarks:

Your Excellency will pardon me for asking whether the United States forts will be garrisoned with United States troops during your administration? This question I ask with perfect respect, and with an earnest desire to prevent consequences which I know would be regretted by your Excellency as much as myself. Should I receive assurances that no troops will be sent to this State prior to the 4th of March next, then all will be peace and quiet here, and the property of the United States will be fully protected as heretofore.— If, however, I am unable to get such assurances, I will not undertake to answer for the consequences.

The forts in this State have long been unoccupied, and their being garrisoned at this time will unquestionably be locked upon as a hostile demonstration, and will, in my opinion, certainly be resisted.

To the letter Secretary Holt responded as follows:

In reply to your inquiry, whether it is the purpose of the President to garrison the forts of North Carolina during his administration, I am directed to say that they, in common with the other forts, arsenals and public property of the United States, are in the charge of the President, and that if assailed, no matter from what quarter or under what pretext, it is his duty to protect them by all the means which the law has placed at his disposal. It is not his purpose to garrison the forts to which you refer at present, because he considers them entirely safe, as heretofore, under the shelter of the law abiding sentiment for which the people of North Carolina have ever been distinguished. Should they, however, be attacked or menaced with danger of being seized and manufactures cannot flourish while a civil war taken from the possession of the United States, and journeyman now anxiously waiting for obligation to use the constitutional obligation to use the constitution of the United States, and journeyman now anxiously waiting for constitutional obligation to use the constitution of the United States, and journeyman now anxiously waiting for constitutional obligation to use the constitution of the united States, and journeyman now anxiously waiting for constitutional obligation to use the constitution of the const very satisfactory and patriotic assurances given by your excellency, justify him, however, in entertaining the confident expectation that no such contingency will arise.

REPEAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

The vote in the Senate of Rhode Island on the repeal of the personal liberty bill was ayes 21, nays 9; and in the House of Representatives, ayes 49, nays 18. The following are the sections repealed:

"Sec. 18. No judge, justice, magistrate or court whatsoever of this State, shall grant any certificate or warrant to, or otherwise in any manner officially aid any persons claiming or pursuing another as a fugitive slave, either under the act of Congress approved February 12th, 1793, entitled 'an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' or under the act of Congress approved September 18th, 1850, entitled an act to amend and supplementary to said "Sec. 19. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, town

sergeant, constable or other officer of this State, shall arrest or detain, or aid in the arrest or detention of any person claimed as a fugitive slave, for or by reason thereof, or imprison such fugitive, as such, in any jail, or other building belonging to this State, or to any city, town, or village thereof."

"Sec. 20. Any justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy sheriff, town sergeant, constable, jailor, or keeper of a jail, who shall violate any provision of the two sections next preceeding, shall for every such offence be fined five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six

The Providence Post, in noticing the repeal of the bill, says:

The large majority by which the odious law was repealed is not without meaning. We are certainly satisfied with the verdict. The people demanded that the work should not be done by halves, and their voice has been respected. They will heartily endorse and support the action of their representatives. And now we call upon Maine and Massachusetts, and the other nullifying States, to meet this question as we have met it. Let the whole North put itself right. Let every law which has been conceived in hostility to any section of the country be blotted out. Let us stand upon national ground.

SPREAD OF THE TELEGRAPH.—A letter from Syria says that Fund Pasha has inaugurated a new era in Syrian civilization, by the introduc-tion of the magnetic telegraph. The wires have been landed in Beirut which are to connect that city with Damascus. The same Pasha has also provided himself with a printing-press and a supply of French type. MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT .- Hon.

Erastus Corning, president of the Central railroad, has directed that a special car shall be in readiness to convey Hon. Abraham Lincoln from Buffalo to Albany, when he goes to Washington.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE .- In the Senate of Virginia, a bill has been reported, providing for the payment of two and a half per cent. upon the invoice value of all goods imported by steamers from Europe to any port in Virginia,

NEW HAMPHSHIRE POLITICS .- The Concord Democrat states that the Bell-Everett party of New Hampshire are once more in the field.-Levi Bartlett, of Warner, is their man for Gov-GOV. BANKS AT CHICAGO .- GOV. Banks ar-

rived at Chicago on Tuesday, and will enter upon his duties as vice-president and resident director of the Illinois Central railroad immediately. HEAVY DAMAGES .- Authur Choppin, who lost one of his legs in a collision on the Carrolton (La.) railroad, has obtained a verdict of \$25,000

against the company. The English newspapers teem with melanPUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DATAST PATRICT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for SIX CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail rubscribers, four DOL LARS 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.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Feltwell.

Messre. LAWRENCE, FINNEY, IRISH, FULLER and CRAWFORD severally asked and obtained leave to record their votes on the tariff resolution adopted yesterday. They all

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, &C.
Messrs. SMITH, CLYMER, CRAWFORD and WELSH severally presented petitions from various sections of the State praying for the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code, and the restoration of the law of 1780. Mr. SERRILL, a petition from councils of the borough of Chester, praying for an alteration in their charter so far as relates to taxes, and one from citizens of like import.

Also, a remonstrance from citizens of Delaware county against the appointment of a cattle inspector in Philadelphia. Also, a petition of the directors of the poor

for authority to sell certain real estate. Mr. YARDLEY, a petition from the Society of Friends of Richland township, Bucks county, to sell a portion of their real estate.

Mr. SCHINDEL, a petition from citizens of

Bethlehem, praying for an alteration in the charter of their water company. Mr. CLYMER, a petition from citizens of Berks county, praying for a yearly pension to be paid to Michael Louden, a disabled veteran. The SPEAKER, a petition from citizens of West Penn township, Schulkill county, praying

for the repeal of a certain act in relation to township officers. Mr. LANDON, petitions from citizens of Bradford and Wyoming, praying for further legislation for the assessment of damages on

the North Branch canal. Mr. BENSON, six remonstrances against the erection of a boom at Jersey Shore. Several petitions were also presented in favor of the erection of said boom.

Mr. GREGG, a remonstrance from citizens of Clinton county against the repeal of the tonnage tax, and opposing any relief to rail Mr. BOUND, from citizens of Clinton county,

praying for the erection of a boom in the Susquehanna, at a point between Surry's creek and Pine creek. Mr. HIESTAND, from the members of the bar of Lancaster to extend certain laws to that

county. Mr. HAMILTON, for the protection of property of married women.

Mr. WELSH, two from citizens of York praying for the repeal of the act in relation to

fishing.
Mr. PENNEY, from citizens praying for the passage of an act to prevent cattle, sheep and swine from running at large.
Mr. IRISH, one of similar import.

Also, a petition from citizens of Beaver county, praying for a law to enable married women to collect and enjoy the proceeds of their own labor.

Also, from same, praying for the passage of a law protecting all persons not guilty of crime, in the enjoyment of their liberty.

Mr. CONNECT, Course and Company of Philadelphia, which was taken up and

passed. Mr. SMITH, from the select committee, reported the bill providing for compensation to owners of fugitive slaves, &c., with amend-

Mr. FINNEY, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported the bill relative to the appointment of commissioners to attend the Convention of States at Washington on the 4th

of February, with amendments.
On a motion to have the bill printed and made the special order of the day for to-morrow a debate sprung up, participated in by Messrs. SMITH, FINNEY, LAWRENCE, SCHINDEL and BOUND. The motion to postpone was lost-yeas 8, nays 20.

The question recurring on the second reading and consideration, the first resolution was read, and on motion of Mr. FINNEY, the number of commissioners was increased to seven. The first resolution was adopted.

Mr. WELSH moved that the hour of adjournment be extended until the resolutions are disposed of, which was agreed to-yeas 19, navs 9.

The second resolution being under consideration, Mr. WELSH offered an ameadment; which was not agreed to. The question recurring on the original reso-

lution, it was opposed by Messrs. PENNEY, LANDON and IRISH, and supported by Messrs. FINNEY and SMITH. Mr. ROBINSON offered an amondment instructing the Commissioners not to accede to any proposition to establish slavery in any State or territory, where it does not exist; which

was not agreed to-yeas 10, pays 18. The question recurring on the original resolution, it was adopted—yeas 20, mays 8. Mr. WELSH moved to amend that part of the preamble which states that no cause for excitement exists in the South; which was

lost—yeas 5, nays 22. The yeas and nays were called on the preamble, and resulted as follows—yeas 21, nays The title was read, and on motion of Mr.

FINNEY, the rule was suspended, and the resolutions passed finally—yeas 22, nays 6. The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the report of the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Attorney General, relative to unadjusted claims against the State on the main line;

which was read. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 29th, 1861. The House was called to order at 11 o'clack a. m., by the SPEAKER. PRIVATE CALENDER.

The following bills upon the Private Calender were then read, and passed finally.

"An Act for laying out and constructing a State road in Jefferson and Indiana counties."

"An Act to incorporate the Masonic Hall association of East Liberty, in the county of "An Act to incorporate the Chesnut Hill

academy." "An Act to incorporate the Sinking Spring, cemetery company of Sinking Spring, Barks county."

"An Act to change the name of the Harmonia Sacred Music society of Philadelphia." "An Act to revive certain acts of Assembly relative to the Diligent fire engine company of Philadelphia."

"A supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Chambersburg, approved March 21, A. D. 1803." "An Act to fix the boundaries of the borough of Mechanicsburg, in the county of Cumber-

land." "An Act relating to the collection of taxes in the county of Lawrence." "Supplement to an act to incorporate Grove cemetery of New Brighton, Beaver county,

Pennsylvania." "An Act appropriating an area of ground in Philadelphia as an open public place for the