Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph, Monday Afternoon, Ianuary 28, 1861.



HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Alternoon, January 28, 1861.

Mr. Armstrong's Speech.

The very able, argumentative and elo quent speech of WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., of Lycoming county, recently de livered in the House on the resolutions offered by him in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is about to be re-published in pamphlet form, by special request of a number of gentlemen who favor his plan of adjustment. Members of the Legislature who desire pamphlet copies of the speech should send in their orders at once, as it will go to press this evening.

Gen. Cameron and the Workingmen of Philadelphia.

The workingmen of Philadelphia held a monster Union meeting in Independence-Square on Saturday evening, and after the meeting adjourned they repaired to the Girard House, where Senator CAMER-ON was stopping, and honored him with a splendid serenade. After the music, Gen. CAMERON was called out, and addressed ed, but they are daily becoming weaker them in the following neat and forcible in a social sense, less powerful politically, and speech, which was enthusiastically applauded :--

Fellow-Citizens of Philadelphia: I thank you for this demonstration. I am not vain enough to believe that it is because of any personal merit in myself. I know it arises from the deep interest you take in the unfortunate con-dition of public affairs. Philadelphia is the metropolis of our State, in which every Pennsylvanian takes a great pride. The labor of her working-men and mechanics has not only built up and embellished this great city, but has developed the resources and power of our Commonwealth. You believe that in all things, I have sympathized and acted with you. and therefore you honor me by your presence. It has, indeed, been ever my pride to have at heart, and to promote to the extent of my fee-ble ability, the interests of the laboring classes. My own early life was employed in manu-al labor, and in after life, in every public station which I have occupied, my mind and energies have been devoted to the interests of the working men and the development of the re-sources of the country. Your appearance here convinces me that my course is appreciated and subservient to this oppression. They claim this approved by you. But, you ask me to speak of the Union. It

is in danger. Misguided men iu the south, act-ing under imaginary wrongs, have controlled public opinion there against the Union. The caim, sensible and patriotic men there are prevented from exercising the influence which is due to their positions for the public welfare.---The mob spirit reigns triumphant. Six States have declared themselves out of the Union, and in several of them armies have been organized and put in the attitude of war. Our forts and our arsenals have been seized, and the public property of the country has been forcibly taken possession of by men who set the Constitution and laws of the republic at defiance.

To stay the progress of this rebellion, and to preserve the integrity of the border slave States, which have, as yet, maintained their fidelity to the Union, something is required to be done on our part to strengthen the power and the influence of the Union-loving men of those States. In Maryland, such men as the heroic Hicks, the fearless Davis, and the learned and patriotic Reverdy Jonson; in Virginia, such spirits as Wm. C. Rives, Sherrard Clemens, John M. Botts, James Barbour, and others; in the sublime tendencies of the age, guilty Kentucky, such patriots as Crittenden, Guthrie, Powell, Prentice, and their like; in Tennessee, the lion-hearted Andrew Johnson, John Bell, Ethridge, Nelson, and a host of others; in North Carolina, such men as Morehead, Graham, Badger, Gilmer, and many others like them the southern States, deserve and commend themselves to our kindliest sympathies. The conduct of these noble spirits appeals to us for emulation of their own self-sacrificing spirit. Shall we, my fellow citizens, be less generous than they prove themselves to be? Unless the border slave States adhere in their integrity, the Union will be at an end. If we but afford these men ground to stand upon, to maintain themselves in resisting the mad spirit of secession which surrounds them, the integ-rity of those States will be maintained and the Union be preserved. Shall Pennsylvania, herself a border State, hesitate, in this emergency to extend to them her sympathy and her sup-

ruption of the Union into two Confederacies shall become inevitable, I shall hold it to be my duty to join in an appeal to the people to take the matter into their own hands, and determine the matter into their own hands, and determine the matter into the contemplation by the President clect. Last night there was a meeting of men of all parties, composed of citizens of Weshington Reading, January 28. it in their own way, as they may deem best. For a lifetime, I have never yet seen public opinion wrong, formed after full deliberation and reflection. This is a government not of States, but of the people of the States, and they will not suffer this glorious confederacy to be destroyed at the dictation of selfish agitators who may be governed by personal ambition. Failing in all efforts, either in Congress or by action on the part of the people themselves, to restore concord and harmony, and civil strife must come upon us, I shall be found among the

sons of Pennsylvania in defence of her soil, her principles and her interests.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL [Correspondence of the Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1861.

If civilization implies any one meaning more than another, it means progress in all that tends to the moral, social and political elevation of mankind. Freedom without civilization would be as useless as power without the opportunity of its exercise; and wherever this civilization presents itself, error necessarily becomes antagonized, either to be utterly destroyed, or so abridged in its influence as to be entirely impotent for mischief. It is this idea more than

any other which now forms the issue in the competition of mankind, and it is destined to continue its influence in the development of society, during all the unknown years of the future. In the progress of this government, it is the sole animating idea, leading one portion of this people to the achievements of good, while, by its resistance, others are left far behind in all the improvement of intelligence, in art, science and mechanicism. Not only are those who resist this civilization thus retardconsequently less favored and respected in both their political and social attitudes. Nor is the lack of this fear and respect made the excuse for the infliction of a wrong by those who cultivate civilization. On the contrary, it is re

garded as the evidence of danger by those who resist the influence of such a principle, and the fear of being eventually absorbed by the progress of intelligence and civilization, constitutes the danger of which the Southern people now complain. From this point only should the agitation at the South be contemplated. Viewed from any other, it is without sense or reason-but observed from the point alluded to, it possesses the attraction in false argument of a people contending for the power to arrest the progress of civilization, however such civilization interferes with their relations to an oppressed and degraded race of human beings. They desire and insist on making every principle of good right by changing all laws which conflict with its exercise, and they are now engaged in a determined effort to destroy the providest and that he would be willing to send it to any committee that migni be suggested, providest most humane government in the world, merely he could be assured that it would not be stranbecause in its march and development, a natural opposition to slavery is manifested. Because a free people, enlightened and liberalised by just laws, begin to regard slavery with horror, and because as labor is being reduced by machinery, they would be more easily supplied, and the strength and character of communities more solidly based on a just regard for individual rights, it is asserted that a great wrong has been done to the Southern people, and to redress that wrong it is calmly proposed to dissolve the Union. I

submit whether this is not the true light in which to view this whole subject? Whether

parties, composed of citizens of Washington, Senators and Representatives, and distinguished commercial and professional men, for the purpose of originating some plan of settlement of the national difficulty. Nothing of the proceedings has been made public, and as the assemblage was purely private, nothing is intended to be known until the plan is reported to union. Congress.

Ex-Secretary Floyd has been indicted by Washington Grand Jury for larceny. Will Virginia surrender him to justice?

INOUIRER. Latest by Telegraph.



DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Sale of the New York and Eric Bailroad.

New York, Jan. 28. The New York and Erie Railroad was sold this morning at auction for \$220,000 and was bought in by the trustees. annum.

Arrival of the Steamer Etna.

New York, January 28. The steamship Etna from Liverpool on the 16th inst., is below. She will be up at about four o'clock. Her advices are four days later than those furnished by the Niagara.

Baptist Church Burhed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.

The First Baptist Church of this city was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. eight to ten thousand dollars. Uninsured.

Arrival of the Steamer John Bell.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28. The steamer John Bell from Glasgow on Dec. 29th, arrived at this port this morning.

Route of the Persian Army.

NEW YORK, Jab. 28. A letter from Constantinople dated Dec. 31st, to the New York World, records the utter route of the new York word, records the utter route of the main wing of the Persian army, 60,000 strong, by the Inkermans. They were mostly killed or taken prisoners. This perhaps will lead to the overthrow of the Persian dynasty.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. HOUSE.--Mr. RICE, (Mass.,) presented the pe-tition of 14,000 citizens of Boston, of various political opinious, asking for a peaceful adjust-ment of the National difficulties. The committee to whom it was entrusted asked that it be presented to the House and read, which was in an American flag. Its reading was halled with applause, both on the floor and in the gal-leries. The Boston Committee occupied seats in the gallery during these proceedings. The petition was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JNO. COCHRANE, (N. Y.,) introduced Mr. Bigler's proposition providing for taking the sense of the people of the several States on cer-tain amendments to the Constitution. He said gled. Referred to the special committee of five on the President's special message.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Pa., presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, expressing ardent attachment to the Constitution and the Union, repugnance to secession, and pledging the support of that State in such manner and extent as may be required for the maintenance of the laws, etc. Mr. Campbell said that the resolutions express the sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLOBENCE, (Pa.) introduced a joint resolution proposing lamendments to the Constitution. He wanted to pass it to-day, as there was a necessity for doing something immedi-

ately for conciliation and peace. Mr. BINGHAM, Ohio, and others, objected. Mr. FLORENCE remarked that he desi

The citizens of this city, the capital of old Berks, fired one hundred guns to day in honor of the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill by the gallant little State of Rhode Island. The citizens are jubilant over the news as the first tender of the olive branch of conciliation and justice from North to South, and look upon the act as the harbinger of returning peace and E. M. CLYMER.

The New Tariff Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. The Special Committee in the Senate, to which was referred the Morrill bill for revision, will report on Wednesday. There will be no change recommended on iron, though some schedules will be simplified. There is an effort scneaules will be simplified. There is an effort making to reduce the duty on pig iron and steel, but it will fail. Woollens are fixed at twelve cents per pound, instead of sixteen, as had been intended by Morrill's bill. Many details have been altered in order to arrive at a smoother working of the new system. The law is to go into effect on the first of April, and payment of the duties will be required in thirty days. Merchandise for reshipment will be allowed six months warehousing. The loan provided for by the bill is increased from twenty-one to twenty-five millions of dollars. With imports up to the ordinary average, the new till is expected to produce revenue to the amount of fifty-eight millions of dollars per

The Secession of Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 26. The delay ordinance, moved to be substitu-ted for the secession ordinance reported by the Committee of Filteen, was yoted down yester

day by an immense majority. Commissioners Manning, of South Carolina, and Winston, of Alabama, made eloquent addresses in favor of immediate secession. There was an animated debate last night on the resolution for submitting the secession or-dinance for ratification to the people. The ad-

vocates of immediate secession abstained from all debate. There was no extreme opposition to the ordinance. The vote on submitting the ordinance to

the people was taken this morning-ayes 45 nays 84. John Perkins addressed the Convention on

the passage of the secession ordinance. The debate closed, and a vote was ordered. The galleries and lobbies were intensely

crowded, and a deathlike silence prevailed. On the call of the roll many members were in tears. The Clerk announced the vote-ayes 113, nays 17-and the President declared Loui-

sians a free and sovereign republic. Capt. Allen then entered the Convention with a Pelican flag, accompanied by Governor Moore and staff, and put the flag in the hands of the President, amid tremendous excitement. A solemn prayer was then offered, and a hundred guns were fired. The Convention ad

journed to meet in New Orleans on the 29th nst. Before the Convention adjourned the resolu

tion accompanying the ordinance, declaring the right of free navigation of the Mississippi rive and tributaries to all friendly States, and the right of egress and ingress to boats of the

Mississippi by all friendly States and Powers, passed unanimously. A gold pen was given each member with which to sign the ordinance of secession. The State Convention has adjourned, to reassembly n New Orleans.

NEW OBLEANS, Jan. 26, 1861 .- The passage of the secession ordinance by the Convention is halled with the greatest joy have. The Pelican flag is displayed everywhere through-out the city, and calutes are being fired in honor of the event.

Seizure of the New Oricaus: Marine Hos-pital by Louisiana Troops. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1861.

Information was received by the governmen this morning, from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that the barracks about two niles below New Orleans, now occupied as a Marine Hospital, were taken pessession of on the 11th inst, by Captain Bradford, of the State Infantry, in the name of the State of Louis-

There were two hundred and sixteen invalids and convalescent patients in the hospital at the time it was seized. The Collector of Customs was required to immediately remove the patients who were confined to their beds as New Advertisements

RANT, dong a fine business, situated on the cor-ner of Market street and Raspberry alley, (Wyeth's building.) Terms easy. 11* BROOKS & LEBKICHLER.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

THE STORE ROOM next to the Court Ling of the in the occupancy of Mr. Glover. Pos session given on the first of April. Enquire of jan27-ff F. WYETH.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL! HARRISBURG, January 28, 1860.

DROPOSALS will be received until Janu-A ary 31, 186, at 6 P. M. for formishing the Pennsyl-vania State Lunatic Hospital with FRESH AND CORNED BEEF, during the year 1861. The Fresh Beef must be delivered in the side, cut up and weighed on the scales, at the Hospital. Any further information can be obtained from the Sa-periatendent to whom all proposals must be addressed. JOHN CURWEN, M. D., Sumerintendent.

ndent. Superinte 28-46

JENNINGS' FOUNDRY, CORNER OF SHORT AND SOUTH STS.

HARRISBURG, PA.

HARNEY BORNOV, TA. HARNEY BORNOV, TA. James R. Jones, of the "Novelty Iron Works," I am prepared to execute all orders for casting Iron Fronts, Grates, Spouts, Ploughs, Railing, Stoves, and every de-scription of Castugs, upon the shortest notice and meet reasonable terms. All orders left at the Foundry or No. 106 Market street, will receive immediate attention. 26-3td WILLIAM W. JENNINGS.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE

THAN SILVER OR GOLD. BECAUSE IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK.

REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL VIGOR AND PURITY.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL,

AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates; for, while pleasan to the taste, it is revivilying, exbilarating and strength-ening to the vital powers. It also revivilies, relinstates, and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the oily preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted as to act in perfect, accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach, and tone up the di gestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects! and yet its never tollowed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties; and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

ONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYS-PEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PAL-

PITATION OF THE HEART, MELAN-CHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CA-SES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESS AND IRREGULARI-TIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver omplaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general deamplaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general de-angement of the Urinary organs. It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and

It will not only cure the acousty following offices and FEVER, but prevents all attacks arising from Miasmatic fuffuences, and cure the discate at once, if already at tacked. TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it in-fallibly prevents any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water. As it prevents costiveness strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentacked

tary habits. LADIES not accustomed to out-door exercise, should

always use it. MOTHERS should use it, for it is a periect relief. Taken a much or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

There is no mistake about it. THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT | MOTHERS, TRY IT!

MOTHERS, **IRIAN**: And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decime not only of your daughters before it be too 1 tte, but also your ass and husbands, for while the former from fal-e delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are so often mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they tro, would travel in the same downward path until it is too iate to arrest their fatal of the mather is always vigilant, and to you we

A GOOD STOUT BOT Can have a plac in a Blacksmith shop. Apply at the 26 3td EAGLE WORKS. THE ORIGINAL AND CELEBRATED AMEBICAN MAN IN MINIATURE,

New Advertisements.

WANTED. GOOD STOUT BOY can have a place

GEN'L. TOM THUMB. SMALLEST MAN ALIVE!

SMALLEST MAN ALIVE ! A T BRANT'S HALL. Harrisburg, for THRRE DAYS ONLY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and WONDAY, February 1st, 2d and 4th. Two brilliant en-tertainments each day, afternoon al 3; evening at 7; o'clock. Door open helf an hour in advance. The little General appears in all his new Songs, Fances, Characters, Grecian Statues, &c. Mr. wm. Tomlin, the great English Baritone and Dasson, from the Nobility's Concerts, London; Mr. W. Denere, the American Teuor, and Mr. C. G. Titvom's, Pianet, with appear at each entertainment. Admission-Day entertainment, 25 cents; Children under ten 13 do. Evening entertainment, 15 Cents; Children under ten 13 do. Evening entertainment, 15 Cents; Children Mre General rides in bis ministure carriage from the Jones House to the Hall previous to each exhibition. The grand liteno used is one of Chickering's best, from W. Knoche's Music Store, 92 Market street. ALTRED CATELY, inp24.d7t.w3t.sw3t

ALFRED CATELY,

jan24-d7t-w3t-sw3t ORANGES AND LEMONS. FORTY BOXES in prime order just re-

ceived and for sale by WM. DOCK JR. & CO

CHAMPAGNE WINES. ONTEBELIO, STECE & CO. CHARLES HEIDSIECK, GILELER & CO., ANCHOR-BILLEAY MOUSSEUX, SPARKLING MUSCAISE, MUNIM & CO'3. VERZENA GAST. Dre Dr Me HEIDSIECE & Co.

In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEOLER, d19 73 Market Street.

A NEW AND FINE ASSORTMENT

LADIES' TRAVELLING

SHOPPING BAGS

3 H O F L L ... At all prices, for sale at BRRGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 51 Market Street

DENTISTRY.

THE undersigned, DOCTOR OF DENTAL

SURGERY, has returned and resumed his practic: ate street opposite the "Brady House," where he be pleased in attend to all who may desire his ser s. [sep27] B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,

FOR MAKING

Bread, Tea-Cakes, all kinds of Pastry, &c.

EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,

Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works. No. 33 INDIA STREET, Boston.

No. 83 INDIA STREET, Boston. CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the re-suit of careful chemical research. All its ingredi-cuts are prepared in the highest state of purity, and com-pounded with a view io produce bread of a far better quality, and in much less time, than by any other pro-cess; and by the manufacturers submit it, with entire confidence, to the judgment of discriminating house-keepers, bakers, &c. Bread of all kin's made by using Concentrated Leaven is highter, more digestible and nuitritious; has an agreea. ble, natural taste; is less liable to sour; will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

MANUFACTURED BY

CASINE

port in their efforts to save the Union ?

I am one of those who supported the election, and mean to sustain the administration. of Mr. Lincoln, cordially and faithfully, upon the principles laid down in the Chicago platform. But I am willing to make any reasonable concession, not involving a vital principle, to save this great country from anarchy and bloodshed, and to preserve the proud position which it occupies before the world. We may have material prosperity in a Northern Repub-lic, but a separation brings with it the loss of all influence upon the destinies of the world. It is not necessary to take a step backwards in supporting the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden, which seem to meet the full approbation of the people of this city, if it be amended so as not to extend to territory hereafter to be acquired, and to remove from it the feature which proposes to incorporate into the Constitution the doctrine of the Dred Scott decision.

I prefer to leave the Constitution on that subject as made by our fathers, until reason shall have again assumed her proper sway over the public mind. In other words, I am ready and willing that the Missouri Compromise shall be restored to the organization of the Republican party. Upon that question it gained its strength and secured its victory. If now our Union loving brethren of the slave border States shall be accept that as the basis of settlement of existing difficulties, why should we hesitate thus to met them?

These sentiments I took occasion to express a few days since, in my place in the Senate of the United States. In doing so, I did not mean to United States. In doing so, indicate the near to endorse all the sentiments expressed by my col-league, (Mr. Bigler,) but only meant cordially to express my approbation of the spirit and sen-timent in favor of the Union which he express ed. I did, however, express my willingness to

support and vote for his proposition, if that would satisfy the violent men of the south, and would satisfy the violent men of the south, and bring them back to their duty. His proposi-tion is simply to submit the Crittenden amend-ment, that has also had its influence in creating ment, that has also had its influence in creating ment, that has also had its influence in creating ment, that has also had its influence in creating when Congress shall prove itself incompetent to when Congress shall prove itself incompetent to of feeling. Let us then patiently wait for the Ms. HALE, objected to their reception as adjust existing difficulties, and when the disa stander

of aggression on the holiest rights, and rendering themselves amenable to laws which insist on common rights throughout the world, when they thus resist the spread and influence of civilization? If slavery cannot exist where civilization prevails, slavery not civilization, is to blame—and in this the advocates of slavery will find the solution of the present troubles. The wrong which they so tenaciously defend. is not rendered the more secure by such a defence. By its rage it evinces its uneasinessby its uncasiness it will perish-and in its fall will cease to exist the last relic of barbarism on this hemisphere.

It is now confidently asserted that immediately after Abraham Lincoln shall have been announced as officially elected President, by the result of the counting of the electoral vote. he will appear before the American people in an address which will satisfy all reasonable men of the rectitude of his purpose and the patriotism of his principles. Some go so far as to assert Senator Seward will sustain the position Mr. Lincoln will assnme in that address, not because it will substantially reflect any preconceived ideas of his own, but because it will supply the necessary security to allay the excitement in all sections of the country, and settle the troubles in the South. Senator Cameron indicated, partially, the character of the address, when he declared himself ready to meet the Southern people on any fair or manly ground of adjustment. What he wanted to know was the specific wrong complained of, the right invaded, or the injury inflicted, and then

the difficulty could be easily settled. In this identical manner it is declared that Mr. Lincoln The repeal of that measure led will propose to arrange the affairs between the different sections of the country. Placing himself firmly on the Constitution, he will declare all its power and prerogatives to be in full force willing to unite with us in its restoration, and in every State in the Union. You may rest assured that such a position will give a different direction to public opinion, and that Mr. Lincoln will be sustained by the conservative

men in all sections the moment he assumes its responsibility. The moment the declaration is enunciated that the Executive power of this

government will be rigorously used for its preservation, that moment resistance to the law formerly United States Senator from Missouri, and the Constitution will cease. It has been and if not what is the reason? the constant tampering with the political lead-

bring them back to their duty. Ins properties and the ment, that has also had its influence in creating the break of the criteriden amend-ments to a vote of the people of the States for much of the present difficulty. This being the methy here and the meeting once abolished, will produce a different state. Ms Hats objected to their resolutions of the interview of the states of the meeting in the states in the meeting in the states in the states in the meeting once abolished, will produce a different state.

peace and thus presented the olive branch. The proposition was referred to the select

sommittee of five. SENATE.—Several communications were re-

SENATE.—Several communications were re-ceived from the Departments. Mr. SEWAND, (N.Y.) presented a petition from citizens of New York, remonstrating against any legislation giving any protection to slavery in the territories; also a petition from seven hundred citizens of New York, praying for some adjustment of the present difficulties. Mr. DougLass, (III.) intrduced a bill amenda-ters to the act of 1209 and the act of 1860 jet

tory to the act of 1793, and the act of 1850, in elation to the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary Mr. Gwin, (Cal.,) presented the memorial o Dr. Rabe, Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Convention, held in California in 1859-'59, and transmitting the proceedings of the Conven-tion, and their petition asking for the passage

of the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. WILSON, (Mass.) presented the petition of Moses Dayenport and others of Newburyport in favor of the speedy passage of the Crittenden

resclutions. Mr. Wilson said these men prayed for the

adoption of the amendments to the Constitu-tion as proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, to wit: the recognition of slavery and its protection south of 36° 80', not only in exsting territory but in territory yet to be conquered, purchased or stolen; the denial of any power in Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia, or to prohibit the transportion of slaves from one State to another, or to the territories recognizing slavery; further they prayed for the payment, to the owner, the full value of the ugitive slave, when the U.S. Marshall was prevented from arresting him by intimidation, and to take from persons of the African race the right of suffrage which they have possessed in Massa chusetts since the Constitution was framed by the Revolutionary Fathers and adopted in 1780, and the acquirement of territory in Africa or South America, to send at the expense of the Federal Treasury such free negroes as the States may wish to have removed from their limits for the adoption of these honorable and humane provisions in the Constitution beyond the power of the people even to change, the people of the free States would secure the immense concession of making the fee of the Commisioner no greater for remanding a man to slavery than for discharging him as free. Surely the prayer of these men of Massachusetts, for such objects, ought to be heeded by the Senate

of the United States. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. BIGLER, (Pa.,) presented a petition in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolu-

Mr. HALE, (N. H.,) offered a resolution of inquiry if the Senate had executed the order in favor of the widow of the late Hon. Louis Linn,

Mr. Chirrighnen, (Ky) presented a large number of petitions from citizens of Michigan

Ms. HALE, objected to their reception as they

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the patients who were confined to their beds as soon as practicable. If all. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we onfidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will userningly point you to Professor WOOD's most outrageous and inhuman. The govern-the state is regarded by the government as most outrageous and inhuman. The govern-the government will user will user and the should be always on hand in time of need.

moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten miontes. It is valuable because it is not perishable, and may be rendered available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates and under all circumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferme t, which is frequently of an inferior quality, rerdering the bread more or less unwholesome. It is also valuable as regards coronony, BS It has been ascertained that a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 16 percetit. In the common process much of the saccharine of the proper of genorating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manuer equality cfil-cacions. Fermentation, as has been stated, destroys a part of the flour is of by the dour, by the genomethod, ordinarily makes about 250 Bs of bread, gives by this process 200 Bs, thus effecting the very important saving of 16 per cent. In the quantity of flour. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the propess, and the re-sult will invariably be highly satisfactory. *CERTIFICATE FINOM DD.* HAYES, *Assayer to the Suite of Massachusetts.* "I have analysed the Concentrated Leaver, manufac-tored by Mesars. Kdw Chamberlin & 'Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency of action in producing the cf-pet of yeast in distending dongh, and thereby rendering of the flour or price material. It raises the dough without consmuling the sugar or any other prioci-ple in the flour pricely pure material. It four-ding the flour periodity pure material. dough without constraining the sugar or any other princi-ple in the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through yeast; while for cakes and pastry it is invaluable, as it saves all risk, and much time of the pastry cock.