The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1860.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PATRIOT AND UNION.

We call the attention of our yearly club subscribers to the fact that their subscriptions will expire during December and January ensuing. We should like very much if our campaign and yearly subscribers would renew their subscriptions and use their influence to extend the circulation of the WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION. The terms at which we offer it to clubs are as low as any paper containing the same amount of reading matter published in the Union.

In view of the existing state of affairs, there will be an exciting time at Washington, and it is not unlikely that we shall have a lively time at the State Capital.—At the former we shall have a reliable correspondent, and at the latter competent reporters to give the Legislative news and all other occurrences worthy of note.—We shall also give our usual compendium of foreign and domestic news, and spare no pains to make the PATRIOT AND UNION one of the best (as it is the cheapest) family journals in the State.

Hoping that our friends will make some exertions to extend the circulation of the paper, either by clubs or otherwise, we call attention to the

TERMS.

DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.

Single copy for one year, in advance.....$4 00
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WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION,

Published every Thursday.

Single copy one year, in advance.....$2 00
Ten copies to one address.....10 00

Subscriptions may commence at any time. *Pay always in advance.* Any person sending us a club of fifty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting $1 for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

Conservative Riots.

The following, from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, speaks for itself:

The riot in Boston has had its effect here. Although denounced as unlawful and disgraceful in the extreme, the Union men of the South use it freely as illustrative of the anti-Abolition sentiment of the North. Every one, nearly, denounces the means employed by the rioters; *but applaud the motive which prompted the act.*

If, instead of a hesitating, pettifogging riot against a few black and white men and women, the people of Boston would give earnest of a purpose to execute the laws, they might make some impression upon the Union men of the South. It is not yet forgotten that the doors of Faneuil Hall, which are now opened to the black traitors and white mobs, were closed by order of the city authorities against Daniel Webster, when he wished to speak in defence of the Constitution and the laws.

Passengers Returning from the South.

Within the last few weeks, a number of persons, chiefly mechanics and laborers, who had gone South for employment during the winter, have returned to New York, whence they started. For some time several of the Republican papers in New York insisted that these passengers were repulsed from the South and sent back by force. But this allegation is denied officially by the authorities of one or more of the Southern cities implicated. These authorities declare that the reason of their return, was their inability to find work and that in some instances these Northern visitors being destitute, were charitably supplied with funds to pay their passage back. This we presume to be true, and the truth only shows the wretched state of things which has been precipitated by the political feud between North and the South. We have accounts from New Orleans of a condition of business affairs there, which is deplorable. Persons, who usually go Southward during the winter to find employment, have gone thither in vain this year. New establishments there at this time are out of the question. The derangement of business, and the financial depression at the South generally, are facts not to be concealed. An Atlanta (Ga.) correspondent of a New York paper, writes thus of Georgia:

Business in Macon remains depressed to an extraordinary degree. Cotton accumulates slowly in the warehouses at the rate of five to seven hundred bales a day, but not one bale has been sold since Friday last, nor more than three or four hundred within a fortnight. The banks are afraid to discount cotton bills, in the face of the fact that their money comes right back upon them. Planters, under a nervous apprehension of the consequences of a general political disturbance, turn their crops into gold, and lay it away for future contingencies. In this condition of affairs, no relief is anticipated until some of the extraordinary penalties for suspension are removed from the banks.

From Savannah I hear even worse accounts. A letter from a President of a leading bank in that city to-day, says that all business is suffering under a total paralysis. Exchange can be sold on no point, and cotton buyers have been compelled to surrender back their purchases in the shape of bills of lading. He even proposes, as a desperate expedient, the idea of making small advances on planters' cotton, shipping it to Liverpool and returning them their manufactured supplies, and the remainder in gold. This plan, however, he will find impracticable.

Beyond a doubt, unless some relief is had very quickly, large amounts of mercantile paper must go back to your city dishonored. Others, whose credit does not hinge so closely upon particular dates, may console themselves with the reflection that, let money here be as scarce as it may, it must be ultimately forthcoming for the cotton. The cotton must be had, and in due time it will be bought and sold, if the gold has to be brought across the Atlantic for that purpose.

Our provision and grain men were notified this morning, from St. Louis, that Georgia credit was *to* be stopped. The fear is, we shall go so far out of the Union that remittances will be impossible.

An editorial in the same paper says:

We have seen letters from Mississippi which speak most ominously of the prospect for the winter in that State. Of all the Southern States Mississippi suffered the most from the drouth this summer. Corn is now selling at prices which are absolutely ruinous to the planter; and since the recent derangement of the currency, the supply, even at exorbitant prices, has been almost cut off. Southern dealers cannot buy corn with Southern currency, for that is depreciated beyond measure, and will hardly be taken at all in the West, nor can they get gold to buy it with, for the recent panic has stopped the movement of cotton, put up exchange on the North and checked the flow of specie Southward. A leading citizen of Mississippi writes that while the Congressional delegation of that State are diverting themselves by meeting to devise disunionist schemes, the planters and men of business are concerting measures to be laid before the Legislature, in the hope of averting the famine which is now imminent. If relief be not afforded, he adds, by 1st February, there will not be found enough in the State to feed the slaves, and the possible consequences are appalling to contemplate.—We are led to believe that the condition of other cotton States—Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina—is not much better than that of Mississippi, though in the present fierce political excitement this really much more vital matter is overlooked.

No doubt some visitors from the Northern States have been turned back from dislike of their principles. Just now there is much exasperation, South, on account of Lincoln's election, and any man there known or believed to be an anti-slavery sectionalist fares badly, especially if there has been anything in his course which favors the supicion that he has taken up with anti-slavery, not because he loves the negroes but because he hates the South. That such persons should be warned off is not surprising. Indeed, there has sprung up at the South against the North an animosity such as the Helper's Crisis was to infuse into the Northern mind against the South. We see evidence of this in many public acts, and in the tone of Southern journals, which have been hitherto opposed to the fire-eaters, and, as a general thing, very moderate. Among these evidences is the following article from one of last week's issues of the New Orleans *Bulletin*, a paper which supported Bell and Everett:

THE RIGHT COURSE.—We learn that the Directors of the Public Schools of the Fourth District have declined to receive applications, or to entertain them, for teacherships from gentlemen recently from the North. They have had several of late from persons from New York, Vermont, etc., but have considered it their duty to inform the applicants that under existing circumstances their applications cannot be entertained. Now, we are free to admit that this rule may seem harsh, and in some individual cases would be unjust, because it might operate against those who in the North have maintained the rights of the South and opposed the crusade against her; but notwithstanding this, it does seem to us that necessity and the principles of self-defence justify the general rule, with perhaps here and there an exception founded upon considerations above hinted at. We trust, therefore, that the rule which the Directors of the Public Schools of Fourth District have adopted, in practice if not by formal resolutions, will be acted upon by the Directors of all other Public Schools in the city, and as far as practicable, throughout the State. It is founded upon the principles of self-defense, and while we regret most sincerely that circumstances make it our duty to act upon such a rule, we are compelled to think that it *is* our duty, and that we should perform it. We are free to admit that the rule is founded upon the principle of retaliation and for the purposes of self-defense. The fanatics of the North have never thought of the practical effects of their conduct, or that it could have any practical effect upon *them*.

The Republican members of Congress indorse a book that proposes to withdraw from the South every species of support. No patronage to Southern books or papers, they say; no guestship in Southern hotels; no trade with Southern merchants; no clients to Southern advocates or physicians; no audience to Southern clergymen, etc., etc. Very well. That is a two-edged sword, and can cut both ways; and if we are not absolutely simple, we shall hereafter *make* it cut both ways.

From the foregoing statements, it is easy to see why passengers going South for employment find none awaiting them there. The state of things is bad enough now. What can be expected in the future, and not long hence, unless something immediately intervenes to stop the downward course of the country?

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1860.

The intensity of feeling manifested on all sides, by all classes of persons in this city, is such as has never before been witnessed. In 1850, when the state of the country called for the exercise of the highest order of intelleet and patriotism, there was, of course, much interest manifested by all classes then resident or sojourning at the capital of the Union; but I am told by those who were here at that period, that no such apprehensions for the safety of the Union as are now entertained were then thought of. Never before has this country been called upon to pass through such a trying ordeal as the present, because at no former period in our history have the people of the South been so much exasperated. Every effort that can be made by the patriotic and Union-loving men of the North, whose position here gives weight and influence to their wise suggestions, at this moment of peril to the best, the dearest interests of the nation, is being made.

Prominent among these men we find Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who is laboring day and night, with his brother Senators, to accomplish some plan by which the ruin that threateas us can or may be averted, and the Union preserved. Various plans have been suggested at various times since the meeting of the present session. The Southern Senators are in favor of a Southern Convention, whilst Senators Bigler, Pugh, of Ohio, Pearce, of Maryland, Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, and a few others, are in favor of a general Convention of all the States, for the purpose of so amending the Constitution as to put at rest the slavery question by some provision in the fundamental law of the land that will take this vexed question out of politics forever. For instance, one plan is to amend the Constitution by incorporating the compromises of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, into the Constitution, which would be satisfactory to the South as far as it goes. But in addition to this, to recognize the institution of slavery where it exists by the Constitution, and let it be controlled South of the Missouri Compromise line by the same laws that control other property. For the Northern States to repeal all laws now on their statute books inimical to the faithful carrying out of the fugitive slave law in the Northern States, and in all respects the people of the Northern States to respect in good faith every provision of the Constitution of the United States, without regard to the questions of moral law that may be raised by the fanatical in any section of the Union. There is nothing in the foregoing programme that is not strictly right and proper, to which every good citizen would say yea and amen. Another plan is to re-construct a republic out of the Southern States and such States as will agree to the new compact, under the Constitution of the United States as it is—regarding the Southern construction of the present Constitution as the true construction of that instrument—but leaving out of this new compact the New England States—and that these States adopt a Constitution to suit themselves.

It is well known that the present Constitution does not suit the New Englanders. Therefore, there seems much force in the idea that inasmuch as they are the agitating States of this Union, that they should be permitted to form just such a Constitution as they please for themselves. It seems to me that the New England States cannot object to this proposition; and therefore if it is adopted, it will not only prevent a disruption of the Union, but the Constitution now in existence will be preserved intact, all our laws and institutions under the Constitution will be preserved to the people who are satisfied with those laws and institutions; and the intermeddling, restless, unsatisfied, domineering, fanatical Yankess will have the glorious privilege of either going over to Canada by annexation or forming such a confederacy as will suit their whims and caprices, whether politically or morally. *They would then be rid of those thieves, robbers, and murderers who traffic in slaves*, as they delight to denounce the people of the Southern States, until they have brought the country to the very verge of ruin.

The people of Pennsylvania would willingly consent to this proposition I feel certain; because they are satisfied with the present Constitution, and will be willing to abide by all its provisions and teachings. This latter proposition of letting New England adopt a new confederacy and a new Constitution for herself is the thought of one of the wisest and most sagacious men of the Nation, whose whole life has been spent in public, and in the discussion of political economy. It has the merit of novelty as well as good sense to recommend it to the thinking men of this country, and should be received by all such with that gravity that becomes the solemn occasion that suggested it.

It is time that the people would take hold of this question of disunion and speak out upon it emphatically, so that those who are in power may know the will of the people on this important and all-absorbing subject before it is too late. It is feared that the masses of people throughout Pennsylvania and elsewhere do not fully realize the critical position of the country at this moment. Depend upon it, they are slumbering over a volcano that may open its yawning mouth and engulf them ere long.

There is much indignation manifested by all classes of people here against Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, for his intemperate and highly imprudent speech, a few days ago, on the floor of the Senate. Such is the intense nature of the feeling, that I confess I would not like to be in the position of the Senator from New Hampshire, if that feeling grows much stronger. The people are becoming desperate, and consequently dangerous. In times like these men should not tempt the forbearance of the populace too far. "There is a point beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue and toleration a crime."

To-day the Northern Democratic Senators are informally in caucus on the question of the condition of the country. Mr. Speaker Pennington, of the House of Representatives, has proven himself unworthy of the high post to which he has been elevated, by the selection he has made of at least one member of the Committee, under Mr. Boteler's resolution. I mean the selection of Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland. He has not only outraged the State of Maryland, whose representative it is notorious Davis is not, save by fraud and violence that would disgrace any other man but H. Winter Davis, but he has by this act turned the most solemn and momentous question ever presented to the American people into a mockery. Pennington and Davis are alike denounced by every man you meet—the one for his stupidity and imbecility, and the other for his crimes against the rights of the people of Maryland and the elective franchise. Unless the Democratic Senators agree upon some basis of re-union and compromise, which will be acquiesced in by the conservative Republican Senators, there is no hope of anything coming from a committee composed of such men as H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, the Robespiers of modern thugism in the city of Baltimore.

The Putnam Phalanx are still here, and appear to enjoy themselves. They paraded yesterday forenoon, and to-day they were reviewed by the President of the United States in front of the White House. Last night the citizen soldiery of Washington city gave the Phalanx a ball; which is said to have been quite a recherche and unique affair.

Much has been said and written on the subjec of the new President's Cabinet, and some gentlemen have been so far in advance of "all the world and the rest of mankind," on that important subjoct, that they have been kind enough to publish the names of the gentlemen who are to form the new Cabinet.

Some of these writers have even said that Gen. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is an applicant for a seat in the new Cabinet. This is not correct. Gen. Cameron is not only not an applicant for a Cabinet appointment, but he will not be. He would not seek a place in the Cabinet under any circumstances; because he is satisfied with the high position he now holds, and esteems it as sufficient to satisfy his ambition. If Gen. Cameron ever does take a seat in Lincoln's Cabinet, it must be at the solicitation of the President, and in accordance with the wishes of his political friends in Pennsylvania, and not at the end of a contest with any other asptrant for a Cabinet appointment. We feel warranted in asserting this fact, that there is but one place in the Cabinet that Gen. Cameron could be induced to accept—and that is the Treasury Department, which he might be induced to accept, because of his devotion to the tariff question that is so intimately connected with that Department; but we know that he neither seeks nor desires any position under the new President. Then let all those gentlemen who are so anxious to enlighten the public on this subject be perfectly easy on the score of Gen. Cameron's aspirations for a seat in the new Cabinet; those who are applicants for such places need not trouble themselves about the General being in their way—for we can assure all such that

"He'll neither spurn nor for the favor call.
It comes unasked for, if it comes at all."

IN DEATH THEY WERE NOT DIVIDED.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:—A singular funeral, and a still more singular burial, took place up in our neighboring town of Washington, Pennsylvania, last Wednesday. Patrick Bryson and his wife were interred in the same grave. They were an old couple—he 94, and she but few years his junior. He died on Sunday night, and she on Tuesday, and the corpses of both were lifted and carried in the same funeral train, to the same grave, and then committed to "the dust from whence they sprang," side by side. They had lived together, as man and wife, for sixty-six years, coming from Ireland soon after their marriage. They had resided in the town of Washington for sixty-five years, and had raised a large family, and seen Washington rise from a wilderness to what it is now. They were plain, good, quiet, old-fashioned people, who had commenced the morning of life together, and continued through the noontide to its close.

GENERAL NEWS.

A DARING LAWYER.—Van Arman, the leading counselor for Mr. Burch, in the great divorce trial now in progress in Illinois, is a man of rare abilitity. He is the gentleman who, a few years ago, cleared, at Detroit, a woman on trial for the murder of her husband. It was charged that she administered poison in small cakes, three of which he ate during his speech before the jury. It is said that the jurors were not fairly in their room before he rushed out of the building, and threw from his stomach the poison. He knew that while a small dose would kill, a large dose would act as an emetic. Mr. Van Arman was counsel in the case of Jumpertz, for the murder of his mistress, at Chicago, a year or two ago. Though Jumpertz was poor and without friends, Van Arman devoted himself to the defence with untiring energy and at a cost to himself of many hundred dollars. Jumpertz was condemned. Van Arman moved for a new trial, which was ordered after the gallows had been constructed for the execution and in sight of the condemned man, and on the new trial Arman succeeded in making the jury believe he was innocent, and they accordingly acquitted him.

GARIBALDI AT HOME.—The *Gazetta di Torino* gives us some particulars of Garibaldi's landing in his little island home: "Garibaldi," it says, "has arrived at Caprera. He appears extremely happy; in the first place, because he has resigned the management of affairs at Naples into the hands of the King *galantuomo*; secondly, because he is finally free from the numberless petitions with which he was pestered. He speaks with enthusiasm of his regained freedom, and he has been anxious to extend it even to his three war-horses, which he with his own hands unsaddled and unbridled and allowed freely to run about the country the moment he set his foot on his own isle. So eager was the Dictator to be free from the cares of State that he with his own hands loosened the mooring cable of the vessel which was to waft him away from Naples to Caprera. He expresses, however, the greatest faith in the future of Italy, and in the character of King Victor Emmanuel."

A TRAIN BOY STEALS $11,000 FROM THE U. S. MAIL BAGS.—The fact that a train-news boy had been arrested on the cars near Chicago a few days ago for stealing $11,000 in drafts and notes from the United States mails, has already been mentioned. Several land warrants, valuable packages, deeds, etc., were also found in his possession, and he admitted his guilt and was sent to prison. He had been in the habit of riding in the mail car, and thus effected the robberies, the extent of which is not yet fully known. His name is Hudson, and is about 18 years of age. Among the articles found in his trunk was an order of Henry S. Taylor, of Baltimore, on the Manhattan Company, New York, for $2,500, addressed to payees, and a draft of John Mullen, lieutenant U. S. A., Fort Benton, Nebraska, August 4th, order G. C. Taliafero, on Assistant Treasurer U. S., New York, for $50, endorsed to cashier Metropolitan Bank, N. Y., (envelope and letter lost,)

SUFFERING FROM THE WANT OF MONEY.—The greatest hardship, it is stated, prevails in New York and Brooklyn among naval officers, sailors, sailors' wives and others, owing to the non-arrival of the usual monthly money from the United States Treasury. Officers have been insulted by butchers, grocers, tailors, &c; sailors are daily rebuffed by hungry land-sharks and sutlers, and poor women, whose husbands, away on the ocean, have left them half pay, are suffering fearfully because of their inability to fulfill their pecuniary obligations. No pen can adequately describe the wretchedness which even a week's delay of payment causes in the navy. The money for the Savannah's crew was received and paid to them at Brooklyn on Wednesday.

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.—The statement of the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, for the month of November, shows the total deposits to have been $1,642,899.97.—Gold, $1,623,579.24; silver, $19,320.73; copper cents received in exchange for the new issue, $8,305. The gold coinage for the month was:—Double eagles, $1,484,900; eagles, $64,-930; quarter eagles, $33,810—total, $1,580,-640. Silver coinage:—Dollars, $14,000; half dollars, $13,500; half dimes, $3,200—total silver coinage, $30,700. Copper coinage, $11,-000. Total number of pieces coined, 1,599,-112. Total value, $1,622,340.

NO CONGESSIONS OF THAT KIND.—The Albany *Evening Journal*, the leading Republican paper in New York, in view of the political troubles which have followed Lincoln's election, proposed recently that the Republican party ought to make certain concessions to allay the excitement, among others the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The Republican electors met at Albany on Tuesday, and, it is said, universally condemned the *Journal*, which paper receded from its proposition. Mr. Seward, it is said, also disapproves of the *Journal's* suggestion.

SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH.—The distress consequent upon the troubled state of our nation is not confined to any one section of the Union, as will appear from the following paragraph from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Locomotive* of last week: Never before have there been as many laborers thrown out of employment in Atlanta as at this time. Most of the carpenters are idle, (the improvements being all discontinued,) and many of them heve large families depending upon them for bread, and they can get no work. There is indeed a great deal of suffering among the laboring classes in our midst, and we think something should be done for them.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN LONDON.—Mr. Dallas, the American minister, and Mrs. Dallas, a couple of weeks ago, were on a visit to Windsor Castle as guests of Queen Victoria. The event was regarded as a courteous acknowledgement of the hospitality extended to the Prince of Wales at Washington, and the enthusiastic reception which was accorded to him throughout the United States. During the stay of Mr. Dallas at the Castle, Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell were likewise guests of her Majesty.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW FOUNDLAND.—The Legislature of New Foundland met on the 3d inst., when the Governor, in his speech, stated that it had been called to consider the destitution prevailing in the country, in consequence of the short seal and cod fishery. He condemned the systen of giving relief indiscriminately without any equivalent, and alluded to the irregularities of the Galway steamers, to the decrease of the revenue, and the effect of indirectly taxing many to benefit a few.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The President of the National Convention of the Soldiers of the war of 1812 has issued a notice requesting the "defenders" throughout all the States of the Union to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans on the eighth of January next, and at the same time to sign petitions and adopt resolutions to be forwarded to Congress, asking pensions for the old soldiers and the aged and infirm widows of such as are dead.

ARMY OFFICERS PROMOTED (BY DEATH OF GEN. CLARKE) AND ORDERED.—Lieut. Col. Washington Seawell to be colonel of sixth infantry, ordered to the command of his regiment, at Benecia barracks, California. Major Wm. Hoffman to be Lieut. Colonel of eighth infantry, ordered to the command of that regiment, at San Antonio, Texas. Capt. (Brevet Lt. Col.) James V. Bomford to be Major of eighth infanty, ordered to the California department.

OFFER OF SERVICES.—The Alexandria *Sentinel* learns that Capt. John Scott, commanding the fine Black Horse Company at Fauquier county, Va., has proffered his services to the Governor of South Carolina.

Pork is selling at Easton, Md., at from $6 to $7. A few that contracted early in the season paid as high as $7.50.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.—Letters from Zanzibar, received at Salem, Mass., state that the ship Sunny South, with 846 slaves on board, had been captured by her Britannic Majesty's ship Brisk, in the vicinity of Mozambique, and sent to Mauritius. The Sunny South was built in New York, in 1854, by the late George Steers, and was 702 tons burden.

FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED.—Thomas Pinkney, a free negro, indicted at Frederick, Md., on the separate charges for enticing slaves of Christian Thomas and Ezra Houck, to abscond, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be sold as a slave, beyond the limits of the State of Maryland, for the term of six years for each offense.

CINCINNATI HOG TRADE.—There has been a better feeling in the Cincinnati market for hogs within the last few days, caused partly by light receipts, and partly by an improved demand for products. On Tuesday an advance of 25 cents from the lowest point touched on Friday and Saturday was established, closing at $5.25a5.50 for light and heavy.

LIBERAL BEQUEST.—The American Unitarian Association has received $8,000 from the estate of the late Francis Perkins, of Fitchburg, Mass., which the donor prescribed should "be used and appropriated for the sole purpose of educating destitute young men for the Christian ministry."

RAILROAD MEETING.—On Saturday last a railroad meeting was held at Boonsboro, Washington county, Md., which was numerously attended, and a committee of five appointed to correspond with the president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in refference to the proposed branch road to Weverton.

Nekas Ligoussir, Sultan of Abyssinia, has written a very high sounding letter to M. Lesseps, entreating the latter to help him in civilizing his people, by promptly uniting the waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Seas; but it does not appear that his swarthy Majesty has offered him any pecuniary aid.

DISCONTINUED.—The prosecution against J. Egbert Farnham for piracy, in his well-known connection with the slave yacht Wanderer, has been discontinued, and a *nolle pros.* entered in the United States Court in the district of Savannah, Georgia.

ILLNESS OF AN ARMY OFFICER.—It is stated that Col. Bonneville is severely indisposed at Fort Clark, Texas, and that his recovery is regarded as somewhat improbable. Col. Bonneville is one of the most gallant officers in the army, and would be sadly missed.

A NEW ACTRESS.—Miss Henriquez, the daughter of a well-known and eminent merchant of New York, and allied to many of its wealthiest families, made a most successful debut at Wallack's Theatre, in New York, on Monday.

Petitions are being circulated in Michigan, asking the forthcoming Legislature to repeal the personal liberty laws now on the statute book.

At Cains, Lancaster county, Pa., Robert Baldwin is appointed postmaster, vice Francis M. Wilson, resigned.

The Southern students at Jefferson College, Pa., have resolved to leave in a body on the 19th inst., for their respective homes.

Heenan is said to be a spiritualist—a most perfectly developed "rapping" medium.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The Senators of the slaveholding States are in conference to-day, at the Capitol, with reference to the political state of the country.—The meeting is without respect to party.

Extra Session of the Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 8.

The Governor of Tennessee has issued a call for an extra session of the State Legislature, to meet on the 7th of January, to consider the condition of the country.

Convicted of Murder.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.

Hurley, who has been on trial for the murder of Officer Loughrey, of Cambridge, has been convicted of murder in the second degree.

Sailing of the Steamer Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

The steamer Glasgow sailed to-day, with 32 passengers, for Liverpool.

MARRIED.

Nov. 15th, at the Union Hotel, in this city, by the Rev. G. J. Martz, Mr. JOHN S. FOLTZ to Miss ELIZABETH ALLEMAN, all of Dauphin county, Pa.

Nov 22d, at the residence of the bride's father, near Dauphin, by Rev. G. J. Martz, Mr. SAMUEL HOCH, of Cumberland county, to Miss MARY LOUISA HOCKER, of Dauphin county, Pa.

Nov. 29th, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH SCHAFER to Mrs. ELIZABETH MARTIN, all of this county.

Dec. 6th, at the Union Hotel, in this city, by the same, Mr. JOHN CONRAD to Miss CAROLINE SHAKESPEARE, of Dauphin county, Pa.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—

OFFICE OF THE HARRISBURG, PORTSMOUTH, MT. JOY AND LANCASTER RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, Dec., 8, 1860.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the HARRISBURG, PORTSMOUTH, MOUNT JOY AND LANCASTER RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, a m., at Sansom Street Hall (Sansom street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,) in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting a contract for a more permanent lease of their road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE TABER,
Secretary.
dec10-dtdec27

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