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WILMOT.

It seems that the question which has so long disturbed the Republican leaders of this State, of who should represent Pennsylvania in the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, has been settled by the President elect summoning Mr. DAVID WILMOT to Springfield. The dispatch states that Mr. LINCOLN called upon Mr. WILMOT at his hotel immediately after his arrival, and spent some five hours with him in the course of the day. It is gratifying to know that WILMOT'S devotion to free-soil principles and long and ardent hatred of the South is about to meet with an adequate reward. Mr. LINCOLN could not have selected a man in the State of Pennsylvania more obnoxious to public sentiment, particularly at this time, than DAVID WILMOT. His appointment confirms the impression that the President elect has determined to throw himself into the arms of the radical Republicans, and that he will concede nothing for the sake of preserving the Union from disruption.

Gleomy Prospects.

Darker and blacker. The prospect of an amicable settlement of the difficulties now distracting the country grows more and more hopeless. The special committees appointed by the House and Senate have succeeded in accomplishing nothing, except, perhaps, in demonstrating their impotency. Every day adds to the obstacles in the way of a peaceful adjustment, and embitters feeling. The Republicans, in whose hands the destiny of the country is unfortunately placed, have determined to do nothing but welcome disunion and civil war as preferable to recession from that position of hostility to the South. The indications at the commencement of this session of Congress, that a portion of the Republican members would be willing to grant such concessions as would satisfy the moderate Southern States that their interests were safe within the Union, thereby strengthening their hands to restrain the cotton States from precipitate secession, have nearly all vanished under the influence of the party lash. No concession—no compromise—no peaceful settlement of our difficulties—is now the party policy of the Republicans. Mr. LINCOLN, who appeared to be wavering for a time, has finally authorized the Tribune to state that he concluded not to give way an inch, but to adhere to the offensive dogmas of the Republican party at all hazards; and the selection of so ultra and unsafe a man as DAVID WILMOT to be one of his advisers is an earnest of this resolution.

The Republican members of the Senate committee partake of the same feeling, as is shown by their rejection of the Crittenden resolutions; which would be acceptable to the South, and we have no doubt, to a majority of the people of the North. Those resolutions propose to incorporate the Missouri Compromise line into the Constitution, and extend it to the Pacific—thus partitioning all the territory of the United States between the free and slave States, and rendering the Territorial phase of the slavery agitation impossible in the future. When it is recollected that the Republican party was created to redress the "outrage" perpetrated upon the North by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that one of the early rallying cries of that party was for the restoration of this same Missouri line, the refusal of the Republicans now to agree to its re-establishment shows that their regrets at its repeal were hypocritical excuses for agitating the slavery question, or that they have already progressed so far with the irrepressible conflict that they are not willing to take a single retrograde step, even for the sake of preserving the Union.

Since the rejection of this peace measure, the friends of the Union despair of being able to offer any remedy for the evils that menace the country.

The Pittsburg Flurry.

It would be a singular commentary upon the outcry raised about the treason of South Carolina, if the first armed resistance to the General Government should occur at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania. And yet the same class of men who are most virulent in their denunciations of threatened treason at the South have been most active in endeavoring to excite a mob at Pittsburg to prevent the officers of government from shipping southward certain ordnance specially cast for the armament of forts in the South-west.

We find in the Pittsburg Dispatch an account of the excitement created in that city upon the receipt of intelligence that 124 heavy guns were to be shipped from the Allegheny Arsenal for the far South. If that paper reflects the actual state of feeling at Pittsburg, the people of that city are as crazy as the South Carolinians. They seem to have imbibed the true mob spirit, and determined to take the affairs of the General Government into their own hands. The Dispatch declares, "Our people are a unit in sentiment that a gun shall be shipped to the South." This invocation to violence may or may not be followed by a forcible resistance to the Government—but if it is, those in favor of hanging the South Carolinians will not complain if the Government should commence operations by making a salutary example of a few of the treasonable mobocrats of Pittsburg.

The account of the Dispatch shows that there was nothing justifying an appeal to violence. It says:

"Gen. J. K. Moorhead, M. C., on hearing of these movements, at once telegraphed to Mr. Stanton, Chairman of the Military Committee, House of Representatives, to make inquiry at the War Department on the subject. He then applied to Major Sumner for information, and learned that the guns were designed for two new forts, which had not yet been mounted or even named—that the cartridges were made at Watervliet, N. Y., and that these guns were made for those forts; that the markets heretofore ordered have been shipped, and no further requisitions made; that no cannon have been shipped except to fill ordinary requisitions. Arrangements were making on Monday to haul some of these guns to the river. We suppose some one will

tap the fire-bells on the route on their making their appearance on Penn or Liberty street, that no one may witness their removal."

These guns were in all probability ordered for the armament of forts, to be used on the frontier in protecting Texas from hostile Indians, long before the existing difficulties commenced, and would have been forwarded to their destination without creating any unusual comment or apprehension had it not been for some excitable persons who wished to create a mimic revolution. The last paragraph above quoted is an invitation to treason, which is most reprehensible, as it may encourage men to commit violence that they will suffer for.

Strengthening the Backbone.

The New York Tribune of Saturday makes the following announcement with all the prominence of double-headed type: We are enabled to state in the most positive terms, that Mr. Lincoln is utterly opposed to any concession or compromise that shall yield one iota of the position occupied by the public mind on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and that he stands on the ground in May last, when he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, square upon the Chicago Platform.

In an adjoining column, under the striking head of "Beware!" it commences an editorial with this warning: We warn the people of the Free States that a coalition is being formed at Washington, in the form of a proposition to amend the Constitution by transferring to the Federal Government the entire territory now possessed by the States, and to be held in common by the States and the Federal Government. We warn our readers that this so-called "Compromise" may be sprung upon Congress immediately after the holidays, and not previously broken up by the outspoken condemnation of the people. Let Republican constituents take prompt measures, through the mails, the public press, and personal appeals, to bring proper influence to bear upon their Senators and Representatives at Washington, ere it be too late. Let them crush this offspring of Southern treason and Northern duplicity in its infancy. There is not a moment to be lost!

The Tribune speaks its fears in the language both of menace and warning. It knows, for its editors are used to reading the indications of public opinion, that any fair and just measure of agreement adopted by Congress and submitted to the people, would be approved with a unanimity that has never before been given to any public question in this country. If this is not so, why its fears, and why its use of Mr. Lincoln's name and its abjuration of Northern Representatives and Senators to resist the submission of any plan of compromise to the people? Is it not simply because its fears to the people to decide an issue that affects them more nearly and momentously than any that has ever arisen during our existence as a nation? The question is simply the disintegration of the Union or the defeat of the Republican party, and the Tribune prefers the former and wishes to deny the people the opportunity to record their decision.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN. The Senate committee of thirteen held a session of over six hours on Saturday, and, as we stated Tuesday, arrived at no definite conclusion. The measures deemed necessary to meet the present national emergency.

The amendment to the Constitution proposed by Mr. Crittenden, to withdraw the controversy between the North and the South, finally and forever, by a division of the country from ocean to ocean, on the parallel of the Missouri line, was the great subject of discussion.—Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas and Bigler maintained it with great zeal and ability, but at the same time expressed themselves willing to embrace any other effective mode of adjustment. Messrs. Wade, Doollittle, Collamer and Grimes, Republicans, opposed the proposition with much earnestness. They maintained that the people in the late election decided the question of slavery in the Territories, and, therefore, they had no concessions to make or offer.

Messrs. Davis, Toombs and Hunter discussed the present unhappy condition of the country with unsurpassed ability, and whilst manifesting a willingness to accept any measure of final settlement which would secure their just rights in the Union, insisted that propositions must come from the dominant party, the Republicans.

The vote on Mr. Crittenden's proposition was as follows:—For the proposition.—Messrs. Bigler, Crittenden, Douglas, Rice and Powell. Against it.—Messrs. Davis, Doollittle, Collamer, Wade, Toombs, Grimes and Hunter.—7.

Messrs. Hunter, Toombs and Davis, nevertheless, intimated an inclination to go for it if the Republicans would propose it in good faith. The second proposition submitted by Mr. Crittenden, denying the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the dockyards and arsenals, was voted against by Messrs. Collamer, Doollittle, Grimes and Wade. The remainder of the committee voted for the proposition, but as it had a majority of the Republicans, it was defeated, under the rules adopted by the committee, that no proposition should be considered adopted and recommended to the Senate which did not receive a majority of the Republican votes, and also a majority of those opposed to the Republicans.

The third clause, denying to Congress the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, was defeated by the same vote, the Republicans all voting against it, and the remainder of the committee for it.

The fourth clause, establishing the right of transit, was defeated by the same vote. The fifth, which is intended to perfect the fugitive slave law, by requiring the several States to pay for fugitives who might be rescued from the officers of the law, was lost by the same vote, the Republicans all voting in the negative. Many other propositions were offered and voted upon, but none of leading importance—none that would meet the exigencies of the times.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution expressly recognizing property in slaves, but no vote was taken on it.

Mr. Toombs submitted a series of resolutions embracing, substantially, the principles of the Breckinridge platform; but final action was not taken on them.

GOV. PICKENS AND THE PORTS AT CHARLESTON. Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, was serenaded in Charleston on Friday evening, and in returning thanks, said:

Fellow-citizens, allow me to say to you that I hope and trust I am in possession of information that, perhaps, there may be no appeal to force on the part of the Federal authorities.—I have just returned from the West, and I am satisfied that the South is in a position to meet any and every issue. I hope and trust that under existing circumstances there will be no impudence—no rash appeals to counsels caught under the impulse of false rumors; that we will prove to the world that we are not only free and independent, but that we are entitled to be so by our virtues and our character. The convention, in all human probability, will, in a few days, send the ordinance to Washington, which I proclaim you to be, as you have a right to be, an independent republic. [Applause.] And until they present the claims of places, now in possession of the Federal Government, it is our duty to sustain that Government, by showing that we are ready to consent free and fair demand. But if, in the meantime, there is any attempt to increase the forces that now garrison them, so far as I am concerned, it shall not be done without an appeal to arms. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

I sincerely desire that, so far as I am concerned, we shall triumphantly go through this great controversy without an appeal to arms.

But, if it be necessary to vindicate the independence of my country, I say to you here, that all the power that I have shall be exerted to maintain to the last extremity the independence of South Carolina. [Great applause.] SENATOR TOOMBS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS. Senator Toombs, of Georgia, is said to have telegraphed the following address on Sunday evening from Washington, to the people of his State:

I came here to secure your constitutional rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guarantee for those rights from your Northern confederates. The whole subject was referred to a committee of thirteen in the Senate. I was appointed on the committee, and accepted the trust. I submitted propositions, which, so far from receiving decided support from a single member of the Republican party of the committee, were all treated with derision or contempt. A vote was then taken in the committee on amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and each and all of them were voted against unanimously by the Black Republican members of the committee. In addition to these facts, a majority of the Black Republican members of the committee declared distinctly that they had no guarantee to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by the other members. The Black Republican members of this committee of thirteen are representative men of the party and section, and to the extent of my information, truly represent them.

The committee of thirteen on Friday adjourned for a week without coming to a vote, after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions then before them on that day. It is controlled by the Black Republican, your enemies, who only seek to amuse you with delusive hope until your election. If you are deceived by them it shall not be my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you now. I rely upon the faith of true men, that all further looking to the North for security for your constitutional rights in the Union ought to be instantly abandoned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin to yourselves and your posterity. Secession by the 4th of March next should be thundered from the ballot-box by the unanimous voice of Georgia, on the 3d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquility and glory.

R. TOOMBS.

THE SOUTH AND NEW ENGLAND. The Southern New England and the annual meeting Saturday at the Astor House, New York city. A number of speeches were delivered, among the orators being Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President elect, and Senator Seward. The speech of the latter occupied three-quarters of an hour in its delivery. He confessed to no surprise that so vast and complex a system of government as ours should now and then need repairing, renewal and restoration, and came quite as near saying that he would favor some amendment of the Constitution to meet the emergency as he could, without lifting his hand from the plow. His securities for South Carolina beyond that which he had for any other State outside the Union, England or any, he compared her to the fractious wife of a patient husband, and proposed that the country, like the forbearing lord, should be cool, calm, kind and conciliatory.—"whereupon a debate will ensue which will be kind in itself, and which will prove to us very soon that either we are wrong, and should concede to our offended brothers, or else that we are right, and they will concede."

He concluded with dexterity the discussion of the question of coercion. The secession fever, he said, is to be allowed to run its course, the patient meanwhile to be subjected to gentle treatment. Finally, his complaints are to be heard, if they ought to be heard and redressed, if they ought to be redressed, and it is to be expected that they will be withdrawn if unreasonable. He closed with the prediction that after sixty days the fever will have abated, and peace restored to the country. Mr. Seward, however, replied to no items in the long list of Southern grievances, nor discussed any of the Northern complaints.

REPORTS FROM ALABAMA AND GEORGIA. MONTGOMERY, Dec. 24, 1860.—The election is passing off quietly in this city, there being no opposition to the secession ticket. The most reliable information that I can obtain leads me to believe that the separate secessionists will elect seventy-five delegates out of one hundred. The ordinance will probably be passed on the 9th day of January. It is thought that Mississippi will secede on the same day.

There is no truth in the reports of large Union gains in Georgia. On the contrary, it is thought, by well informed men in that State, that the rejection by the Republican senators of Mr. Toombs's proposition for constitutional amendments will induce Mr. Stephens to declare in favor of immediate secession.

Governor Moore issued a proclamation today, convening the Legislature of Alabama, to provide by State laws for any emergency that may arise from the action of the Convention. The Legislature will assemble on the 14th of January. The Convention meets on the 7th. Mobile, Dec. 24, 1860.—The delegates to the State Convention took place to-day. The separate State secession ticket in this city is elected by a thousand majority.

THE SECESSION FEELING AT NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—An immense mass meeting was held to-night at Odd Fellows' Hall to ratify the nominations of the Southern rights candidates for the Convention. It was the largest congregation of every party ever assembled. Cornelius Fellows was president, and speeches were made by Charles M. Conrad, Charles Gayles and others, all advocating immediate secession, amid unbounded enthusiasm. The Southern Marseillaise was sung as the banner of the Southern confederacy was raised, amid reiterated and prolonged cheers for South Carolina and Louisiana.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 24.—Governor Leitcher has completed his message. He is in favor of a central confederacy if the cotton States secede, and against a State Convention. The secession excitement is rapidly increasing here. A meeting will be held here on Thursday night next, at which strong Southern resolutions will be adopted. Norfolk, Dec. 23.—The secession feeling here is on the increase. Ashland Hall was again crowded with citizens last night. Disunion speeches were delivered by Col. V. D. Grover and General John Tyler. The speeches were enthusiastically applauded. General Tyler concluded with the expression, "Let the Union go to hell!" which was received with loud and repeated cheers.

THE SHOE FINANCING IN NEW ENGLAND. The political convulsion is beginning to press heavily on the manufacturing towns and cities of New England, thus demonstrating that the curses which have been hurled from that violent abolition section against the South, the Constitution and the Union are coming home, like chickens, to roost. The shoe business, which may be considered the staple trade of Massachusetts, we perceive, has received a terrible shock. Many of the factories have suspended work entirely, several houses in Natick have failed, and nearly all have been compelled to reduce their forces of workmen one-third or one-half. The foundries and machine shops of Connecticut, too, are in a similar condition, establishment after establishment is dismissing its operatives and closing its doors, and this is but the beginning of the end. The Republican politicians will find out now how much easier it is to demolish than to construct. They have broken down all the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country—turned thousands of people out of employment, but they will learn how difficult it is to restore prosperity and build up what they have reduced to ruin.—N. Y. Herald.

Hon. George Ashmun, who presided over the Chicago Convention, is a candidate for the collectorship of Boston.

THE ABSTRACTED BONDS FROM THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It appears from the facts in connection with the late abstraction of the bonds of the Indian trust fund, that about five months ago, Wm. H. Russell, of the firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell, held about one million dollars' worth of the official acceptances of the Secretary of War. These acceptances had been given conditionally, in accordance with the usual course of business, for the transportation of the supplies of the army under contract with the government. Mr. Russell finding himself unable to negotiate these acceptances, being greatly embarrassed, pecuniarily, and ascertaining from Goddard Bailey, with whom he was intimately acquainted, that the latter had control of over \$3,000,000 of the Indian trust funds, invested in bonds of the different States, arranged with him to let him have about \$500,000 worth of these bonds, to be hypothecated in New York, and as security for which he gave the acceptances of the War Department, which he placed in the safe where the bonds were kept. These bonds had been greatly depreciated, and the bankers in New York, who made the advances on them, therefore, called for additional security, when Bailey, in order to save the bonds, delivered up over \$300,000 worth of them additional, in all about \$870,000. On the 18th inst., he addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, frankly imparting these facts, and requesting an investigation. This letter he gave to a Senator, to be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior, on his return from North Carolina, which request was complied with. The investigation proved the truth of these statements.

Messrs. Suter, Lea & Co. compose the banking firm through which the negotiation was transacted. Nothing either in the papers or in the investigation shows that any parties excepting those immediately concerned in this business, as above related, are in the slightest manner concerned in the transaction. It may be stated that the acceptances of the Secretary of the War Department have been given from time to time in compliance with a contract with Messrs. Russell, Majors & Co., and until recently that firm have had no difficulty in negotiating them.

To-day Mr. Bailey was arrested at the instance of the government and required to give bail in the sum of \$300,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

A dispatch received here to-day from the two detectives sent to New York yesterday, state that Russell has been arrested, and will be probably here to-morrow. It is thought that the government is protected, as the acceptances more than cover the amount of the bonds abstracted.

The special committee of the House, to which the investigation on the subject is referred, consist of Messrs. Morris of Illinois, Conkling of New York, Crocker of Virginia, Harris of Maryland, and Case of Indiana. The Speaker of the House has directed the names of the South Carolina members to be retained on the roll, thus not recognizing the conduct of their State as severing their connection with the House, as they themselves maintain.

Goddard Bailey, implicated in the abstraction of \$380,000 worth of State bonds from the Interior Department, and who was committed to jail to-day, was this afternoon admitted to bail in the sum of \$50,000. His securities are Matthew W. Gault and Hamilton G. Fann. It is presumed that Mr. Bailey will be used as a witness against other parties.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, December 25, 1860.—W. H. Russell, implicated in the robbery of the Interior Department, arrived here from New York under arrest this morning. He was conveyed immediately to the district jail, but by consent of United States Deputy Marshal, Phillips, he was allowed to proceed to his residence in F street, where Justice Goddard, at the instance of the Cabinet, excepting Gov. Floyd, appeared and required the defendant to give bail for future examination in the sum of \$50,000.

The counsel for the Emperor, Cavaliere, Samuel Chilton and Walter Davidge, of this city; Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and James Hooper, ex-United States Senator from Virginia. These gentlemen were in consultation with Russell, in jail, this evening. He was also visited by numerous personal friends, among whom were most of the Missouri Congressional delegation, including Senator Green, and Mr. Parrott, the delegate from Kansas.

The case will be brought before the Grand Jury of the district at as early a day as possible. The acceptances given by Secretary Floyd to Russell, upon which the latter hypothecated, are said to be valueless unless the service required in them to be rendered to the government was performed.

The theory of Russell's friends is, that Bailey, who has turned State's evidence, and is a relative of Governor Floyd's, intends to shield himself, and swear the burden of the offence against Russell and the member of a banking house in this city. A statement is made in connection with the above, that if Bailey does this, Russell will tell all he knows, which will involve not only the Secretary of War, but other government officials high in authority.

CALIFORNIA.—At the late election in California there were 119,000 votes polled. The national census of this year returns the population at rather more than four hundred thousand. By this it would seem that the male adult population is still out of all reasonable proportion to the general aggregate. But the process of equalization goes on gradually.—California has suffered largely by the emigration to the mining regions of British Columbia, Oregon, Nevada and elsewhere. But her progress has, nevertheless, been permanent. An examination of statistics shows that within the past four years there has been a decrease of population in the mining counties, and an increase in the agricultural and trading counties. The change is a healthful one, and speaks well for the future of the State.—Philadelphia American.

NEW ARMS.—The commissioners appointed under the act passed last session for the better defence of the State, received this week an invoice of samples of various arms from England, such as muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols and sabres. The arms have arrived in New York and will be here soon. The commissioners will also receive soon from France samples of the best arms now in use in the army of Napoleon, so that when the Legislative assemblies the commissioners will be able to show that they have left nothing undone to procure information as to the best weapon for the State. The commissioners have purchased, for immediate service, all such reliable weapons as they could.—Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 22.

FATAL AFFRAY.—E. R. Marshall, mate of the steamer H. D. Mears, was shot and killed in Vicksburg, Miss., a few nights ago, by Chas. T. Bradford, a constable, in self-defence. Joseph R. Chandler, our minister to Naples, was, at last accounts, about to return to Paris, where he awaits instructions from our government.

Both Virginia and Tennessee have despatched sufficient funds to New York to pay the interest on their State debts, due January 1st.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—The Chicago Tribune of Dec. 17 says: "The latest feature in this case is the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Norton, at Joliet, and served on Mrs. Burch yesterday, commanding that the two children, Mary, aged eleven, and Harriet, aged two-and-a-half, be brought before him forthwith, to await the order of the court."

MELANCHOLY CALAMITY.—The Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette states that on the 6th instant, at Rev. Joseph Nicholson, of Livingston parish, was crossing the Amite river with his wife, at Duff's Ferry, the mule took fright and sprang over the side of the flat, dragging the buggy after it. Mr. Nicholson and his wife were drowned.

JUDGE EDWARD MCGOWAN.—Ned McGowan, the hero of a hundred hairbreadth escapades, is said to be quite a lion in Washington. He is now an Arizona judge and delegate elect to Congress from that Territory. His life has been an eventful, chequered one. He has cultivated an immense grey beard, which gives him quite a patriarchal appearance.

MURDER AND LYING.—J. A. Trice, of Henderson county, Tenn., was murdered on Saturday, by his slave Sam. He was about to chastise the negro, who threw him to the ground and cut his throat. A jury of twelve slaveholders sentenced him to be hung, and it was done forthwith.

RESIGNED.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Wm. H. T. Walker, major of the 3d Infantry, U. S. A., has resigned. He is now in command of the United States arsenal in Georgia, of which State he is a native. Lt. Geo. E. Law, of Ind., and Surgeon Charlton, of Georgia, have also resigned their commissions in the navy.

INCREASE OF THE NEW YORK POLICE.—The police force of New York city, in accordance with the vote of the supervisors, will be increased to eighteen hundred men, an increase of four hundred. Two hundred men will be appointed in January, a hundred in February, and a hundred in March.

The following officers in the United States Army are South Carolinians: Majors, 4; brevet majors, 1; brevet colonels, 1; captains, 11; 1st lieutenants, 8; 2d lieutenants, 3. In the Navy there are 6 commanders; 3 captains; 13 lieutenants; 2 surgeons; 1 purser; 3 masters; 4 midshipmen; and 1 engineer.

DIRECT TRADE IN EARNEST.—The Selma (Ala.) Issue says that Col. J. Weaver, of that place, has shipped directly to Liverpool one thousand bales of cotton, which will be exchanged for manufactured goods to be sold in Selma. Col. W. is one of the largest merchants and wealthiest planters of Alabama.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—Col. William Early, an old and respectable citizen, of Washington county, Tenn., died suddenly on the 11th instant. He had been salting down some pork, and cut his hand slightly against a bone, from which mortification and death ensued.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A valuable colored man belonging to Col. T. J. Hodson, living near Vienna, Dorchester county, Md., was frozen to death on the night of the 15th instant while on his way home from the Big Mills, a distance of about three miles.

DETACHED.—Com. Stewart, better known as "Old Ironsides," at his own request is detached from the command of the Philadelphia navy-yard, where he has been for seven consecutive years. Captain Dupont has been ordered to relieve him.

DEATH OF A MURDERER.—Dennis McCarty Sheenan, the man who murdered Edward Brown, in Philadelphia, last week, died on Saturday night of mania-a-potu, in Moyamensing prison.

Mary L., wife of Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, missionary of the American Board in Turkey, died at Constantinople on the 16th ult.

The Hartford (Md.) Riflemen, Capt. Herman Stump, have just received their quota of Minnie rifle muskets from the State.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE. HALIFAX, Dec. 26. The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The Canada passed the Africa and the Arabia on the 16th inst. The following advices are furnished:

CHINA.—The official dispatches from China confirm the previous accounts of the capture of Peking, and state that the Tartar army still kept the field, although the Emperor had fled. The chief share of the spoils taken by the seeking of the Emperor's palace fell to the French. The treasure taken was small, and divided between the French and English. Some of the privates had sold their shares for 30,000 francs each.

The ship Georgians, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, has been burned at sea. The crew were saved.

ENGLAND.—The steamship Canada carries out 214,500 in specie. This is probably pounds sterling, though the dispatch does not state it distinctly. The Earl of Aberdeen is dead.—The London Times' money article, dated on the 14th inst., says that the funds opened without alteration and resumed steadily throughout. The account taken with however, by the dividend in the general market were 43 per cent. The Continental Exchange were firm. American Railway securities had improved.

Advices from Italy state that the bombardment of Gaeta had re-commenced. The China mail was expected to arrive in London on the 15th inst.

FRANCE.—The specie in the Bank of France has discontinued 2,600,000 francs during the month.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from Philadelphia, ship Blumenthal at Cardiff, Wales. Ship Antell at Queenstown, and ship Wm. Cummins at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs were quiet at the opening. Wheat firm; holders demand an advance for the fine qualities.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—P. M.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that peace had been concluded by the allies in China, and the Emperor has returned to Peking.

A report of the assassination of Garibaldi arose from the attempted murder of Col. Dunn of the Sicilian army.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. The War Department can take no action with reference to the recent movements at Pittsburg and Allegheny, until official information is received from the officer in charge of the Arsenal. The order for the removal of the guns was recently issued, to be at Ship Island and Galveston by the time the defensive works at these points, though unfinished, may be ready to receive them. The appropriation for the purchase of the cannon was long since made for the purpose above stated, and the order for their removal (which was in accordance with the law and regulations, without any reference whatever to political occurrences.

Capt. Ingraham, of South Carolina, in command of the Sloop-of-War Richmond, of the Mediterranean squadron, has asked and obtained leave to return home.

Death of Henry M. Fuller. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26. Henry M. Fuller died this morning at his residence in this city, of typhoid fever, in the fortieth year of his age. He was an ex-member of Congress, and lately a candidate in the second district.

Marines on their way to Portsmouth. BOSTON, Dec. 26. Three hundred men left the Navy Yard in a special train, to-day, to join the Sloop of War Macedonian at Portsmouth.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26. Governor Houston has issued a proclamation for an extra session of the Texas Legislature, which is to assemble on the 21st of January, to consider the present crisis. The Convention of the people will assemble on the 28th. The secession feeling is in the ascendant.

New Advertisements.

"WE STRIVE TO SAVE IN TIME OF NEED." FIFTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY, No. 1, MONDAY EVENING, (New Year's Eve,) DE. 31, BRANT'S CITY HALL. A. SCHLAYER, H. M'GOWAN, S. S. CHILDS, J. H. LONG, J. GREEN, C. W. KEENE, J. C. VOLLESONG, J. ROBERTS, D. E. RUVIN, MASTER OF CEREMONIES. FLOOR MANAGERS. LESTER WEAVER, JR., GEORGE HARRISON, TICKETS FOR THE BALL, to be had of any of the Managers and at the principal Hotels. dec27-41d

HOUSE FOR RENT.—Inquire at the BROKER'S OFFICE, 128 Market st., where there is money loaned on all kinds of property, such as watches, jewelry, musical instruments, &c., sold for half the ordinary price. Exchange Broker, 128 MARKET ST. dec27-41d

SHERRIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of certain writs of vendition exponas, alias venditioni licet, levied against the estate of the late John C. Common Place of Dauphin county, and to be directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or Outcry, at the COURT HOUSE (BRANT'S HALL) in the city of Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of JANUARY, 1861, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground situated in Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa., on the north-east corner of Chestnut street and Dewberry alley, fronting on Chestnut street 25 1/2 feet, and extending back 122 feet, more or less; thereon erected a two-story Brick Dwelling House, with a two-story Brick Back-building, a two-story Frame Shop, a Frame Stable, &c.; as the property of JOHN SWILLEY. Also, at the same time and place, a certain piece or tract of land situated in Upper Paxton township, Dauphin county, Pa., containing 120 acres, more or less, Keifer, Daniel Weaver, John Good, David S. Grosh and Jacob Keifer, containing fifteen acres and fifty-nine rods, more or less, situate in the township of Upper Paxton, and containing a two-story Frame Dwelling House, with a finished basement, a Store House, Pig House, &c.; on the land is a good well and fruit trees; as the property of JOHN W. GROSS.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain piece or tract of land situated in Woodcock township, Dauphin county, Pa., adjoining lands of James Lynch, Michael Rider, Daniel Eppler and others, containing seventy acres, more or less, situate in the township of Woodcock, and containing a two-story Frame Dwelling House, with a finished basement, a Store House, Pig House, &c.; on the land is a good well and fruit trees; as the property of SAMUEL HOSHOWER and GABRIEL HOSHOWER.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain piece or tract of land situated in Woodcock township, Dauphin county, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north and west by lands of the heirs of Galbraith, on the south by lands of the heirs of John J. Lutz, on the east by lands of Samuel Workman, containing one hundred and ninety-eight acres, more or less; thereon erected a one and a half-story Log House, a small Barn, &c.; on the land are some good trees, water, &c.; as the property of PETER BROWN, JOHN BROWN, ELIZABETH BROWN, WILLIAM BROWN, MARY ANN MILLER, late Mary Miller, and heirs of Peter Brown.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of ground situated in Coudersport township, Dauphin county, Pa., fronting on the Main street 56 feet, more or less, and extending back 100 feet, more or less, to an alley, and containing 140 feet, more or less, of the one side and James M'Clurg on the other; thereon erected a two-story Frame House, with a finished basement, an Oven, &c.; as the property of HENRY HOWER.

Also, at the same time and place, all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in Coudersport township, Dauphin county, Pa., fronting on the Main street 56 feet, more or less, and extending