there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the

African slave trade.

That the line of 36 deg., 30 min., shall be run through all the existing Territories of the United States, and in all North of that line slavery shall be prohibited, whilst South of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereatter pass any law abolishing or prohibiting, or in anymanuer interfe

ring with African slavery.

And when any territory containing sufficient population for one member of Congress in an area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without slavery, as its constitution may deter-

The committee represented at its meeting Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Texas, Iowa, and New

This report, it is said, was agreed to under circumstances leading to the hope that it will be accepted by overwhelming majorities of all the parties into which Congress is divided.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1861

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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
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To Members of the Legislature. THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to

Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR. Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders

at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous. We observe that several newspapers outside of Pennsylvania fall into the error of attributing the sentiments of Governor PACKER to the Governor elect, Mr. Curtin. The New York World, which ought to know better, makes this

blunder, and the Chicago Times becomes so jubilant as to give three rousing cheers to Governor Curtin, upon the supposition that he has recommended the repeal of the obstruction act of 1847. Wait a little, gent!emen! Governor Cuerin will be inaugurated on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., when you will hear from him. In the meantime, it is only just to Governor PACKER that the applause ignorantly given to another should be transferred to him. for the manly and outspoken manner in which he has recommended the repeal of the act of

Important Letter from Judge Lewis. No person who wishes to obtain a correct view of the obligations of this State with reference to the return of fugitives from labor, and of the unfriendly and obstructing nature of the act of 1847, will fail to read the able and conclusive letter on the subject from ex Chief Justice Ellis Lewis. Judge Lewis argues this subject in all its bearings, and shows conclusively that the law now upon our statute book is calculated to embarraes the master in the capture of his runaway slave, and is in direct contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution, which requires that fugitives shall be delivered up upon claim of the party to whom their labor is due. The question is treated with so much moderation and ability, and so free from a partizan spirit. that the reasoning of Judge Lewis cannot fail to have a powerful influence upon all candid

minds that approach this subject in the same

Have We a Man for the Crisis? We are satisfied that if an opportunity was afforded the people of Pennsylvania of acting directly upon some propositions for the settlement of the difficulties distracting the country, they would agree to a compromise forthwith that would secure the perpetuity of the Union. But, unfortunately for the good of the country, the Republican politicians stand in the way of compromise, and come between the people and their pacific wishes These politicians, under the impression that obstinate adherence to wrong is necessary to the preservation of their party, interpose the Republican organization against a pacific policy, and would rather run the risk of a civil war in the country than incur that of a revolution within the Republican party.

We are looking with some anxiety to see whether there is a single leading man in our Legislature, elected as a Republican, who has the magnanimity and the patriotism to break the shackles of party discipline, and propose an amicable settlement of the disturbances which are rapidly rushing the country into anarchy and war.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania can settle this question in thirty days; but it cannot be done by the passage of denunciatory resolutions, or by the appropriation of money for warlike purposes. This would only aggravate the disorder-only irritate the wound. There has been enough of this already. Crimination and recrimination have brought the country to the verge of an armed conflict. It is now necessary to apply soothing palliatives to cure the disorder. And this can be done without any humiliating concessions.-We are not called upon to give up any of our rights or to yield any of our privileges. We must only abandon some of the abstract and speculative opinions which are regarded at the South as indicative of a determined hostility to their rights. In the first place, we should remove from our statute books any and every the court of common pleas of Berks county to law passed in a spirit of hostility to the rendition of fugitive slaves; so that when we call upon the South to adhere to the Constitution and the Union they cannot accuse us of failing to perform our constitutional obligations. We should do what the Constitution requires of us, not

hesitatingly, but with cheerfulness and alacrity. After thus relieving Pennsylvania from the slightest cause of suspicion, the next great step should be to propose a plan of settlement which would reach the heart of existing disturbances and remove them forever. If Pennsylvania would declare in favor of the Crittenden reso. | adjourned.

nor without compensation; that Congress shall | lutions, they would be cortainly adopted-and not interfere with inter-State slave trade; that | their adoption followed by a lasting peace. The moderate Southern States would ra'y around them as a secure basis of settlement, the Border States to strengthen them in resisting the disunion current, they must be drawn into the fearful vortex of secession. In the dritting towards disunion; and if we wish to ited State securities to the amount of \$20,000. change the current we must afford them some with the Auditor General, received notes of solid ground to rest upon. If Pennsylvania declares for war in preference to compromise. the last tie binding the border States to the Union will have been severed, and the last hope of averting an armed sectional conflict dissi-

Is there a single Republican of commanding ability and influence in the Legislature who will step holdly into the breach at this crisis, and put the Keystone State in the position of a mediator between contending sections? If there is such a man, let him take a bold stand, where he will rally around him the conservative men of all parties, who prefer a Union perpetuated by peace, to a country torn into fragments by the violence of war and stained with brothers' blood Let him do this, and earn the lasting gratitude not only of the State, but of the whole Nation.

A Gleam of Daylight.

The committee of fourteen, representing the border States of Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, lowa-Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have agreed to a plan of compromise, which involves the extension of the Missouri line to California, the repeal of Personal Liberty bills, the amendment of the Constitution so as to prohibit any interference with slavery in the States, the perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade, and other minor points. The proposition to divide the territory belonging to the Union by the Missouri line was offered by Mr. Hale, of Pennsylvania, (Republican.) and received the vote of one other Republican on the committee beside himself, namely, Mr. Nixon, of New Jersey. Mr. Sherman voted against it. Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, did not vote at all, and Mr. VAN-DRVER, of Iowa, the remaining Republican, was absent.

This proposition is said to be acceptable to the members from the slave States represented in the committee, and if the Northern States rally to its support, there remains no doubt that it can be adopted. The Washington correspondent of the North American says: "I feel jus-"tified in asserting positively that the extension of the Missouri line, pure and simple, to the eastern boundary of California, would com-"mand a majority of their (Republican mem-" bers of Congress) votes and be satisfactory to "a majority of the conservative men of the South."

Let us hope that in the adoption of this proposition by a committee representing free and slave States, a rallying point has at last been attained for men of all parties who are anxious to settle this controversy by peaceful compromise, and thus avoid an appeal to arms.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

DENATE.

Monday, Jan. 7, 1861. The SPEAKER called the Senate to order at 3 o'clock, p. m. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cat-

Journal of Thursday read and approved. After the reading of the Journal, the SPEAK ER announced the standing committees, as follows:

Finance -Mesers, Finney, Gregg, Welsh, Smith, Ben-Judiciary .- Messrs. Penney, Yardley, Hall, Ketcham, nith. A'counts.—Messrs. Connell, Imbrie, Bound, Clymer,

Estates and Escheats,—Messrs. Hall, Irish, Benson oughter, Clymer.

Pensions and Gretwities.—Messrs. Yardley, Ketcham,

Meredith, Serrill, Blood.

Library — Messrs. Benson. Penney, Bound.

Cornorations.—Messrs. Smith, Hall, Connell, Robin son, Hamilton.

145.—Messrs. Lawrence, Parker, Hiestand, Whar-Tanks.—messes. Lawrence, Farker, Hiestand, Whatton, Welsh.

'anals and Island Navigation.—Messes. Parker,
Whatton, Bound, Mo't, Grayford.

Railro ds.—Messes. M'Clure, Gregg, Parker, Landon,

Elect on Districts .- Messrs . Imbrie, Fuller, Crawford, Richols, Robinson.

Retrenchment and R. form.—Messrs. Nichols, Penney, Yardley. Serrill. Schindel.

Education.—Messrs. Ketcham, Hiestand, Nichols, Fuller, Schindel.

Agriculturand Domestic Manufictures.—Messrs. Messrs.

redith, Landou, Serrill, Lawrence, Thompson.

Militia.—Messrs Gregg, M'Clure, Irish, Wharton, Nichols.

Koads and Bridges — Messes. Hamilton, Thompson,

Lawrence, Blood, Mott.

Compare Bitls.—Messrs. Robinson, Fuller, Boughter,
Bound, Clymer.

Vice and immorthly.—Messrs. Landon, Thompson,
Fuller, Schindel, Blood.

Private Claims and Damages.—Messrs. Irish, Connell,

Hamilton, Schindel. Mott. Public Pr nting -Messrs. Hiestand, Welsh, M'Clure, Public Buildings .- Messrs. Boughter, Meredith, Craw-

ord.
New Counties and County Seats.—Messes. Thompson Wharton, Serrill, Cymer, Mott.

The SPEAKEG land before the Senate the report of the Auditor General on Free Banking Also, an invitation from Dr. Curwen to Sen-

ators to visit the State Lunatic Asylum. BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. IRISH, a supplement to the act incorporaticg the Pittsburg and East Liberty passenger failway, which was taken up and passed in several readings.

Mr. WELSH, a joint resolution relative to the pay of the retiring officers. Passed. Mr. PARKER, an net to incorporate the

Continental brush company. Mr. MOTT, an act relative to the sale of land for the non-payment of taxes in Wayne county. Mr. PENNEY offered a resolution that a committee of three b appointed to not with a similar committee of the House in opening and publishing the election returns for Governor.

Adopted. Mr. BLOOD offered a resolution in relation to the purchase of Ziegler's and Sutherland's Manuals, which was adopted,

Mr. SCHINDEL offered a resolution that 2000 in English, and 500 in German, of the Surveyor Gon ral's and Adjutant General's reports be published for the use of the Senate. Passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE called up the bill in relation to the pay of the late electoral college, which passed its several readings.

Mr. GREGG called up the bill in relation to citizens holding titles, which passed its several readings. Mr. CLY MER called up the bill authorizing appoint auditors to re open and re-adjust the accounts of George Feather, late treasurer of

that county, which passed its several readings. DEATH OF SENATOR NUNNEMACHER. Mr. CLYMER presented a series of resolutions in relation to the death of Benjamin Nunnemacher, a member of the Senate at the time of his death, in May last. Mr. CLYMER delivered a very glowing culogy upon the de-censed. He was followed by Senator SCHIN-DEL, who also paid tribute to the worth and

integri y of the departed. The yeas and nays were called, and the reso-

lutions were unanimously adopted.
On motion of Mr. YARDLEY, the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1861. The House was called to order at 3 o'clock.

p. m., by the SPEAKER. The SPEAKER laid before the House the and thus be seperated from the Secession States. annual report of the Lehigh Coal and Naviga-Without the North extends some sympathy to | tion compony, and the report of the Auditor General in reference to the operation of the

new banking law. The report states that but one bank has been started under its provisions, viz: that of Clearfield county. The certificate absence of this sympathy they are rapidly of association of this corporation was filed on the denomination of \$5 and \$10 to the amount of \$18,700. The Auditor General takes exception to the 16th section of the law, and states that it is impossible to fix any rate per ce t. by which the institutions shall be taxed. to defray the expenses of engraving notes, etc. The report was ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER then announced the following standing committees of the House of Rep-

resentatives : Ways and Means.—Messra. Sheppard Ball, Abbott, Pierce. Brothead. Craig, Ridgway, Marshall. Lawrence. Eiler berger, More, Bartholomew, Irwin, Mullen, Lei-

enting.

Judiciary, (General)—Messrs. Gordon, Williams,
Armst ong, Hill, Strang. Byrne, Bartholomew, B iss,

Judiciary, (Local.)—Messis. Wilson, Teller, Butler, (Carbon.) Robinson, Elliott, Randall, Collins, Hood, Pensions and Gratuities .- Messrs. Austin, Pughe,

Myers, Koch, Reily. R oads, Schrock

Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Armstrong, Blanchard, Boher. Wilson, Ober, Byrne, Reiff
Agriculture and Manufactures.—Messrs. Graham. An-

Agriculture and Manufactures — Messrs, Graham, Anderson, Calw.-II. Stehmal, Bi. ler, Burns, Cope, Randall. Stanks. — Messrs, Patterson, Acker, Butler, (Crawford.) Seltzer, Soith, (Berks.) Abbott, Hoffus, Preston, Goehring, Hubn, Luther, Blair, Heck.

Act uts. — Messrs Bernsley, Blair, Pughe, Stonebeck, Bressler, Douglas. M. D. nough.

Vict and Immorality — Messrs Keller, White, Osterhout, Bixler, Robi-son, Donley, Kline.

Election Districts. — Messrs Tracy Roller, Morrison, Harvey, Lightenwaltner, Louther, Bhoads.

Harvey. Litcht:nwal'ner. Louther. Rhoads.
Fducation — Mes-rs Shafer. Frazier, Gordon, Thomas,
Hill, Eutler. (Crawford.) Walker, Elliott, Hood, Gibboney. Burns, Duffield, Happer, Ashcom, Devins.
Claims.—Massrs. Hays, Clark, Anderson, Taylor,
Manifold, Bliss, Blanchard, Gaskill, Dismant
Roads, Bridges and canals.—Messrs. M'Gonigal,
Hillman, Myers, Ober, Osterhout, Gibboney, Heck, Alexander. Don ev.

ander, Don ey.

Co posa ions. Messrs. Ridgway. Bisel, Pierce, Wil-Co Pota ions.—Messrs. Ridgway. Bisel, Pierce, Wildey, McDolough. Huho, Lawrence, Sh for, Tracy. Smith, (Berks.) Hithman, Duncan, Roller, Harvey. Smith, (Philadelphia.)

New Counties and County Seats.—Messrs. Brewster, McGonigal, Colwell. Roller, Reitf, Ashcum, Kline, Duncan, Mullen, Gaskill, Cope
Compare Bills.—Messrs. Walker, Strang, Leisenring.
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Compare Bills — Messrs. Walker, Strang, Leisenring.

Hays, Lichtenwallner

Library.— Messrs. Frazier, Gordon, Pismant.

Mintia System.— Messrs Buller, (Crawford,) Austin,

Sheppsaf, Hill, Wilson, Louther, Dunlap.

Railronds.— Messrs. Collins, Bansly, Acker. Preston, Durlap, Austin, Seltzer, Hoffus, Gr. ham, Brewster

Cowan, Augander, Morrison.

City Passenger Kailronds.— Messrs. Wildey, Goeh-

rng. Moore Mar-bail. Thomas, Smith, (Philadelphia,) II flus, Patterson, McDon ugh, Irvin, Butler, (Carbon) Mines and Minerals.—Messrs (dsel. Happer, Taylor, Koch, White. Stoneback, Robinson, Schrock, Reily, Manifold. Grag, Douglas, Devins. Printing—Messrs. Cowan, Bressler, Brodhead, Pat-

Public Buildings .- Messrs. Clark, Byrne, Taylor. Pericions, memorials, etc., were then presented, and appropriately referred. Among th m were several praying that counties might be made responsible for slaves which escape from their limits, by the illegal acts of citi-Mr. GORDON, leave being given, presented

an not in reference to a certain suit at law in the county of Charion, which, after debate between Messrs. GORDON, WILLIAMS and BYRNE, was passed. ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS Mr. SELTZER offered a resolution inviting

the members of the Senate to meet those of the House tomorrow, (Tuesday,) the aniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and to hear read Jackson's address to the people of South Carolina in 1832. This was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Berks, offered a joint resolution, requiring the clerks to furnish each member with Surherland's and Zeigler's Manuals, and au horizing the Treasurer to pay for the same. Laid over for one day. Mr. WILSON offered the following, which,

under the rules was laid over for one day:
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That nothing in any of the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be con strued to interefire with or prevent persons held to service or labor under the laws of the United States, "escaping into this State," from being returned, upon claim legally made therefor, to the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, as required by chause third, section second, article fourth, of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. PATTERSON offered a joint resolution, appointing a committee of three, to act in conjunction with a similar one of the Senate, to consider that portion of the Governor's message relating to furnishing the Executive mansion. Laid over for one day.

Mr. THOMAS offered a resolution authori-

zing the printing of 2,000 copies in English, and 1.000 in German of the Revised Penal Code. A random discussion took place between Messrs PATTERSON, THOMAS, TELL-ER, SELTZER, BYRNE, HOFIUS and AUS TIN. It was finally agreed that the 95th and 96th sections of the law should be published in the Legislative Lecord.

On motion of Mr. SELTZER, the reports of the Adjutant and Surveyor General were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLAIR offered a joint resolution notherizing the Governor of the State to offer the entire resources of Pennsylvania to the President to repel invasion or suppress treason. Laid over for one day.

A joint resolution, giving one copy of Purdon's Digest and one of the Legislative Manual to each member, was passed; also, one giving ten days' pay to the retiring officers of the House and Senate.

A supplement to the act incorporating the East Liberry and Pittsburg passenger railway company was passed.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIIh CONGRESS - SECOND SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 7. House.-Mr. Cobb (Ala.) rose to a personal explanation. He said he was not present at the conference of the Alabama and Mississippi delegations on Saturday, as reported in the newspapers; he was responsible for his own acts and judgment; but in making this remark he did not wish to reflect upon others. He rep resented a people who were competent to speak

for themselves. Mr. Houston (Ala.) said he understood the conference was on the part of Senators alone from several of the Southern States, and that no member of the House attended it.

Mr. Cobb replied that he happened not to be there, and sent no telegraphic disputches to his State advising secession. God knows that his proyers were for harmony in the land, and that in the event of a warthe stars and stripes should be carried into the midst of our enemies. He wanted the flag to float on as long as all the States can remain in the Union as equals. He knew that a majority of his people believe they cannot have that equality, but he was for making another effort for adjustment.

Gentlemen with whom he had conversed said that the committee of thirty-three would do something. He wished that he could feel this in his bones. He would call on Senators, as well as the Representatives, to come forward and relieve our country from its emborrassed condition. Standing on the brink of dissolu. tion, should be not raise his humble voice, not only to the North, but to the South, to do something to save us from our present trou. bles? If blood should be shed, a re-construc. tion of the Union cannot take place. He again

Mr. Cobb said that he asked for no favors but what the House had granted him. He

stood on his own rights. Mr. Hindman again objected to Mr. Cobb's emarks as not being confined to a personal ex- Italian Nationality, and the notoriety which chanation. [Cries from the Republican side of the Pope's Irish Brigade has achieved, a protty

Mr. Cobb. I was endeavoring to show the

Republicans that they can do something.
Mr. Barksdale (Miss.) inquired whether Mr. Cobb had obtained permission to make a speech on general politics, or only a personal

The Speakir replied on a personal explana-Mr Barksdale (Miss.) Then the gentleman

s abusing the privilege. Mr. Houston appealed to Mr. Cobb to let his

explanation be of a personal character. Mr. Cobb was very much obliged to his col league, but he must be governed by his own udgment

The Speaker requested Mr. Cobb to restrict himself to what is necessary in the way of a personal explanation

SENATE. The galleries were crowded. Hon. C. C. Clay (Ala.) appeared in his seat. Mr. Hamlin's resignation was received and

Mr. Ten Eyek (N. J.) presented the petition of numerous citizens of New Jersey, requesting Congress to pass an act to authorize the people to elect delegates on the 22d of February, to a convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 4th of March next, to consider the welfare of the Union. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bigler (Pa.) presented thirty-four memorials asking that the Crittenden resolutions be submitted to the people of the country. The Pacific Railroad Bill was made the spe

cial order for Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Mr. Crittenden (Ky) moved to take up the esolutions offered by him a few days since.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was made the special order for Monday next.

Message from the Governor of Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 7. The Message from Governor Letcher, sent to

the Virginia Legislature to-day, alluding to the condition of the country, says that "all see, know, and feel the danger to be imminent, and all true patriots are exerting themselves to save us from the impending perils."

He renews the propositions in the last mesage for a convention of all the States, and says-"it is monstr us to see a government like ours destroyed merely because men cannot agree about a domestic institution. It becomes our State to be mindful of her own interests. If disruption is inevitable, and if confederations are to be formed, we must have the best guarantees before we can attach Virginia to either." He condemns as hasty the action of South Carolina, which has taken all her southern sisters by surprise. He would make no special reference to her course, had he not been invited to do so by her late Executive, in his uncalledfor reference to Virginia. The non-slaveholding States are chargeable for the present condition of affairs, and if the Union is disrupted upon them must rest the solemn responsibility. He alludes at length to their aggressions, and says they have the power to end the strife and restore confidence. Will they do it? He awaits their response, not without apprehen-

He says "our action should be based on the wrongs done to our own people.'

He opposes a State Convention at this time, and suggests that "commissioners, composed of two of our most discreet statesmen, should visit the Legislatures that passed Personal Liberty bills, and insist upon their unconditional repeal, excepting the New England

Second, "That we have proper effective guarantees of the protection of slavery in the District of Columbia."
Thirdly, "Our equality in the States and Territories must be fully recognized."

From Washington.
Washington, Jan. 7.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes a long letter from Gov. Wise. His leading positions are to immediately call a State Convention for the prompt resumption, by the Convention, of all such powers hitherto delegated to the General Government as may be necessary for the State protection, especially the possession of the Forts, etc. That having done so, the State shall not declare herself out of the Union. but suspend all relations with the offending States until they shall accede to such an ultimatum as the State may submit.

Protective Demonstration in Virginia. NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7.

A large meeting was held here on Saturday night. Strong speeches were made urging the citizens to arm and place themselves in a state for defence in any emergency, which expressions were loudly cheered. Resolutions recommending the Legislature to organize thoroughly the military of the State, to prepare for civil war, should it occur; scorning coercion; denouncing invasion, and expressing a determination to resist such an attempt, were unanimously adopted, with applause.

Great Fire in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.

Maul's board yard, near the U. S. Arsenal, on the Schuylkill, was burned this morning.-Loss forty thousand dollars. The Arsenal. though half a mile off, was at one time considered in danger and alarm guns were fired.

Destruction of a starch Factory. FULTON, N. Y., Jan. 7.

The Fulton starch factory was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated from \$100,000 to \$150,000, on which there is an insurance of \$70,000.

Mayor Wood on Secession. New York, Jan. 7.

It is rumored that Mayor Wood's Message, to be presented the City Councils to night, will embody a proposition for the secession of New York city from the State and the Union.

Arrival of Troops in Baltimore. RALTIMORE, Jan. 7. A company of the light infantry have just

arrived here from the Carlisle barracks, Penn-INFLUENCE OF EXTREME COLD UPON SEEDS .-Some experiments have been made this year, by

Professor Eli Wartmann, of Geneva, Switzerland, on the influence of extreme cold upon the seeds of plants. Nine varieties of seeds, some of them tropical, were selected. They were placed in hermerically sealed tubes, and submitted to a cold as severe as science can produce. Some remained 15 days in a mixture of snow and salt; some were plunged into a bath of liquid sulphuric acid, made extremely cold by artificial means. On the 5th of April they were all sown in pots, and placed in the open uir. They all germinated, and those which had undergone the rigors of frigidity produced plants as robust as those which had not been submitted to this test.

MECHANICS AND LABORERS MEETING .- The mechanics and laborers of Newark (N. J.) have called a public meeting for the purpose of appointing a committee of one, or more members. from each of the mechanical and laboring charges, to proceed to Washington, and request Congress to authorize the assembling of a Convention to amend the Constitution, so as to put an end to the slavery agitation. They invite the co-operation of their co-laborers in New York.

tion of the Union cannot take place. He again be seeched gentlemen to do something. For himself, he intended to do what was right. He had told his people that the slavery question was not the only one submitted by the Republicans to the people.

Mr. Hindman (Ark.) rose to a question of order, saying that Mr. Cobb was not confining himself to a personal explanation.

Guard at Harper's Febry, in obedience to a dispatch received there from Washington, requiring them to do so. They were marched into the armory yard, awaiting any orders which might be sent by mail, protection of sent them.

BELL'S SPECIFIC FILES,

For diseases of a price and entire confidence any be placed in formed in a week, and entire confidence any be placed in them. This remedy is a newly discovered specific, more formed in a week, and entire confidence any be placed in them. This remedy is a newly discovered specific, more diseases to the provious, at the provious, at the people.

Mr. Hindman (Ark.) rose to a question of order, saying that Mr. Cobb was not confining them to do so. They were marched into the armory yard, awaiting any orders which might be sent them.

GENERAL NEWS.

A New Agitation for Repeal.-Simulated by Lord John Russell's letter in behalf of general movement is now being made in Ireland, and among Irishmen in this country, to agitate for Irish Independence. A private meeting was held in New York on Thursday evening, when a series of resolutions were adopted, declaratory of the right of Ireland to select her own form of government and form her own laws. For the purpose of lending encouragement to this movement, a Committee of Conference was appointed, with instructions to arrange the preliminaries for a mass meeting in support of the movement.

In Washington on New Year's day, quite a large delegation of the correspondents of leading papers met, and after decking themselves with white badges, inscribed "press." to show that they were under a flag of truce between the patriotic red and the secession blue, so conspicuously worn, they commenced a round of calls. At the residences of some distinguished gentlemen, visited by this newspaper party, brief speeches were made, replete with humor and with patriotism; but "no reporters were admitted," and so they must go unrecorded.

SAN FRANCISCO TAKES THE HAT .- The latest mention of the Golden State is a plan to make white dogs useful. Your San Franciscan seizes up his white cur, and, with a stencil plate and blacking, inscribes his business card upon each side of the wretched pup, and sends him forth a quadrupedal locomotive advertiser-a dogerotype of the fast people of a fast country, in a fast age. It is reckoned that a lively dog will be worth at least five dollars a day, or equal to one fourth of a column in a newspa-

THE Pittsburg Post says that in consequence of the present depression of the times, and the derangement of the finances and exchanges of the country, those engaged in the coal trade have found it necessary to forego any operations at the present time, and must suffer their investments to be idle for the present. This they have been compelled to do in self-defence. The result is a painful one, for it will throw thousands of people out of employment; but the evil cannot be helped.

Infamous.-On Saturday, as we learn from the Rochester Democrat, some infamous wretch removed two rails from the track of the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad, about ten miles this side of Corning, intending, of course, to cause a smash-up of the next train due, which was a stock train. Fortunately, when the train came along it passed over the breach, and took the track beyond, all in good order, and without breaking a thing.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE. - A dispatch from Pittsfield, Mass., says that Mr. Henry Joseph Farley, a native of Boston, a graduate of Harvard College, a brother of Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn, and formerly a wealthy citizen of Lenox, committed suicde yesterday morning. The act, which was committed in the woods in that town, was caused by extreme destitu-

A letter from Kanagawa, in the New York Tribune, announces the death of Prince Mito, whose complicity in the assassination of the Regent was noticed some time since. The writer says: "The popular belief is that he died by poison, secretly administered by his enemies."

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND .- A case of sharp trading is now pending before the Supreme Court, Ohio. One smart chap traded off a tract of land upon another for gold chains, put in at \$30 each. The land was three feet under water, and the gold chains are sold at \$9 a

During the year which has just closed, twenty oldiers of the revolution have died, four o whom were of New Hagland, in Halmes Greenwood, Rhode Island; David Bostwick, Connecticut ; Reuben Burt, Massachusetts, and Ralph Farnham, of Maine. There are now no less than seven Protestant

ings for worship every Sunday. Four of these are made up of foreigners, residing in or passing through the city, and the other three are composed for the most part of converted Italians. A workman of Paris has just discovered a method of preserving gas and water pipes from rust by enveloping them in a thick coat of clay. Such is the importance of the discovery that

the city of Paris has granted the man a pension for life. Mrs. Anderson, wife of Major Anderson, has arrived in Washington. The false reports sent out in regard to the beseiging of Fort Sumpter s the moving cause, it is stated, of her visit to

the Capital. The second Wednesday in February is the day fixed by law for counting the electoral votes in Congress, and declaring the election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The citizens of Philadelphia, a few days ago presented Mr. Wm. B. Wood, the veteran actor, in the 82d year of his age, with a check for \$950 as a Christmas present. Walter Savage Landor, the British poet, who

was fined for libelling a lady some years since, has now been discovered libelling a clergyman by means of matter, bearing no printer's name. To converse with spirits-lay a five cent piece on a table in a grog shop, and they'll show themselves quicker than you can say Twenty-three thousand New Yorkers were

gathered to that bourne from whence no New Yorker returns, last year. In Stockbridge, England, the library of a

deceased clergyman sold for £3, and the liquors in his cellar for £276. Mayor Wood, of New York, has vetoed the resolution increasing the police force of the city

The Dowager Queen of Sweden, widow of Bernadotte, died on the evening of December 18th, at Stockholm. A committee has been formed at Turin to

raise funds for the purchase of a gold crown for Victor Emmanuel. Captain Gossett, surveying land in British Columbia, advocates the use of balloons for that

purpose, to avoid mountain gorges. Mr. Lincoln is said to have tendered Senator Seward the position of Secretary of State.

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