Mr. HILL nominated John Rowe, of Franklin.

Leave of absence was then granted to sundry members.

JOINT CONVENTION.

The hour of 11½ having arrived, the Speaker and members of the Senate were introduced, and the votes for Governor being opened, Andrew G. Curtin was declared to be duly elected. The Speaker and members of the Senate then retired, and the Teller on the part of the House announced the result.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. BARNSLEY, an act to provide arms for volunteer companies of the State.

Mr. SMITH, an act to lay out a State road in Berks and Lebanon counties.

Mr. GRAHAM, an act relative to a road in Butler county.

Mr. MULLIN, an act incorporating the Johnstown and Scalp Level turnpike road company.

Mr. KLINE, an act to incorporate the Perry iron company.

Mr. CLARK, a supplement to an act authorizing the court of Dauphin county to borrow money.

Mr. GORDON, an act to construct a State road in Jefferson and Indiana counties; also, an act relative to judicial districts.

Mr. PATTERSON, an act providing for the resumption of specie payments by banks.

Mr. BYRNE, an act to incorporate the Luzerne coal and transportation company.

Mr. MOORE, an act ratifying the charter of the Hays mechanics' home.

Mr. THOMAS, a supplement to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia; also, an act relative to the police of Philadelphia.

Mr. THOMAS asked that 200 copies of the last named bill be printed. Agreed to.

Mr. RIDGWAY, an act appropriating a certain lot of ground for public purposes; also, an act to incorporate the American submarine and salvage company.

Mr. LEISENRING, a supplement to the act incorporating the North Pennsylvania railroad company; also, an act to prevent accidents from the explosion of steam boilers.

Mr. SHEPPARD, an act paying S. T. Jones certain moneys; also, an act relative to culverting Cohocksink creek.

Mr. DUFFIELD, an act repealing certain acts, and allowing owners of slaves to retain them in Pennsylvania for six months.

Mr. ABBOTT, an act to provide for the inspection of cattle in Philadelphia; also, an act relative to the jurisdiction of magistrates, and to repeal certain portions of the Penal Code.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, an act relative to the repairing of certain roads in Schuykill county.

Mr. HAYS, an act annexing part of Lycoming county to Union county; also, an act relative to elections in Snyder county.

BILLS PASSED.

An Act relative to Samuel Fisher, of Fayette county, was passed.

An Act authorizing the school directors of Bealsville, Washington county, to borrow money.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Joint resolutions relative to the re-furnishing and repair of the Executive mansion were considered. The resolutions appropriated $5,000 to repair and furnish the house. They excited considerable debate among Messrs. AUSTIN, RIDGWAY, GORDON, FRAZIER, PATTERSON and BARTHOLOMEW. Mr. GORDON moved to go into committee of the whole for general amendment; which was agreed to.—Mr. GORDON then moved to amend by inserting $2,000, instead of $5,000. An amendment to the amendment, fixing the amount at $3.000, was offered. Before any question was taken the hour of one arrived.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

The SPEAKER and members of the Senate having been introduced, the joint convention proceeded to elect a State Treasurer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jno. Slifer. The vote was a party one:

Mr. Hoffer.....95 votes.
" John Rowe.....35 "

THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

The SPEAKER and members of the Senate having retired, the House proceeded to the further consideration of the joint resolutions in committee of the whole.

Mr. DUFFIELD favored the appropriation of $5,000.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW was in favor of appropriating a suitable amount, but not $5,000, unless that amount was absolutely necessary.

Mr. RIDGWAY thought that the $5,000 would be judiciously expended under the direction of Governor Packer, and with the advice and consent of Mr. and Mrs. Curtin.

Mr. SELTZER said that $3,000 would furnish the house well enough. There was something behind the prop sition for $5,000—somebody was to get a nice job! (Laughter.)

Mr. DUFFIELD and Messrs. PATTERSON and DAVIS (Speaker) continued the debate.—Mr. PATTERSON, the chairman of the committee on the Executive Mansion, was called upon for intelligence, and said that probably $4,000 would furnish the building, but not make any repairs.

Mr. GORDON thought that there was, perhaps, a serpent in these resolutions. He cited several contradictory statements which he had heard in reference to the matter.

Mr. RIDGWAY was anxious for the committee to rise, in order that a direct vote might be had in the House.

Mr. TELLER ridiculed the idea that rich furniture was required.

The motion of Mr. RIDGWAY, that the committee rise, was lost.

Finally, the motion of Mr. GORDON to strike out $5,000 and insert $2,000 was agreed to.—The committee then rose.

The SPEAKER having resumed the Chair, the committee reported. On adopting the report of the committee, the ayes and noes were required by Messrs. PIERCE and RIDGWAY, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Austin, Barnsley, Bishop, Butler, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brewster, Burns, Butler, (Crawford,) Butler, (Cawford,) Byrne, Clark, Collins, Cope, Cowan, Craig, Devine, Dismant, Donley, Douglass, Elliott, Frazier, Gibboney, Goehring, Gordon, Graham, Happer, Hayes, Hill, Hofius, Kline, Koch, Lichtenwallner, McDougal, Mansfield, Morrison, Myers, Oyer, Osterhout, Preston, Reiley, Rhoads, Robinson, Roller, Schrock, Seltzer, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stoneback, Taylor, Teller, Tracy, Walker, White, Wildey and Williams—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Armstrong, Ashcom, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Brabender, Brodhead, Caldwell, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Elsenberger, Gaskill, Hick, Hickman, Hahn, Irvin, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, M'Donough, Marshall, Moore, Mullin, Pierce, Randall, Reeff, Ridgway, Shaffer, Sheppard, Strang, Thomas, Wilson and Davis, Speaker—36.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. LICHTENWALLNER moved to adjourn; which was agreed to.

THE COAL TRADE.—The quantity of Pennsylvania anthracite coal brought to market in the year 1860 was about eight and a half millions of tons, or double the quantity reported ten years ago. In addition to this large domestic export, there is at least a million and a half tons consumed at the point of production in Eastern Pennsylvania, or produced in the western portion of the State.

SIX WAGON LOADS OF GOLD.—The gold which came to New York, by the Persia, from Liverpool during the time of the panic a week or two ago, upwards of $3,000,000, weighed 11,700 pounds, and loaded six express wagons. It was quite a consolatory sight to the cramped merchants, in the height of the hard times, to see six horses each pulling a wagon load of gold along Broadway.

AN ABOLITIONIST MOBBED.—Charles C. Burleigh, a well-known Abolitionist, delivered a political address at a school-house in West Farms, Mass., Thursday evening, and uttered sentiments so offensive that a mob gathered and broke up the meeting, and celebrated their triumph by making a bonfire of the school-house and its contents.

Seventy thousand persons, including porters, are now employed in connection with the French railways.

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1861.

J. BARRETT & THOMAS O. 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.,
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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.

The President's Message.

The expected message of the President was delivered to Congress on Wednesday last, and exhibits fully the policy he intends to pursue in reference to the seceding States. This policy was declared in the President's annual message and much misrepresented and misunderstood. While he is opposed to any coercive measures to compel States to return to their allegiance, he feels bound to hold and defend the Government property against the revolutionists and collect the revenue at all hazards. This is in no sense an act of aggression against the State or States in which such property is situated, but a purely defensive measure. Therefore the President justly says that the seizure of the Government property by South Carolina has been purely aggressive, and not a resistance to any attempt to coerce that State back into the Union.

The message appeals solemnly to Congress to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and the South, and thus spare the country the terrible calamity of civil war.

Will the President be Sustained?

In his annual message to Congress the President laid down the doctrines which would govern his action on the subject of the secession difficulties, and announced his determination to defend the public property and collect the revenues of the United States. We expressed at the time our approval of this policy, and are ready now, as we have all along been, to support and sustain it. The time has come for a practical exemplification of the positions and opinions of the President, and we shall see whether Congress and the country will stand by him in this emergency, or whether, under the peculiar construction of our Government, he will be powerless to enforce the collection of the revenue in the ports of South Carolina.

On this subject the *Journal of Commerce* for-[illegible] secession movement the Republican papers of the North have united with the most violent secession journals of the South in denunciation of the President. No language has been too unkind, no abuse too ungenerous, to bestow upon him, and he has been declared a traitor and an imbecile, unworthy of respect and unfit for the discharge of his official duties. All this was upon the assumption that he would disapprove the conduct of Major Anderson, and that he would not have the nerve to do his duty in so critical an emergency. Perhaps in the history of the country no example of violent and indecent assault equal to that bestowed upon President Buchanan for his anticipated action with respect to the South Carolina difficulty has ever been witnessed.

What are the facts? Instead of disapproving the act of Major Anderson, the President has sustained him, even to the loss of the Secretary of War, and the disruption of his Cabinet. Instead of surrendering the public property at Charleston to the seceders, when appealed to on this subject by the South Carolina Commissioners, he replied, "This I cannot—this I will not do." Instead of abandoning the customs and the control of the revenue to the State of South Carolina, as soon as he was advised of the resignation of the Collector of Charleston, he promptly nominated a successor; but that nomination, already a week before Congress, still remains unacted upon, and upon the disposition made of it, will depend the ability or the inability of the President to collect the revenue.

It seems, from present indications, that much opposition will be made in the Senate to the confirmation of the Collector nominated by the President; and doubts are expressed in many quarters, whether that body will give its sanction to the only mode left for enforcing the collection laws. Should the hands of the President be thus paralyzed, it will be no fault of his that he is unable to carry into effect the policy announced in his annual message. The opposition to the confirmation comes chiefly from Southern Senators; but it cannot be doubted that the position of the Administration has been weakened and its policy in a great measure thwarted, by the unparalleled abuse and obloquy heaped upon it by a partisan press.

The correspondence between the South Carolina Commissioners and the President has been published, and the public will be prepared to judge whether the latter has pursued a dignified and honorable policy in dealing with the case. For ourselves, we have no hesitation in declaring that their demands were inadmissible, and their last letter quite beyond the line of ordinary courtesy, even had they been in a condition to ask a recognition, as representatives of a separate government. But the request of South Carolina was quite beyond the power or authority of the President to acknowledge, and we think his only resource, in such a case, was to refer it to Congress for its action.

We have no doubt of the disposition of the President to contribute, to the extent of his powers and influence, towards an adjustment of our national difficulties. He believes, as do a majority of the people of this country, that the responsibility for our present troubles may be properly charged to Northern interference with Southern rights; but he does not recognize the propriety of allowing the Southern States at their pleasure, to usurp the prerogatives of the General Government, or rashly and unceremoniously to break up the Union. In this feeling he ought to have the support of Union men everywhere; but it cannot be expected that those sectionalists who have brought the country to the threshold of disunion, will assist to arrest the progress of their work. Accordingly we despair of any concerted or uniform movement to stop the progress of the disintegration now going on. The hands of our public men are paralyzed, and there is no apparent sign of relief. To abandon hope is, however, to declare our want of confidence in an overruling power; and we therefore still cling to the anticipation of light from some quarter, to relieve the dark shades which now encircle the political horizon.

Gleams of Light.

While in the Southern States the political sky continues to gather blackness, and each day grows more threatening, gleams of light are seen in the North. Whenever opportunity offers for an expression of public sentiment, whether by means of public assemblages or at the ballot-box, there is, with few exceptions, an encouraging change in favor of justice to the South, and against unconstitutional or unfriendly legislation. The annual messages of most of the Northern Governors breathe a better spirit than has been usual in the same quarters for some years past. The following are specimens:

By Governor Morgan, of New York.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, decided that all State laws, even though subordinate to the Federal enactment, and favorable to the extradition of fugitives, were inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void; and so this statute of our State, which granted a trial by jury, became ineffective. It has been universally held to be obsolete by all our commentators and all our public authorities, although now improperly classed among what are technically called 'personal liberty laws,' and made occasion for exciting jealousies and discontents. I therefore recommend its repeal.

In this connection, and while disavowing any disposition to interfere with what exclusively pertains to the individual States, and in a spirit of fraternal kindness, I would respectfully invite all those States which have upon their statute books any laws of this character, conflicting with the Federal Constitution, to repeal them at the earliest opportunity; not upon condition that a more equitable fugitive slave law be passed, nor upon any other condition, but relying for the proper modification of this enactment upon the justice and wisdom of the Federal authorities. Let the free States fulfill all the obligations of the Federal Constitution and laws; then, with propriety, they may exact like obedience from all the other States.

By Governor Washburn, of Maine.

As a general thing, I believe they (the Personal Liberty laws of the free States) were intended in perfect good faith, to accomplish two legitimate purposes; first, to prevent the kidnapping or illegal removal to free persons from the States; and, secondly, to bring their action into entire harmony with the line of constitutional power and obligation as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg vs. the State of Pennsylvania So far as this has been the case, and where the legislation of the State has not in fact transcended these limits, there can be no just cause of exception to what has been done. But if, passing this boundary, laws have been enacted which are in violation of the Constitution of the United States, or of any constitutional law of Congress, although they may be mere waste paper and void, and would be so declared by our Courts, they ought not to remain on the statute books.

By Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania.

The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven and the civilized world without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man.

By Governor Banks, of Massachusetts.

I cannot but regard the maintenance of a statute, whether constitutional or not, which is so unnecessary to the public service, and so detrimental to the public peace, as an unexcusable public wrong. I hope, by common consent it may be removed from the statute book, and such guarantee as constitutional freedom demands be sought in new legislation.

Governor Dennison, of Ohio.

suggests the repeal of the obnoxious features of the fugitive slave laws, and says he will urge the repeal of personal liberty laws in his State, which he says have been construed; at the same time the Southern States should repeal their laws in contravention of the constitutional right of citizens of free States, who cannot be satisfied with less and who will insist upon their constitutional rights in every State and Territory of this Confederacy. These they cheerfully accord to citizens of Southern States.

By Governor Wood, of Illinois.

Let us be just to ourselves and each other, allowing neither threats to drive us from what we deem to be our duty, nor pride of opinion prevent us from correcting wherein we may have erred. He recommends that if Illinois has passed any laws tending to obstruct the operation of Federal authority, or conflicting with the constitutional rights of others, that they at once be repealed.

These, we say, are gleams of light. They indicate a returning sense of justice and reason; but we fear they come too late to save the country from fearful civil commotion.—Several of the Southern States have proceeded towards disruption with such precipitancy, that (there is reason to fear) no show of loyalty on the part of the North, no remonstrance, no expostulation, no display of conservative strength, will suffice to arrest the movement. In this they are unwise and unpatriotic. If they can get their rights in the Union, it is madness to pursue the course marked out for them by extremists, and thus needlessly sacrifice the fairest political fabric which has ever existed.

For the Patriot and Union.

FOLLY OF THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF ARMS.

I have been greatly surprised at the suggestion in the Legislature to appropriate public money for the purchase of arms and military stores. I would ask, for what purpose are these to be supplied? Does any sensible or reasonable man think that Pennsylvania is going to be attacked? If so, who by? Is it by the North or the West? Certainly not by the South—because the South is likely to have more to attend to at home than she can well take care of. She is the weak and less populous party, and cannot leave her own soil, nor has she any desire or intention of so doing.

But, in regard to arms, I would suppose that if violence takes place down South, it will be between the seceders and the army of the United States, and then the General Government would furnish arms for her men. If the regular army is not sufficient, and the Government should call for volunteers, this State has probably five times as many arms already as she would require. And if, on the other hand, while the South is involved in trouble, a formidable, servile insurrection should unhappily take place, and our Southern friends should call on us to assist in suppressing it, and in protecting their families, the South, of course, ought to furnish us with arms. So that, in any event, there is surely no necessity for this peaceable old State of Pennsylvania to purchase arms.

But the very suggestion is wrong. It is doing violence to the feelings, and arousing the enmity of our neighbors. We see already that the border slave States are standing between two fires.

It never entered the mind of any rational Southern man that the South would make a forcible attack, under any circumstances, upon the North.—Their great object is self-preservation upon their own soil. In the lamentable event of a civil war in their front, and a servile war in their midst, where shall they look for ultimate protection? Where, but to their neighbors and brethren over the *line?*

We must remember that the white population in each of the Southern border States, adjoining Pennsylvania, is scarcely equal to one-half of our own population—some of them not a third as great; and besides, they have the elements of insurrection around their own homes. Then how cruel and unmanly would it be in a great and powerful State like Pennsylvania, under such circumstances, while entirely secure herself, to threaten and attempt to intimidate her confiding neighbors, by arming herself, and preparing for war before their faces? A war against whom? Against our brethren of the adjoining States, a majority of whom are, even now, clinging with affection to the Northern border States, and asking for a Central Confederacy, in which they may be embraced? If the people of this State are animated by the peaceful spirit of our noble founder, William Penn, we will not need a single additional warlike implement; but our State may continue to be the Keystone of a great Federal arch. It is our duty to encourage peace and not civil war, by extending the olive branch of peace to all the neighboring States. Then we will show our true love for the country, our humanity and our good

COMMON SENSE.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN READER OF PROSE AND POETRY, DESIGNED FOR THE ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS OF AMERICA BY AUGUSTUS DEKALB TARR, ESQ., A MEMBER OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

This is a book that will recommend itself to all those who have the proper education of the youth of our country at heart. It is essentially an American book, because the matter is made up of contributions both of prose and poetry from American authors. The selections are made with taste and good judgment, whilst the contributions of the author are of a very high character for literary excellence; but above all, for the pure, moral tone that pervades them. This latter point is too often lost sight of by those who prepare books for our schools, though it is one which all will admit should be most carefully guarded. In fact, the moral tone of Mr. Tarr's book should alone recommend it to general use—a distinction it richly deserves.

The author has conferred a lasting benefit upon the youth of the country by this book—and we hope to see ere long that teachers and those who have charge of our public schools will appreciate this excellent book by adopting it. It is not only valuable as a school book for its high moral tone, but because it is free from the slightest taint of a sectarian or partizan character. We cheerfully commend it to the attention of the public.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boteler (Va.) said that he offered the resolution under which the committee of thirty-three was appointed, at the instance of a number of the Republican party. He meant to test whether, in response to the olive branch thus presented, the Republicans would offer the second. He had been disappointed in the action of the committee, the manner in which it had been formed, and the delay, after a month's time, in making the report. If the House does not take action before another week, those who desire to preserve the Republic will find it too late.

Mr. Maynard (Tenn.) asked leave to offer a resolution directing the select committee to consider the President's special message to report on that part with reference to submitting to the people the questions which are now threatening the dissolution of the Government, and that the committee report thereon by bill or joint resolution. Objected to.

Mr. Morris (Pa.) presented the memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, signed without respect to party, suggesting that a National Convention be held in that city on the 22d of February, with a view to adjust the present difficulties of the country.

Mr. Jones also objected to the printing.—Gentlemen had said a good deal about the Union, but nothing about their Constitutional obligations.

Mr. Morris said he knew of no party objecting to do what was just—that subject had there was a difference of opinion as to what were Constitutional rights.

Mr. Houston (Ala.) said that the printing of the memorial could do no harm. If a convention of the States cannot be called to apply a remedy for the difficulties of the country, they may at least secure a peaceful separation of the Union.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) remarked that the memorial was signed by gentlemen of both parties, and the proposed National Convention was to be held in Independence Hall, where the Declaration was proclaimed and the Constitution framed.

Mr. Morris withdrew his motion to print, and the memorial lies on the table.

SENATE.—The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Gurley.

Mr. Seward (N. Y.) presented a memorial from citizens of New York city, praying for the adoption of wise, just and equitable measures for the preservation of the Union. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented a memorial from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, holding at Allegheny city, Pa., asking Congress that provision be made in the Constitution expressing an acknowledgement of the authority of God and Christ: thirdly a recognition of firm obligation to God's law; fourthly, that the principles be clearly adverse to Slavery.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Rice (Minn.) presented a petition praying for a postponement of the Pacific Railroad bill, on the ground that it was injudicious to increase the public debt. Laid on the table.

Mr. Kennedy (Md.) presented a memorial signed by 12,000 citizens of Baltimore, praying that means be adopted to restore peace and harmony.

Mr. Hale (N. H.) presented the credentials of his colleague Danial Clark, elected Senator for six years, after the 4th of March next. It was received and read.

Mr. Bigler (Pa.) presented a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the grant of petititions to the survivors, and the children and widows of the war of 1812; also, memorials from citizens of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of means to provide for the calling of a convention of the States to amend the Constitution; also, a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the adoption of the resolutions of Senator Crittenden, proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Slidell (La.) called up his resolution offered yesterday. He said there has been a gross violation of the Constitution of the United States. The President has not acted right in appointing an officer to hold an office for only twelve or fourteen days without communicating the fact to the Senate, and without submitting it to their approbation. This power was only intended to be exercised when the Senate was not in session.

Mr. Bigler said a great many difficulties surrounded this case.

Mr. Green (Mo.) said he would vote for the resolution without censuring any body. The ayes and nays were then called.

The Ohio Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.

The Ohio Legislature met at ten this morning. The House elected C. M. Allen, Speaker; J. W. Gordan, Principal Clerk; A. P. Newark, Assistant Clerk. The Senate elected Hon. Jno. R. Cravens, President; James Tyner, Principal Clerk. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow.

From Charleston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

A dispatch has been received from Captain McGowan, of the steamship Star of the West, announcing his safe arrival at Charleston, and states that the steamer is safely anchored in the harbor.

Two Policemen Stabbed.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.

Two policemen, Claiborne Long and Daniel Hallman, were stabbed last night at a house of ill-fame in Main opposite Gano street, by two men named Lowry and Long.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Jan. 10.

The steamship Nova Scotian has arrived with Liverpool dates to Friday, the 28th ult.

The Chinese overland mail had arrived at London.

The bombardment of Gaeta continued incessantly.

The weather in England has been excessively cold, the mercury being below zero in some localities.

Prince Alfred is to embark soon for the American naval station.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, announce movements for the separation of the eastern from the western portion of the colony, Kafiana has already been proclaimed a separate colony.

The London *Times'* city article of Thursday evening says that the offerings for discount at the Bank were so heavy that, had it not been attributable to exceptionable wants at the close of the year, an advanced rate would have followed. It had considerable effect in lowering the prices of stocks.

Advices from China say that Lord Elgin would leave early in the year. The troops were leaving, and twelve ships of war have been ordered home. It has been ascertained that Captain Brubagon and the Abbe de Luc were both beheaded by the order of a Tarter general. Great retributions were to follow. Proclamations to that effect have been posted in Pekin for the information of the people.

The Emperor's summer palace had been burned, and gardens, palaces, temples, pagodas, occupying seven miles, had been destroyed. The fire was burning two days, and the property destroyed exceeded two millions sterling, exclusive of the buildings.

The Chinese were only brought to terms by the threat of Jack Pekin. Lord Elgin and Napier's entrance into Pekin was magnificent. Lord Elgin was carried in a chair of State, by Chinese dressed in scarlet. The chief streets were occupied by troops, so that the city was actually in the possession of the British.

Lord Elgin assumed a stern deportment toward the Chinese officials, who evinced great alarm. Accounts from Calcutta report that Nena Sahib with several thousand followers was at Thibet.

AUSTRIA.—A telegram from Vienna says the Emperor had sanctioned the conference at Grau, and resolved to convoke the Hungarian Diet. Advices from Italy indicate Garibaldian victories in the election for members of the Italian Parliament. Cavour has intimated his intention of retiring provisionally from the Sardinian ministry.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope announce the capture of another slaver with nearly 800 blacks.

The Paris Commercial Market had advanced. The winter had commenced in France. Frost and snow had already appeared. The *Journal de Debats* earnestly advocates the withdrawal of the French fleet from Gaeta. The Paris Bourse closed on Thursday a shade firmer.

Advices from Gaeta state that the Spanish Ambassador had quit the palace, it being riddled by balls. Two officers were struck while standing near the ring.

The new Sardinian batteries are about ready to join in the bombardment and hostile operations from the sea side are about to commence. The gun boats of ship of War at Spezzia, Geneva and Ancona being ordered to Naples. The garrison at Gaeta has been much weakened by the dismissal of a portion of the royal Guards whose loyalty was doubted. The remainder are in a deplorable condition. Provisions had been sent them from Rome.

It was reported that England and France would shortly send a joint commission to Vienna, urging the cession of Venitia, without Territorial recompense. It was reported that Austria had opened negotiation with Rome for the abolition of Concordat.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The rumor telegraphed from here that Gen. Cameron had declined the appointment of a seat in Lincoln's Cabinet is untrue. Mr. Lincoln appointed him before he left Springfield, and Mr. Cameron accepted the position after full and calm deliberation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for the taking of five millions in Treasury notes, under the act of December last. The bids are to be opened on the 29th of January.

The President has accepted Mr. Thompson's resignation as Secretary of the Interior. In his letter he says that Mr. Thompson is certainly, though honestly mistaken, in alleging that no conclusion was reached in the Cabinet as to sending troops to Fort Sumpter without delay. The only documents transmitted with the message by the President yesterday were the Commissioners' first letter and his reply previously published.

Secession of the State of Mississippi.

JACKSON, Jan. 9.

The State Convention to-day passed an ordinance declaring the immediate secession of Mississippi from the Federal Union. It was adopted by a vote of 84 yeas to 15 nays. A number of public and private buildings are illuminated to-night, salutes are being fired, and fire-works displayed, and other manifestations of rejoicing exhibited. The Convention was in secret session this morning.

Sailing of the Steamer Joseph Whitney.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.

The steamship Joseph Whitney, after taking provisions and munitions of war at the Navy Yard yesterday, proceeded to Fort Independence this morning, where several officers with troops embarked. She will sail this afternoon.

Lincoln's Cabinet.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.

The Albany *Journal* officially announces Mr. Seward's acceptance of the Secretaryship of State under Mr. Lincoln.

North Carolina Forts Taken.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.

Fort Johnson and Fort Caswell were taken possession of on the night of the 8th inst., by the Smithville Guards.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills, prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

THESE PILLS SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN BY FEMALES DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, AS THEY ARE SURE TO BRING ON MISCARRIAGE, BUT AT ANY OTHER TIME THEY ARE SAFE.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by C. A. BANNVART, Harrisburg. jy7-dawly

NATURAL MAGIC!

Suppose a case. Suppose you have sandy, red, white, grizzly, or flaming yellow hair. Suppose you prefer a light brown, a rich dark brown, or a raven black. Well, you apply (if you are wise)

CRISTADORO'S
EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE!

and in ten minutes your mirror shows you a

WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION!

Every hair that a few moments before was an unsightly blemish, is now an element of beauty. "A magnificent head of hair" is the exclamation whenever you uncover. The difference between

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

was not more striking then that between a gray or red head in a state of nature, and one to which this famous dye has been applied. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. jan9-d&wlm

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED—A large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by

JOHN H ZIEGLER,
jan11 73 Market street.

FOR RENT—A desirable Three Story HOUSE, in good order—Gas and Water Fixtures complete. Enquire at ARMSTRONG'S DRUG STORE, Second below Pine street. jan11-d1w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM MOYER, of Dauphin county, by voluntary assignment, has assigned and transferred to the undersigned all his property, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons, therefore, having claims against the said William Moyer will present them to the undersigned, and those indebted will make immediate payment to

ROBERT L. MUENCH, Assignee.
Residence Harrisburg, Pa.
Harrisburg, January 9, 1861. jan10-d3t&w6t

GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT!
TO BE GIVEN IN
ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH,
FRONT STREET, ON
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1861,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.

PROGRAMME.—PART I.

QUATUOR—(Instrumental).....By L. BEETHOVEN.
FAITH—Soprano Solo.
SONATO—in G., for Violin and Piano. By BEETHOVEN.
BATTLE PRAYER—Bass Solo .....By HIMMEL.
POLONAISE—(For Four Hands).....By C. M. WEBER.
O SALUTARIS—Soprano Solo.....By HIMMEL.
OVERTURE, TO "CALIPH OF BAGDAD"(Orchestra.)
By BOILDIEU.

PART II.

QUATUOR, FROM "SEMIRAMIDE"—(Instrumental.)
By DE BERIOT.
ANGELS EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR—Soprano Solo.
By HANDEL.
QUO CONCENTRANTE—For Violin and Piano.
By M. GROSS.
THE TEMPEST—Bass Solo.
WEDDING MARCH—(For Four Hands)
By MENDELSOHN.
JUDITH—Soprano Solo.....By CONCONE.
POTPOURI, FROM "MARTHA"—(Orchestra.)
jan10-dtd By FLOTOW.

GRAND
INAUGURATION BALL,
TO BE GIVEN AT
BRANT'S HALL
ON THE EVE OF THE INAUGURATION,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1861,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
HOPE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 2.

TICKETS $1 00. All Tickets must be pre-paid. For sale at the principal Hotels and by any member of the Company. jan9-dtd

JACKSON & CO.'S
SHOE STORE,
NO. 90½ MARKET STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.

Their stock will consist, in part, of *Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes*, latest styles; *Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters*, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe business.

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. *Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country.*

The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article that will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and durability. [jan9] JACKSON & CO.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.—EXTRA QUALITY, in 12½ and 25 lb bags, just received and for sale by [jan9] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

GRAND INAUGURATION
MILITARY AND CITIZENS'
DRESS BALL!
AT BRANT'S HALL,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1861.

☞ The services of KIEFFER'S LANCASTER STRING BAND and the HARRISBURG STATE CAPITAL BAND have been secured for the occasion.

TICKETS $2.00. To be had at the principal Hotels.

MANAGERS:

Hon. Simon Cameron,	Col. Alex. W. Watson,
" Lemuel Todd.	" Wm B. Mann,
" John W. Killinger,	" John J. Patterson,
" Geo. W. Lawrence,	" Wm B. Irvin,
" Geo. Rush Smith,	" John Baker,
" Alex. K. M'Clure,	James Harper, Esq.,
" H. G. Leisenring,	Col. Thos. W. Duffield,
" J. E. Ridgeway,	" Robert Patterson,
" Jos. Moore,	" John De Forrest,
" G. W. R. Smith,	" George Bardwell,
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" Joshua Lawrence,	" Wm. Metzgar,
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FLOOR MANAGERS:
Gen. W. F. Small, Co. James C. Black,
" C C. Seiler, " George Bailey.
jan6-dtd

WHITE HALL RESTAURANT!

GEORGE SHULTHEIS

Respectfully informs the public that he has taken the well known RESTAURANT and Fruit Stand, in the White Hall, where he is prepared at all times to serve up OYSTERS in every style, and Reading and Philadelphia Ale. Having long been in the employ of Mr. W. Breitinger, he guarantees to serve up Oysters in the same manner as while employed at that establishment. jan4-dlw

AT COST!!!
BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES,
AND
LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, *without reserve.*

jan1 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

BOARDING.—Mrs ECKERT, in Locust street, below Third, is prepared to accommodate a number of BOARDERS in the best manner, and at reasonable prices. dec20-eod1m

CANDLES!!!

PARAFFIN CANDLES,
SPERM CANDLES,
STEARINE CANDLES,
ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES,
STAR (SUPERIOR) CANDLES,
TALLOW CANDLES

A large invoice of the above in store, *and for sale