1787, and to it has been added link after link, every acquisition of territory, and by the birth of every new sister into the family of States down to the present time. Not only the history of our Republic, but our very lives are concessions and compromises with our Creator through our Saviour. The great Franklin said in the Convention of 1787, that "both sides should part with some of their demands," and who does not know that the great "Magna Charta" of our liberties was only originated, perfected and adopted after long, tedious and angry debates—when mutual and conflicting interests were merged in the "nobler man" and patriot, for his country's cause and the good of mankind. If our erring brethren of the South, whose precipitate action we deplore, have been led by false and erroneous counsellings, into steps that, unless retraced, must inevitably lead to the dissolution and ruin of this fair *temple of human liberty*, should we not in that spirit inculcated by the Great Teacher of mankind, go to that sister State in kindness, love and sympathy, soothe and bind her wounds, whether imaginary or real, and win her back to the paths of peace, harmony and fraternal Union? It is our duty to counsel moderation; better, far better, to endure present wrongs than to hasten to grapple with those we know not of in the unseen future. Let us exhaust all peaceable and Christian measures to bring about a reconciliation; exhaust all plans the fertile brain of man is capable of suggesting, by entreating, by kindly expostulation, by appeals to their patriotism, their love of country, their memories of the hallowed past, by all the ties of blood, country and religion which unite us as the people of one common country; let us sacrifice *party platforms, ambition*, all, all but our honor and our manhood, to bring about a reconciliation, and once more restore peace to our troubled country. Let us, as Americans, as citizens of the great family of States, not lose sight of the fact that to win and maintain our happy Union has cost our ancestors both blood and treasure—and that an attempt to *coerce* or win back a revolting and head-strong province, or a portion of the same, would but re-enact all the horrors of war, want and deprivation, with ten-fold malignity, cruelty and bloodshed.

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canadas They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*

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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.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the BUEHLER HOUSE, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 30, 1861, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Democratic papers in the State wi l please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, *Chairman*.

The Pennsylvania Senators—Mr. Bigler's Plan.

ted that he would incur the hostility and resentment of the ultra-Republicans before he declared his willingness in the Senate of the United States to accept of a fair and equitable compromise. If he did not he is not the sagacious politician he is reputed to be. But while he must have anticipated hostility from the unyielding division of his own party, he must have equally looked for support and encouragement from the moderate men of all parties in the State he represents, and calculated that they would extend to him their support and encouragement. As far as the Democrats of Pennsylvania are concerned, they can applaud his conduct in this particular, most heartily and unreservedly; and we have reason to know that a large portion of his own party friends are glad that he has had the independence and the manliness to take a position in favor of a pacific adjustment of our national difficulties at this trying period. We say this much in justice to a political opponent who has dared to break the shackles of party discipline and speak the voice of Pennsylvania. In the decided step he has taken, he is entitled to the encouragement and support of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian who does not mean that this conservative State shall be hitched to the car of New England Abolitionism, and the Union sundered to preserve the political consistency of a set of stubborn fanatics.

The New York *Tribune* betrays its apprehension that the union of the Pennsylvania Senators in favor of the proposition offered by Mr. BIGLER, may result in a pacification, and the consequent overthrow of the ultra-Republicans. This alarm is manifested by abuse of the Pennsylvania Senators, and misrepresentation of the nature of the Bigler proposition. The *Tribune* asserts that this plan proposes to subvert the principles of the Constitution, and disarm the Constitution of its own defence that it may get the opportunity to overthrow it. This is not true. Even a cursory reading of Mr. Bigler's resolutions will show that they do not propose to engraft amendments upon the Constitution without following strictly all the requirements of that instrument for its own amendment. The Constitution specifies that amendments shall be proposed by a two-thirds vote in Congress, and ratified by three-fourths of the States. Mr. Bigler does not propose to amend the Constitution without complying to the letter with all these requirements. But he *does* propose to take the sense of the people at a popular election, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes on this subject and of affording to their representatives in Congress the light necessary to guide their action.

Congress seems powerless. Nothing but immediate action can stay the progress of secession. The people wish to be heard. Mr. Bigler proposes to submit, certain amendments to the Constitution, substantially those offered by Mr. Crittenden, to a popular vote at the earliest day practicable. What for? For the purpose of submitting them for ratification to the States without first obtaining the constitutional dorsement of two-thirds of each branch of Congress, as the *Tribune* would have us suppose? No such thing. But, in the words of the preamble, "with the view to their submission by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of Congress for the ratification of the States, as provided in the Constitution." Wherein consists the unconstitutionality of this measure? There is nothing contained in the Constitution which prevents or prohibits Congress from submitting any question to a direct vote of the people for the purpose of enlightening its judgment upon a measure of the most vital consequence—and this is all that Mr. BIGLER proposes to accomplish.

The *Tribune* asks the question—"Does Pennsylvania give it (Bigler's measure) its approval?" That is the very question Mr. Bigler proposes to have answered, and that the *Tribune* does not want a reply to. Let the question be submitted and you will soon ascertain how Pennsylvania stands. But this is an ordeal from which the ultra-Republicans shrink. They don't want the people to be heard. They dread their verdict. They prefer shielding themselves behind the vote of the 6th of November, obtained by misrepresentation of the true state of the country. They profess to believe that the public mind has not changed, and yet they are unwilling to put their faith to the practical test of a popular election.

We firmly believe that a large majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania are favorable to the settlement of this unhappy controversy upon the basis of the Crittenden compromise, and that if the opportunity is afforded them, they will so register themselves. We challenge those who question this to the test of a popular election, and if they are not craven to their own professions they will not shrink from the ordeal.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from MASON BROTHERS, No. 5 and 7 Mercer street, New York, through their agent, J. F. STRASBAUGH, a copy of "Abbott's Italy."

There are three reasons why this volume should obtain an extensive circulation. These are, that Italy at the present time has the eyes of the world attracted to her; that her history has probably never yet been written by a pen as free and truthful as that of John S. C. Abbott; and that from the History in question much can be learned to guide and instruct the people of a republic, at this most momentous episode in their career.

Commencing at a period 700 years B. C., ABBOTT gives us the stories of legendary Rome. He tells us of Troy, of Æneas, of the Sabines and the Curiatii, and of Tarquin, and the unfortunate Lucretia. Then, from the days of the Prætorship, follows the history of the conflicts—the conquests—the campaigns and the rulers of Italy. Finally, he closes with the intervention of France—the landing of Garibaldi upon the shores of Sicily, and the battles of 1860.

In the Life of Napoleon Abbott has been censured for too great admiration of his hero. In the work before us there is no evidence that he has swerved from the steady line of history to bestow unmerited praise upon any one. But the style so peculiarly his own embellishes every page.—Dry and musty parts are made as interesting as a story. We take great Cæsar by the hand, and measure thoughts with Nero. We listen to the thunder of the guns of *La Belle France* in the Italian campaign of 1796, and to the shout of the mountaineers of Garibaldi on the fifteenth of May, 1860. The vivid picture of the struggles of a nation is painted by a master hand.

The work is in one octavo volume of 586 pages, well bound and neatly printed.

"THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PHILIP SCHUYLER," BY BENSON J. LOSSING. The pen of Lossing have won for him an enviable fame. In the present volume he has interwoven sketches of national history with a life narrative. The result has been a work interesting not only to those more intimately concerned in the Schuyler family, but of great value to the statesman and the patriot. We cheerfully commend it to public attention.

For the Patriot and Union.

THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

The trouble about this house is not its location, for it is a very good one, better far, as regards capacity or comfort, than either of those proposed to be swopped for it; but lack of ground upon which to construct such an edifice as the Executive of this State should have during his pilgrimage at the seat of government; for he takes his high office, with all its ills or graces, as he finds it, and cannot alter it for the better during his incumbency. This lack of space, fortunately, is not irremediable, for alongside of the premises the Messrs. Jones own some 80 feet unoccupied front, the same depth as the State lot; which they offer to dispose of to individuals at the rate current in that respectable neighborhood for the last ten or fifteen years, to wit: about one hundred dollars per foot front—and they cannot ask the State a greater price, or if they do, should not get it. Now, why should not the State purchase forty feet of this, which, added to the present lot, would make a space of 70 feet by 102 in depth on Second, an 80 foot street? This would cost $4,000—say $5,000 for a wing—making, say $10,000; which added to $8,000, for the original purchase, to which $2,000 is to be added for mirrors, carpeting, water and gas fixtures, would give the State a creditable establishment for about $20,000; and the same could be disposed of for about the same sum any day in the year. Such an addition would give dining, reception and lodging rooms ample for any gentleman's family, who is likely to be chosen Governor for the next half century. If the writer of this were Governor, his choice would be a residence at some distance from the hurley-burley of the State House, so that if his taste ran for domestic comfort he could enjoy *that* outside of Legislative or other borers. As it stands thus far, the State made a better purchase in this very house than it often does in its bargains; and no citizen acquainted with the price of property in Harrisburg will gainsay this. A CITIZEN.

THE INCREASED BANK RATES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The banks of England and France have increased their rates to seven per cent.—The London *News*, in enumerating the reasons assigned for the action of the Bank of England, says:

"The Bank of France is in an unsatisfactory position, the effect of the American panic having relatively been quite as much felt in France as in England. There is also the fact that the reserve of notes in the Bank of England, by last returns, showed a falling off of upwards of a million pounds. The news from America is supposed to have had the chief influence in the bank panic on Monday—the impression being that further gold shipments would be made to New York during the week."

The *Times* says the bank movement created no dissatisfaction, and there was the slightest symptom of internal pressure or distrust. Commercial men are disposed to believe in the prosperous course of business later in the year. The *Daily News* says that while there is the slightest appearance of panic, a feeling of discouragement and uneasiness is becoming plainly observable. It is feared further action may be necessary on the part of the Bank. Some apprehension is felt as to the future even in the present sound condition of trade occasioned by the struggle for bullion between the three greatest money markets in the world—those of England, France and America.

SOME IMPORTANT FIGURES.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The report on the commerce and navigation of the United States, made at the present session of Congress, has not yet reached us. We have, however, that of the preceding year, made up to the 30th June, 1859, which is the close of the fiscal year of the United States Government. We collect from it some very interesting statistical facts, bearing on the comparative revenues and productiveness of the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States.

The following is a classification of the exports and imports, by States:

NORTHERN STATES.	Exports.	Imports
Maine	$3,240,339	$2,157,086
New Hampshire	9,793	23,227
Vermont	1.136,565	1,802,668
Massachusetts	18,158.818	43,184,500
Rhode Island	310,8 3	1,819,063
Connecticut	1,144,311	491,067
New York	117,539.828	229,191,849
New Jersey	21,933	5,046
Pennsylvania	5,375,226	14,520,331
Ohio	263,011	267.846
Michigan	3,624,624	1,067,339
Illinois	1,269,335	93,588
Wisconsin	699 088	25,946
California	15,919,188	11,153.558
Oregon	5,000	2,097
Washington Territory	444,352	5,133
	$169,.62,776	$305,512,849
SOUTHERN STATES.		
Delaware	49,511	529
Maryland	9,236,399	9,713,921
Virginia	6,722,162	1,116,193
North Carolina	435,409	168.645
South Carolina	17,972,580	1,433,535
Georgia	15,562,154	924,945
Alabama	28,933,662	783,164
Florida	3,192,362	286.971
Louisiana	101,666,538	18,349,516
Texas	3,855,909	468,162
	187 626,660	32,955,281
Total	$356.789,462	$338,768,130

Of the exports of the whole United States, it will be seen that largely more than one-half goes abroad directly from Southern ports. These, with trifling exceptions, consist exclusively of Southern products. The exports of the North are, moreover, largely made up of Southern products. New York exported $97,461,567 of domestic produce, of which $24,412,000 were in gold and silver, and $17,137,000 in products exclusively raised in the Southern States, in addition to which were many millions more of articles raised in the slaveholding States, but common to both sections, which cannot be discriminated in the returns. It is a reasonable estimate, that of the three hundred and twenty millions, in round numbers, exclusive of gold and silver, and re-exports of foreign products, the Southern soil produced two hundred and fifty millions. Four-fifths of the exports of the United States, the basis of imports and the source of the revenues, have, therefore, been produced within the slaveholding States.

Turning to a report from the Treasury Department made in 1857, we find the aggregate domestic exports of the United States, from the beginning of the Government up to the 30th of June, 1857, to have amounted to the gross sum of $5,469,994,015; adding the export of 1858, the grand total is $5,805,883,400. The total amount from customs paid into the United States Treasury for the same period, viz: 1790 to 1858 inclusive, was $1,437,817,117.

It may not be exactly true of the earlier exports of the country, before cotton became so extensively cultivated, that the exports of Southern produce bore so large a proportion over that of the North, but it is a fixed fact now, and has been for so many years that it is not unreasonable, and perhaps below the truth, when we state that of fourteen hundred and forty thousands of millions of dollars of taxes paid into the public treasury, the South has furnished by her industry the source of more than a thousand millions of dollars, and has been thereby the main support of the whole federal system of revenues. While the South supplies so largely the material for foreign commerce, the commerce itself is done mostly by the North. The exports go forward by Northern vessels from Northern ports, and by Northern and foreign vessels from our own ports, and the import trade comes almost exclusively through the North. The registered tonnage of Boston, engaged in the foreign trade, is greater than that of all the Southern States united, and New York has nearly three times the number. The South hires Northern and foreign tonnage to transport her products, and gets her imports in the same way.

In 1859, as stated in the tables above, the imports from abroad into the Northern States amounted to $305,512,849, and into Southern ports to only $32,955,281.

We do not propose to dilate upon these figures, to show how many of the elements of a great national prosperity exist at the South, nor to comment upon the abundant capacity of self-support which they demonstrate to exist. But in these times of threatened war, when maddened sectionalists in the Northern States are treating the great questions which are at issue between us, not on principles of peace, with the desire to continue or to renew the connexion which has been so profitable to them, but, in the demoniac temper to do what mischief they can, where they can intimidate and subdue, it may be useful to recall to their view what is the greatness of the interests which they are devoting to all the terrible chances of civil strife.

Moreover, it would be well for our Southern people, while making their arrangements to go forward unfalteringly in the assertion of their rights and the execution of their will, to consider deliberately the mighty commerce which would be for a time, at least, put to hazard in the uncertainties of a new government, and provide, by all the safeguards possible, that the inevitable sacrifices may be as light and as brief as can be made consistent with the great purposes to which they will be, by necessity, made secondary.

THE LATE LOLA MONTEZ.—This female, who died in New York, a few days ago, is said to have left $300 to the Magdalen Society, of that city, and directed that all other money she had, after the payment of her debts, should go to charitable purposes. Before she died she purchased a lot in Greenwood, and on her coffin was the simple inscription: "Mrs. Eliza Gilbert, died January 17, 1861, aged 42 years." The *Post* says, that during her life-time her eccentric actions were speedily reported, but her many acts of generosity, especially to poor literary people—and there are several of this class in New York who can bear testimony to this—were known only to the recipients of her careless bounty.

When Lola went to California as an actress, she engaged an agent. This gentleman was a married man, with two children, and seeing him unhappy in their absence, she presented him with sufficient money to bring them and their mother on. Shortly after their arrival the husband died. Lola then adopted the widow and orphans—educated the latter at Mrs. Willard's seminary, at Troy.

An officer in the United States navy fell in love with one of these girls, and Lola, litterally acting *in loco parentis*, approved of his suit.—During her last visit to England the marriage took place. Lola did not again encounter her protegee (who accompanied her husband to a distant State, which we for detailed for public duty,) until a recent period, when she met her walking down Broadway in company with a lady of the highest ton. With her usual impulse, Lola rushed to her young friend—literally the child of her charity—as to embrace her. The young lady coldly drew back, and said, "Madam, I do not know you!" "Not know me? I am Lola—Lola Montez." "Madam," she exclaimed, as she turned coldly away, "I know you not—I never saw you before, and if you persist in speaking to me, I will call a policeman," and walked away.—Lola went home, "more in sorrow than in anger," and that same day had the first attack of paralysis, which, a few days ago, destroyed her. Lola Montez was *literally murdered by ingratitude.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, speaking of the French Emperor's reception of the foreign diplomatic corps, on New Year's day, relates the following:

When the collective reception of the diplomatic body was over, the Emperor passed slowly along the line of Ambassadors and Ministers, speaking a few words to each in person. After a moment's conversation with the Persian Ambassador, who stood at the right of the Minister of the United States, the Emperor approached Mr. Faulkner, and cordially shook his hand. The usual words of greeting were then exchanged, after which the Emperor asked, in English:

"What is the latest intelligence you have received from the United States? Not so alarming, I trust, as the papers represent it?"

"Like most nations, sire," replied Mr. Faulkner, "we have our troubles, which have lost none of their coloring, as described in the European press."

The Emperor. "*I hope it is not true that any of the States have separated from the general Confederation?*"

Mr. Faulkner. "The States still form one common government, as heretofore. There is excitement in portions of the Confederacy, and there are indications of extreme measures being adopted by one or two of the States. But we are familiar with the excitements, as we are with the vigor, which belong to the institutions of a free people. We have already more than once passed through commotions which would have shattered into fragments any other government on earth, and this fact justifies the inference that the strength of the Union will now be found equal to the strain upon it."

The Emperor. "*I sincerely hope it may be so; and that you may long continue an united and prosperous people.*"

Mr. Faulkner then asked permission of the Emperor to present to him Mr. J. G. Clarke, acting Secretary of Legation, and Mr. J. E. Boyd Faulkner, acting Assistant Secretary, to whom his majesty made a few kind remarks, and then passed on to the Minister of Denmark.

REBUKED IN AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.—Lord Broughman has so often expressed himself opposed to American slavery, and in such decided language, that the special admirers of John Brown, in Boston, recently sent him an invitation to be present at a convention in Boston, to discuss how slavery may be abolished. In the letter of invitation, they said, "it would be a work of supererogation now to defend John Brown, and a useless waste of time to eulogize him. Leaving both of these duties to the coming ages, let us seek to continue his life by striving to accomplish what he left us to finish." However great an advocate of freedom Broughman may be, he is not an admirer of such wicked measures as Brown adopted to overthrow slavery. He says, in his reply, that his desire for emancipation can only be gratified by lawful means—"a strict regard to the rights of property, or what the law declares to be property, and a constant repugnance to the shedding of blood." He does not consider any man a martyr who seeks even a lawful object by illegal means, and expresses a doubt if the judicial decision, which made a slave free as soon as he touched British ground, would have been given had Jamaica touched upon the coasts of Great Britain. The one idead Bostonians got a decided snubbing from their friend, who is too great a friend of humanity to let loose upon society all the crimes in the calendar, to correct any one of its evils.

What would Gen. Jackson say if he were now living? To the South he would say, "*pause!*"—and to the North he would say, "*give back!*" To both he would say, "ye are brethren—exhaust all honorable efforts to settle your disputes before you imbrue your hands in each other's blood." What would Mr. Clay say? He would say, "Kentucky fordids disunion. The Union is a physical, a moral, a political necessity. The dream of separate State independence is a dream of blood and of vile dependence on foreign powers; the dream of two Confederacies is a dream of border wars, of oppressive taxes, of military rule, and at last of despotism. Settle your differences.—You can, and you *must* do it. Better give time now to do it than to suffer the evils of disunion through all time to come." Would to God that these noble spirits were now among us! They would tell the North the truth, and urge the North to do justice; they would implore the South to pause, and to make one more effort to obtain her rights and to maintain her honor in the Union.—*North Carolina Standard.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigler (Pa.) presented petitions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Polk (Mo.) presented petitions of the same character signed by several thousand persons.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

HOUSE.—The House took up the Public Calendar.

Mr. Colfax's amendment to the Postoffice bill for a daily overland mail proposes that it shall start from the western frontier of Missouri, accessible by railroad from the east, and go through to Placerville, instead of from St. Louis to San Francisco. Letters and newspapers in twenty and magazines and documents in thirty-five days; but these may be sent by the contrater, by steam, at his own expense.

He showed in his remarks that it would involve only $200,000 expense per annum over the present system, being the cheapest daily plan ever yet proposed. This amendment is still pending in the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of thirty-three.

Mr. Nelson (Tenn.) took the floor. He said he stood here to plead for his country. He did not wish to say anything that could be construed into favoring the secession movement on the one hand, or the Republican party on the other. Notwithstanding the gloomy and disastrous condition of the Union, Congress has done nothing in the way of arresting the evil, and relieving us from the dangers and difficulties by which we are surrounded. Gentlemen here discuss the questions as if they were of a fleeting and transitory importance, without considering the momentous consequences involved.

The two causes which lie at the foundation of the differences which characterize our deliberations are, first, the pride of opinion; second, party spirit. To adhere to these in the present crisis is unworthy of the representatives of freemen. If, instead of disseminating with lightning speed the intelligence that nothing will be done, and that all hope is destroyed, they would give evidence of an earnest disposition to perform their duty, there would be more probability of agreeing upon some plan of adjustment. He advocated the Crittenden plan, which was rallying such support everywhere.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

A letter from Capt. Doubleday, dated at Fort Sumpter, Jan. 19 and 20, denies the report of mutiny among the garrison, and states that the command is in cheerful spirits, and prepared to defend the fort to the last if attacked, and contradicts the report in the Charleston papers about the condition of the troops, &c. He writes that mortars have been planted on Cumming's Point, the nearest land to Fort Sumpter, by South Carolina troops, and that two steamers watched the fort all the night of the 19th. Provisions have not been furnished by the Charlestonians.

The matter between Representatives Rust and Dunn is in the hands of their friends.

It is not expected that any hostile meeting will grow out of it.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston—Riot Anticipated.

BOSTON, January 25.

After the Tremont Temple was closed by the Mayor last night, 500 people gathered in the vicinity, a majority of them believing it a ruse of the Trustees to get rid of the mob. The crowd broke up into parties after waiting for two hours, and gradually dispersed. About two hundred proceeded to Wendell Phillips' residence, on Essex, and threatened to clean him out. The police prevented any attack and made several arrests. The colored population became greatly alarmed in consequence of the threats that a mob would vistit their houses, but there was no such demonstration.

It is said that Mayor Wrightman was informed that an organized attack, by a strong force, would have been made on the Temple from the outside, had the Convention re-assembled in the evening, and he therefore closed the hall, and decided that it should not be re-opened to day.

A large crowd were gathered about the building during the forenoon, and the police were required to keep the street open for vehicles. The riotous demonstration is, however, at an end.

From California.

NEW YORK, Jan 25.

The Steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 1st inst., arrived at this port this morning. The Ariel brings a million and a quarter in specie.

There are no tidings of the Sloop of War Levant.

The Ariel left Aspinwall on the 15th inst.

MEXICO.—Advices from the Mexican coast say that Gen. Hall is a fugitive. Gen. Miramon's army was at San Blas.

Governor Weller, the United States Minister to Mexico, had arrived at Acapulco, where Gen. Alvarez had tendered him an escort to the city of Mexico.

NEW GRANADA.—The war operations in New Granada continued to be unfavorable to the government. A decisive battle was expected to occur soon on the plains of Bogota. A forced government loan is causing much excitement at Aspinwall and Panama. An attempt was to be made to levy an import duty on articles for railroad officials.

VALPARAISO.—Advices from Valparaiso are at hand to Dec. 17, and from Lima to the 19th. The political news is unimportant. The market at Valparaiso was dull. Stock business was dull.

Seizure of a United States Arsenal by State Troops.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 24.

Seven hundred State troops assembled here this morning for a demonstration on the arsenal.

Gov. Brown demanded the surrender of the arsenal, which demand was complied with at half-past twelve o'clock.

Negotiations were carried on yesterday and this morning.

The Federal troops saluted the American flag. They will go hence to New York.

Latest from Alabama.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Jackson, Miss., Jan. 23, says that the Convention elected seven members to the Southern Convention, to meet at Montgomery, Ala.; also passed an ordinance to raise eight regiments of troops, and that Jeff. Davis was elected Major General.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 25.

The Sloop-of-War Brooklyn sailed yesterday, bound South, with sealed orders. She took two companies of soldiers from Fort Monroe.

Rhode Island Personal Liberty Bill.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25.

The House of Assembly to-day concurred in the Senate bill to repeal the Personal Liberty law. The vote stood yeas 49—nays 18.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 25.

Flour dull; Penna. and Western super. sold at $5 40a 5.50 per bbl.; mixed and good super. at $5.37½a5.50; extra $5.62½a5.75 for extra; $5 87½a6.25 for extra family, and $6.87½a6.75 for fancy lots. Rye flour $4 per bbl. Corn meal steady, at $3. Wheat in poor demand; Penna. and Western red $1.28a1.31 per bushel; white $1.40a1.50. Rye 75c. for Penna. Corn dull at 5c. decline; yellow 64c.; old 70c. Oats 34½c. Cloverseed is $5a5.25 per 64 lbs. Whisky 18a18½c. for Ohio; Penna. 18c.; drudge 17c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.

Flour dull and heavy; Howard street and Ohio are held at $5.50; and City at $5.25; but find no sales. Wheat declining; prices 5c. lower; sales at $1 25a1.30 for red, and $1.35a 1.60 for white. Corn firm; yellow 63c; fine white 67a71c. Provisions firm at $16.25 for mess, and $13.50 for prime. Coffee active at 11 9-16a12¼. Whisky dull at 18c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

Flour heavy; sales of 8,500 bbls. Wheat heavy; 30,000 bushels sold, at $1.18 for Chicago Spring, $1.24a1.25 for Milwaukie Club. Corn declined; 40,000 bushels sold at 66a67 cents. Lard dull at 10¼ cents. Whisky dull at 17½a17¾ cents.

MARRIED.

On the 2d of November, 1860, by Rev Charles A. Hay, Mr. HIRAM ROBBINS, of Cincinnati, and Miss ELIZABETH MARSHALL, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

In this city, yesterday morning, SEBASTIAN SNYDER, aged 47 years.

His funeral will take place to-day, from his late residence in Third street, above State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE call the attention of our readers to an article advertised in another column, called BLOOD FOOD. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is FOOD FOR THE BLOOD, already prepared for absorption; pleasant to the taste and natural in action, and what one gains he retains. Let all those, then, who are suffering from poverty, impurity or deficiency of blood, and consequently with some chronic disease or ailment, take of this BLOOD FOOD and be restored to health. We notice that our druggists have received a supply of this article, and also of the world-renowned Dr. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, which every mother should have. It contains no paragoric or opiate of any kind whatever, and of course must be invaluable for all infantile complaints. It will allay all pain, and soften the gums in process of teething, and at the same time regulate the bowels. Let all mothers and nurses, who have endured anxious days and sleepless nights, procure a supply and be at once relieved.

☞ See advertisement. ja17-d&w3m

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

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing as inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. aug19,1859-dawly

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Gravel, Bladder, Dropsy, Kidney Affections

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Loss of Power, Loss of Memory.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Weak Nerves, Horror of Death Trembling.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Dimness of Vision.

HELLMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular system

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Pallid Countenance and Eruptions.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Pains in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach.

☞ See advertisement headed HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU in another column. no14 d&w3m

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE.—The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is to restore the health, no matter from what cause it may be suffering. They take out all impurities from the system; and they have the same power of expulsion over miasm, poisonous vapor of decayed vegetables, or indeed any poisonous exhalations breathed by man whatever. In fact, if the blood is poisoned, it is impure, and impure blood results in disease.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

though innocent as bread, yet they are capable of purifying the blood and curing disease. So, they cure all kinds of fevers, all asthmas, catarrhs, costiveness and painful affections of every kind.

Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists. Also, by GEO H BELL, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines de9-d&w1m

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity*. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most *eminent Physicians in America*.

Explicit directions, stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the *Price One Dollar each box, containing forty Pills*.

A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free, of the Agents. Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, by enclosing price to the General Agent. Sold by druggists generally.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, General Agent, 14 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Harrisburg by C. A. BANNVART. decl '59-d&w1y

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM SHABINGER, late of the city of Harrisburg, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Dauphin county to the undersigned:

Therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent to make payment as early as practicable; and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, duly authenticated, for settlement.

CHARLES BUEHLER, Administrator of said deceased.

Harrisburg, January 1, 1861. jan2-6tdlaw

WANTED, ON THE FIRST OF APRIL—A HOUSE of six or seven Rooms, within ten minutes' walk to the Lebanon Valley Depot. Rent not to exceed $120, and paid monthly. Apply to D. FRY, Lebanon Valley Depot, Harrisburg. jan25-d3t*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale or Out-cry at the corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, in the city of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following articles:—FOUR HORSES, one Two-Horse Wagon, three One-Horse Wagons, one Cart, two Wheelbarrows, one Patent Straw Cutter, Single and Double Harness, lot of Tin, Stoves, Pipes, Boilers, Chesnut Posts, Board-fence Posts, &c.

E. BYERS, Assignee of Daniel Rhoads.

Harrisburg, Jan. 23, 1861. jan21-dts*

"THE ORIGINAL"

BEN F. FRENCH,

WILL COMMENCE HIS

ELEVENTH ANNUAL SALE OF

BOOKS, STATIONERY, GOLD PENS, &C.,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1861,

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK,

(AND CONTINUE TWO WEEKS,)

AT HIS FORMER STORE,

NO. 12 MARKET STREET,

NEAR THE HARRISBURG BRIDGE, AND NEXT DOOR TO HUMMEL & KILLINGER'S STORE.

I now inform my old friends, that I have a much larger and better stock than ever. All of which will be sold at *PANIC PRICES, FOR A SHORT TIME.*—Among the stock may be found

IRVING'S WORKS, 15 volumes.
IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, 5 volumes.
PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON, 3 volumes.
RANDALL'S LIFE OF JEFFERSON.
COOPER'S WORKS, 34 volumes.
SCOTT'S WAVERLY NOVELS, 27 and 12 volumes.
DICKENS'S COMPLETE WORKS, 14 and 7 volumes.
PACIFIC RAILROAD, 10 volumes.
JAPAN EXPEDITION, 3 volumes.
EMORY'S MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY, (illustrated, 3 volumes.
ADAMS'S WORKS, 10 volumes.

FINE FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
FINE COMMON AND CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS,
CAP, LETTER AND NOTE PAPER,

All the BOOKS AND ARTICLES *warranted perfect*, AND NO GIFT HUMBUG.

☞ Also, several thousand volumes of NEW WORKS. Please call during the day and get the prices. Also, on hand a large assortment of *JUVENILE BOOKS.*

FRENCH & RICHSTEIN.

Harrisburg, January, 1861. jan24-d3t

ORPHANS COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an alias order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday evening, January 23, 1861, at seven o'clock at Brant's European House, a HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, situate in Mulberry, between Second and Third streets in the city of Harrisburg. The house is a two story one, with a large back building. The lot fronts 30 feet on Mulberry street, and runs back 200 feet to Meadow lane; adjoining property of Dr. Patterson and A. Hoerner. Late the estate of Levi Houston, dec'd.