

employed in all works which treat of husbandry.

Friable—A friable soil is one which crumbles easily. Clay is adhesive, or in common language clamy; leaf-mold is friable, or crumbling. Clay becomes friable when, by exposure to air or frost, or by addition of sand, vegetable matter, etc., it is thoroughly mellowed.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1861.

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

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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To Members of the Legislature.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the BUREAU HOUSE, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 30, 1861, at 10 o'clock, p. m. Democratic papers in the State will please copy. **WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.**

CHARLES D. HINELINE, Esq., having disposed of the *State Sentinel*, that paper will hereafter be conducted by **WILLIAM B. SIFES, Esq.,** as an independent political journal.

To Rhode Island, the last State to come into the Union, belongs the honor of being the first State to repeal the Personal Liberty act upon her statute book, enacted with the view of nullifying the fugitive slave law. There can be little doubt that the Governor will give the repealing bill his prompt approval, as he was elected as a conservative in opposition to the regular Republican nominee. If he should not, the majority is sufficiently large to pass it over his veto by a two-thirds vote. The example of little Rhode Island should be promptly followed by all the States that have passed objectionable acts. And, above all, Pennsylvania should not be the State to hesitate. Her act of 1847 may not be as offensive as those adopted by other States since the passage of the fugitive slave law, but some of its provisions are disgraceful and demand prompt modification.

A Fatal Objection.

The *Pittsburg Gazette* offers the following, which it considers a "fatal objection" to the proposition of Mr. Bigler:

The Constitution requires that all proposed amendments of that instrument shall first receive the assent of two-thirds of both branches of Congress, and shall then be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification. Mr. Bigler, on the contrary, proposes that the amendments shall be submitted, finally, to the Legislatures of the several States, in a separate and distinct manner. This is a fatal objection. Congress cannot thus, by a mere act of Congress, be made in one of its essential provisions.

If the editor of the *Gazette* had taken the trouble to examine the Constitution of the United States, in one of its "plainest provisions" he would have discovered that the fifth article provides that amendments shall be valid "when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, or one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress." Congress has the undoubted right to designate the mode of ratification. It is better that the subject should be referred to Conventions elected for the specific purpose of considering the proposed amendments, than to Legislatures elected for the general purposes of legislation.

"No War."

Prominent Republican editors tell us that there will be "no war." We hope there will not. But let us see how it is proved by these authorities that the halcyon days of peace will continue. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* says:

"Now we all know that Jefferson had Burr arrested and tried for treason, on the suspicion of intending to break up the Union; and in like manner, Lincoln will, if necessary, bring traitors to their senses. But in anticipation of such a procedure, he will enforce the laws and collect the revenue of the country. 'To do this he will in the first place, recapture all the forts and arsenals; and this being done, the revenue will be collected in the harbors or outside the ports, or they will drive it off, no longer peris of entry. Then the cotton States will be told, 'enjoy your hearts' content, the idea of secession. We shall continue to collect the revenue, and no ship shall enter or clear from your ports except in the name of the United States. If you do not want our post offices, so be it; if you do not want a Supreme Court, so be it; if you will not send representatives to Congress, so be it. All these things are for your benefit; and you are at liberty to accept or reject them at your pleasure. We certainly will wage no war upon you; and you will scarcely be so weak as to wish us to assault you; or if you should, we will certainly punish you for your presumption and folly."

"Such will be Abraham Lincoln's course; and within one month after his inauguration, this whole matter will be settled. That is there will be no more civil war; and gradually the fools and madmen now in rebellion, will come to their senses, and entreat of us to save them from servile insurrection and the other inevitable evils of secession and rebellion."

The *Tribune*, in trying to convince the people that there will be no war, says:

"The only danger of collision would appear to be on the sea, in the effort to drive away the Coast Squadron, which may be sent to enforce the laws. The seaports of the seceding States would object to being shut up. They would aim to remove the blockade that must be imposed, if these ports refuse to pay Federal duties. They would thus have to attack the naval force used in the blockade, and drive it off, or defeat and destroy it, if they could. The war would thus become a naval war, and the strongest party would succeed. But, considering that one side has a navy and the other has none, the contest would be very unequal, and its results hardly admit of a doubt. The slave State would submit."

The resolutions of the Republican Central Committee of New York, adopted last Wednesday evening, afford a still clearer exposition of the principles of the dominant party, as applicable to the present juncture. The last of the series is as follows:

"The heart of the nation now cries out, not for compromise, but for the man to exert the powers that he, and with unexampled fidelity de-

pend the country against REBELLION AND COMPROMISE."

Oh, no, there will be no war. The new Administration will merely "recapture all the forts and arsenals," bombarding the seaport towns, and then proceed to collect the revenue. That is all. At the worst, we shall have only a "naval war," and if anybody wants to predict the result, we are referred to the census tables. Certainly, if there is any war on this portion of the continent, (says the *Tribune*), it would be very brief; "the struggle would soon be over and peace restored." But, say we, trust not that oracle. The same voice which now cries peace, peace, said last October that it would be "pleasant and instructive to see what a quieting effect, like oil poured upon the waters, the election of Lincoln will have upon the agitation just now of the political elements." If the prophet has proved false in one instance, he may again.

While the public rejoiced with these pleasant assurances, and while all efforts at compromise are contemptuously rejected, each day is marked by fresh provocations on either side.

The Morrill tariff bill has been referred by the Senate to a select committee of five (Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, Chairman,) with instructions to report to-day. This bill, as it came from the House of Representatives was in so very crude and ill-digested shape as to encounter the opposition of several Republican Senators, who seem disposed to treat it upon its merits, now that all the party capital that could be made from its unquestioned support has been realized. The prospect of its ultimate passage is said to be encouraging since the withdrawal of the Southern Senators. It may be worth while to ask what benefit it will be to the interests of Pennsylvania in case our national difficulties are not composed. The preservation of the Union is of infinitely more importance to Pennsylvania interests than any tariff bill that Congress can pass. And yet the Senate, day by day, coolly passes by the subject which involves our very existence as a nation, to legislate on the tariff and the Pacific Railroad. If the Union of these States is to be permanently surrendered, in consequence of the indifference or the incapacity of Congress, it will be but a small compensation for their neglect of duty to give us a tariff and a Pacific Railroad. The folly of this proceeding is about equal to that of a man in immediate danger of dissolution laying out plans to promote his prosperity in future years, instead of resorting to remedies to arrest the disorder momentarily threatening to snap the thread of life.

A MAN KILLED BY A LION AT ASTLEY'S THEATRE.—A *Thrilling Scene*.—On the 7th inst. all the lions at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, in London, and owned by Mr. Crockett, escaped from their den. The *London Times* says:

Several men who were at work in the building were startled by the loud roaring of the lions, and in a few minutes they were horridly struck at beholding one of the lions struggling with a man named Jarvey, a yard helper in the establishment. On the arrival of Mr. Crockett he rushed on the stage, where the lion was running about with the unfortunate man Jarvey in his mouth, to all appearance quite dead. Mr. Crockett instantly seized a stable fork and dealt the lion a heavy blow on the side of the head, which caused it to let the man go; but instead of running away, he turned round, and seemed inclined to spring upon his master. Another powerful blow, however, made the enraged animal turn, and run away. Medical aid was immediately brought for poor Jarvey, but on the arrival of the surgeon lion was found to be extinct. After the body of Jarvey had been removed Mr. Crockett went in search of the three lions, who were now roaming about the theatre. One was seen running at a remote corner of the stage, another was in the arena, and the other could not be seen.

The lioness was the first that was attempted to be secured, but this was a work of great danger and difficulty, as the assistants were all afraid of even approaching the beast. On seeing Mr. Crockett, the lioness made a dash through the pit saloon, whence she rushed up the box stair case and entered one of the private boxes, and took up a most threatening attitude.

Nothing daunted Mr. Crockett entered the box, placed a leather collar around her neck, and having secured her head, she was hauled out of the place by ropes, and finally secured in security. From the private box Mr. Crockett saw another of the animals playing on the stage with a quantity of ribbons and stage properties, and, with comparatively little difficulty, it was placed again in the cage—and, after a few minutes search, the third was recaptured. At half past seven yesterday morning, the watchman of the theatre, who is on duty all night, left, at which hour, he says, all was perfectly quiet and safe. In consequence of the large lion being unwell, it had been parted from the company, and, it is supposed, in endeavoring to join it, one of the three lions in the other compartment of the cage must have broken down the partition and thus displaced the iron bars. The greatest excitement and consternation prevailed for some time in the theatre, and it required Mr. Crockett's utmost persuasion to convince the attendants that no further danger need be apprehended.

LOLA MONTZ.—The *N. Y. Post* gives the following interesting items concerning this remarkable woman, who has just closed her eventful career:

The exploits of Lola on the Railroad cars in this country have been widely circulated by the press. One time she persuaded the engineer to allow her to ride with him on the engine. While he was looking elsewhere, Lola suddenly turned on a full head of steam, and away dashed the engine at a fearful speed, to the great dismay of the engineer.

Another time Lola was in a car, when she pulled out one of her favorite little cigars and coolly lighted it. The conductor soon made his appearance.

"Madame," said he, blandly, "you cannot smoke here."

Madame went on smoking without paying the least attention.

"Madame," repeated the conductor, a little savagely, "you can't smoke here."

Lola looked up at him, gave a sweet smile, and asked:

"What do you say, sir?"

"I say you can't smoke here."

"But you see I can though," replied Lola, sending out one of her extra puffs and smiling at the absurdity of the conductor's th-ories.

Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Heald, Countess Landsef, Lola Montez—by whatever of her numerous names she may be known did not die in a state of utter dependence on friendly hospitality, as many supposed. She had some money, three hundred dollars of which she has left to the Magdalen Society; the remainder, after paying off her just debts, is to go to charitable objects.

The peculiar circumstances in which Lola Montez was placed must be considered in viewing her career. She was an illegitimate child, and early deserted by her mother. She had talents and decided to make use of them to get on in the world. She was a Becky Sharp on a grand scale; only not quite as heartless as that imaginary character. Her most 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 bear testimony to this—were known only to the recipients of her careless bounty.

THE POPULARITY OF BYRON.

In the course of Harriet Martineau's article, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, on "Lady Byron," occur the following remarks about the early popularity of the author of "Childe Harold." The period was just before his marriage with Miss Milbanke:

"Byron was then the idol of much more than the literary world. His poetry was known by heart by multitudes of men and women who read very little else; and on meetings, at this day, elderly men, who live quite outside of the regions of literature, who believe that there never could have been such a poet before, and could say, if they dared, that there will never be such another again. He appeared at the moment when society was restless, and miserable, and discontented, with the fates and the universe, and all that it contained. The general sensibility had not long found any expression in poetry. Literature seemed something quite apart from experience and with which none but particular classes had any concern. At such a time, when Europe lay desolate under the ravage and incessant menace of the French empire—when England had an insane king, a profligate regent, an atrocious ministry and a corrupt Parliament—when the war drained the kingdom of its youth and every class of its resources, when there was a chronic discontent in the manufacturing districts and hunger among the rural population, with a perpetual extension of pauperism, swallowing up the working and even the middle classes—when everybody was full of anxiety, dread, or a reactionary recklessness—there suddenly appeared a new strain of poetry which seemed to express every man's mood. Every man took up the song. Byron's musical voice resounded through the land. People who had not known exactly what was the matter with them now found that life was what Byron said it was, and that they were sick of it. I can well remember the enthusiasm—the better, perhaps, for never having shared it. At first I was too young, and afterwards I found too much of moods and too little of matter to create any lasting attachment to his poetry. But the music of it is in me to this day, and its popularity could not be resisted by any downright churlish persons. I remember how ladies in morning calls recited passages of Byron to each other—and how gentlemen, in water parties, whispered his short poems to their next neighbor. If a man was seen walking with his head down, and his lips moving, he was revelling in Byron's last romance; and children who began to keep albums wrote in double lines on the first page some stanza which caught them by its sound, if they were not up to its sense. On one of my very first walks down there was a scrap of Byron's: 'The ladies' portraits there were portraits of the poet, recognizable, through all bad drawing and distortion, by the cast of the beautiful features and the Corsair style. Where a popularity like this sprang up there must be sufficient reason for it to cause it to involve more or less all orders of mind; and the wisest and most experienced of men, and the most thoroughly-trained scholars, fell into the general admiration, and keenly enjoyed so melodious an expression of general low feeling, without asking too pertinaciously for higher and deeper meanings. Old Quakers were troubled at detecting hidden copies and secret studies of Byron among young men and maidens who were to be preserved from all stimulants to the passions; and they were yet more troubled, when, looking to see what the charm was which so wrought upon the youth of their sect, they found themselves carried away by it beyond all power to forget what they had read. The history of the poet, which marked that time, was an intricate and mysterious singular aspect of his utterance. His dress, manner and likings were adopted, so far as they could be ascertained, by hundreds of thousands of youths who were at once eated with life and ambitions of fame, or at least of a reputation for fastidious discontent. Young ladies declared that Byron was everything that was great and good; and even our best literature of criticism shows how respectful, and admiring the hardest reviewers grew after the poet had become the pet and the idol of all England."

A SCENE IN SANTA FE.—The Santa Fe correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, in his letter of December 16, says:

In the plaza yesterday a novel sight was presented. A band of Pueblos, some fifty in number, marched into town in all the pomp and glorious circumstance of war, bearing aloft four Navajo scalps, which they had recently torn from the reeking heads of as many Indians. After breaking their fast at the hospitable mansion of Commissioner Collins, they marched in the form of a crescent, to the music of a drum of their own manufacture, accompanied by their less harmonious rattles, which at once brought business of every kind to a stand still. After marching around the plaza in the form in which they entered it, they halted in front of the "Palacio," in which the Governor resides, and I presume, through respect to his official position, they commenced the scalp dance, which was more wildly grotesque than the dance of witches in old Kilkenny. Their costumes were varied, and seemed from the variety of every color of the rainbow, and with the elaborate head-dresses, and the uninitiated seemed as if pandemonium had opened her doors and let loose upon our people about fifty of her very choicest devils. The dance went on, and the multitude went off and the Indians becoming weary and out of breath, soon marched away in the same order as that in which they first made their grand entrance.

ALEXANDER VATTMARE.—He says his letters offering a valuable collection of books to libraries remain unanswered! Here is a proof of his determination to make us known "to the ends of the earth." He has established a library of American works (400 volumes) in Teheran, in Persia! Three or four of his rooms are crowded with books in various languages on all conceivable subjects, in part American works for Europe, the rest European and Asiatic works for America. One landing he designs for Boston. Among the collections received from the King of Holland for exchange is a set of publications by the great Musical Society of Amsterdam. I noted several overtures, a mass, a *Tantum Ergo*, and *Te Deum*, all in full score, and several of the annual reports.—*Phila's Inquirer.*

TWENTY MILLIONS.—Mr. Dix, the new Secretary of the Treasury, in examining the condition of his money boxes, estimates that twenty millions will be needed to meet the expenditures of the government to the 1st of July, upon the basis of the peace establishment. Mr. Cobb thought that the department, with the loan and notes on hand, could manage to get through the fiscal year. After bankrupting, by his mismanagement, the government of the United States, he has gone home to Georgia; and if he will permit he will make him Secretary of the Treasury. We dare say that he will soon become disgusted with the blessings of secession.—*New York Herald.*

A celebrated otologist, who has made a study of the structure and habits of spiders, states that there is not a single authentic case on record of a person being killed, or seriously injured, by the bite of a spider; all the stories about the fatal bite of the famous tarantula, being simply fables. These insects are, however, exceedingly ferocious in their fights with each other; their duels invariably ending in the death of one of the combatants.

GENERAL NEWS.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The gross earnings of the Gettysburg (Pa.) road from January 1, 1860, until December 31, 1860, were \$18,221, leaving \$1,684 06 outstanding in the hands of agents, &c. The amount expended during the year was \$25,999 05, including \$5,117 74 for old claims, and \$2,034 08 for interest on floating debt, and \$3,844 on coupons. It has been determined to operate the road hereafter in connection with the Hanover branch, the latter road having offered to do the same service for \$400 per month that now costs the Gettysburg road \$500 per month. The offer has been accepted, and has taken effect. By this arrangement the latter company will save at least \$1,200 per annum, and all risks to machinery from accidents. The whole expenses of the company under that arrangement, independent of salaries to officers and agent at Gettysburg, would be \$6,700, and it would not take \$1,300 to meet all the other expenses, so that the expense of the company would not exceed \$8,000. Captain Robert McCurdy has been re-elected President of the company.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A Son Murders His Mother.—A young man named Orendough was committed to the jail of Amherst county, Va., on Monday last, charged with the murder of his mother, on the 7th inst. The parties lived on the Blue Ridge mountain, and the mother having been missed since the 7th inst., suspicions were aroused. The Lynchburg *Republican* says:—A large number of persons assembled together, and proceeding to the house, demanded to know of the young man where she was? His reply was "that he did not know; she might be in hell!" They then told him to go with them in a search which he refused to make. This he at first declined, but after much threatening consented to go, and after a long search the mother was found behind a log, some half mile distant from the house, dead. Her neck was broken, and her body, in different places, exhibited evidence that she had been beaten to death with some blunt instrument. The party immediately arrested young Orendough and took him before a magistrate, who fully committed him for trial.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE STAGS CROWN. A strange affair, says a letter from Turin, has occurred in this city. The municipal council resolved to present King Victor Emmanuel, on a golden steeple, representing oak and laurel leaves. The steeple was to be made of gold, and Italian workmen were not active enough to make it in so short a time. A Jew presented himself, and offered for six thousand francs a magnificent crown which he had by him. His offer was accepted and the money paid; but lo! the discovery was afterwards made that the circlet in question had been bought at a sale of the effects of Fanny Ellsler, the celebrated danseuse, and, as proved by an inscription inside, that it was given to her after she had been a faithful admirer of her dancing. Judge of the effect that created. Nothing else is talked of in the city.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Edwin E Brown, son of the late Judge Jeremiah Brown, of Lancaster county, Pa., a young man of great promise, was almost instantly killed on Monday while working at a threshing machine in the barn. The machine was driven by an endless chain two-horse power, and it appears that Mr. Brown applied the brake to the driving wheel for the purpose of stopping the machine, when the wheel, being stopped too suddenly, burst, the fragments flying in every direction. One of the pieces struck Mr. Brown on the breast and entered the forehead, killing him almost instantly. The deceased was between 25 and 30 years of age.

GUILTY BUT NO DAMAGE DONE.—At Machias, Mass., in the case of Sherwood v. Burns for seduction, &c., the verdict was, "We the jury find the defendant guilty, assess damages 0 dollars; costs 0 dollars." Upon rendering their verdict the Court asked the foreman if they intended to render nominal damages for plaintiff. He replied, no. The Court after some discussion with counsel for the parties, said the verdict stood it was equivalent to no guilty, and so ordered to be recorded.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING IN WINTER.—On the 16th inst. the barn of James Horner, of Warwick, Bucks county, Pa., was struck by lightning during a thunder storm, and all the valuable cows killed. There were eleven cows in the stable, but only the two injured. It is rather uncommon to hear of such damage by lightning in midwinter, and the ground covered with snow, as on this occasion.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says:—"By the beginning of March France will possess an army of 150,000 men ready to march at a few hours' notice, besides the Imperial Guard, 40,000 strong, who are kept on a war footing. In addition to this, 400,000 men are distributed in various garrisons of the empire."

A "FASHY" LADY.—A few days ago Lady Charles Chestwynd made a wager to ride from Grandonhall, Breton to the Cliff house six miles in twenty-five minutes. Her ladyship, notwithstanding the bad state of the road, performed her undertaking with fifty eight seconds to spare.—*London Paper.*

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle records the sale of four bales Zippers silk cotton at 28 cents per pound. The cotton was grown by Charles McCoy, Esq., of Augusta, and is pronounced by the best judges the finest and longest staple ever grown on uplands. It produces equal to Petit Gulf seed.

SUPPLY OF COTTON IN ENGLAND.—A letter dated Liverpool, Jan. 8, says that the cotton spinners are very sensitive upon the subject and keep prices up, in spite of high money, if the American political troubles continue.

MOBILE TO MEMPHIS.—On the 16th inst. the final rail required to connect the Mobile and Ohio with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Corinth, Mississippi, was laid.—But fifteen miles more of land require laying down to complete the road.

BECOMING DEMOCRATIC.—The Grand Duke Constantine has decided that boys of all classes of society may enter the Russian naval schools. Hitherto, like military schools, they were reserved for the sons of nobles. On leaving these establishments pupils attain the grade of officers.

SELLING OUT.—It is stated that Ex-President Pierce has sold out all his bank stocks and stocks of every description, and converted the proceeds into specie, which he has deposited specially in a bank at Concord, N. H.

COMMITTED SUICIDE IN LONDON.—The *London News* states that Thomas Lyle, aged 39, a member of Christy's Minstrels, committed suicide in that city recently by cutting his throat with a razor.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.—An address to the Queen of England for a separate Irish Parliament, and the right of self government, has already received over 30,000 signatures in Ireland.

THE TARIFF.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that "human skeletons," not being manufactured of bone, are subject to 15 per cent. duty, and "trimming goods" to 24 per cent.

Ole Bull is at home, or pretty near home, in Sweden, giving concerts that excite as great enthusiasm as nearly twenty years ago.

The Duke of Brackley has the Sultan a magnificent gold and silver vase of Flemish workmanship worth \$50,000.

Mrs. John Wood, the actress, has returned from her European trip. She has not played while absent.

The amount of coal annually taken from mines in Ohio estimated by the commissioner of statistics to exceed 2,000,000 tons.

At the city election in Middletown, Conn., on Monday, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by 104 majority.

Mrs. Martha Washburn, of Stafford, Ct., 82 years old, has woven nearly 1,000 yards of rag carpeting within the past two years.

MATRIMONIAL.—The beau-monde of St. Petersburg is just as much scandalized at the determination of three elderly Russian princesses belonging to the most illustrious families, to marry three young medical attendants. A fourth lady, of mature age, not a princess, but of high rank and immensely rich, is about to marry a young man employed in the shop of a money-changer of the Capital. One of the three elderly princesses, not being yet a widow, applied for a divorce, to enable her to marry again, but her application has been refused by the Russian tribunals.

John Brown, Jr., has made his appearance at Windsor, Canada, where he is endeavoring to persuade the fugitive slaves to emigrate to Hayti.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXVIII CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. The Senate is not in session to-day, having adjourned over all Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Groves offered a resolution that the select committee of five, appointed on the 7th inst., be instructed to inquire whether any secret organization, hostile to the Government of the United States, exists in the District of Columbia, and, if so, whether any officer or employee of the Federal Government, in the Executive or Judicial Department, are members thereof.

Mr. Burnett, (Ky.) I desire to know, and it is certainly due to the House to know, whether any reason or fact exists for putting on foot a such investigation. It is a reflection on the city of Washington and the Federal Government, and ought not to be entertained, unless the gentleman from Pennsylvania states, on his responsibility, that there is such a conspiracy. As for myself, I don't believe in any such conspiracy. I don't believe that any purpose is contemplated, either by the citizens of this District or the adjoining State, of making any foray or raid on this city, or interfering with the peaceful inauguration of the President of the gentleman's choice. It does seem to me right and proper that such a statement should be made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania before we inaugurate proceedings directly reflecting on the patriotism and faithfulness of the people of the District to the Federal Government. A more miserable, contemptible mode of engendering bad feeling and making the excitement worse than it is now could not be introduced.

Mr. Groves—I would not have offered the resolution unless I had supposed there was something to base it on.

Mr. Cox (Ohio)—Is debate in order.

The Speaker—I did not understand the gentleman from Kentucky as objecting to the resolution. If he did, then debate is not in order.

Mr. Branch (N. C.)—I will object to the resolution until I see the Chairman of the Select Committee (Mr. Howard, of Michigan), in his seat.

Mr. Groves—I spoke to the Chairman yesterday regarding this resolution, and it met with his sanction. I have reason to believe that there was such a design entertained by some persons in the employ of the Government. To what extent it has gone, I don't know, and for that reason I offered the resolution. If gentlemen on the other side do not want to investigate the subject, they can object, and that would afford better evidence that there is something in it.

Mr. Burnett—I have not objected to the resolution. If the member says there is reason for investigation, he shall have it as thorough as he desires. Therefore, there was no necessity for the remark that its being objected to would afford evidence of the existence of such a conspiracy.

Mr. Groves—I demand the previous question.

Mr. Maynard (Tenn.)—I claim the right to say a word personal to myself.

Mr. Groves—I ought to have said that the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Maynard) yesterday afternoon objected to the resolutions, because of the fewness of members then present.

The Speaker—The question is now on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Kunkle (Md.) I object to the resolutions. [Calls for the Record.] I announced my intention to object to it long since. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania indulged in some remarks reflecting on this side of the House, and as he desired some one to take the responsibility of objecting to this miserable imposition, which is a reflection on the people of Maryland, I will tell him that there is one here to object, and I am he!

Mr. Groves—I called the previous question.

Mr. Branch—I said I would object until the Chairman of the Committee came in, but I have since been informed that the resolution was agreeable to him.

Mr. Kunkle—I have my rights on this floor, and they cannot be taken away from me by any man. I have the right to object to the resolution under the rules, as soon as I could get the recognition of the Speaker. I will never relinquish my right. I repeat my objection.

The Speaker said he would not attempt to deprive the gentleman of any right; but the gentleman from Pennsylvania demanded the previous question before the gentleman from Maryland was recognized by the chair.

Mr. Kunkle—But the gentleman was not recognized.

Mr. Kunkle—I am aware that the gentleman who occupies the chair is not well disposed toward me at any time. [Calls on the Republican side of "Order."

Mr. Craig (N. C.) wanted to offer an amendment.

Mr. Groves—I have demanded the previous question.

Mr. Craig, amid much confusion, indicated his amendment as follows: "And that the committee further inquire by what authority troops are stationed on the southern side of the Capital. Was it to control the proceedings here at the point of the bayonet and mouth of the cannon?"

Mr. Groves's resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Thomas (Tenn.) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, in response to the resolutions of the Legislature of N. Y., concluding with the following:

"Whenever the authorities of the latter State send a military force to the South for the purpose of coercion, the people of Tennessee will unite with the South to resist such invasion at all hazards." The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President retreating, with his objections, the bill for the relief of Hookaday and Leggett.

Among other things the President says that the bill which he had not time to examine before the adjournment, appropriated \$40,000, and that the bill now read appropriated \$20,000 additional, or in all \$60,000. The bill involves important principles, which, if recognized, will take large sums out of the Treasury.

Mr. Burnett advocated the bill. He did not care how much was required for the payment of a claim, if it was right.

Mr. Alley (Mass.) said this bill was in relation to the mail service, and no subject ever excited more discussion or indignation than this. The veto was a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the President, though constitutional and exercised an unquestioned constitutional right if he thought the bill warranted; but there were other things which the amount proposed to be appropriated—the veto should not be sustained.

Mr. Branch sustained the President in thus performing his duty.

Mr. Craig (Mo.) and other gentlemen made remarks on the subject.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President. The motion was negatived, yeas 81, nays 67—not two-thirds, as required by the Constitution in such cases.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. Fifty artillerymen from New York, arrived here this morning, and immediately left for Fort Washington, to relieve the marines there temporarily on duty.

It is reported that Mr. King, the First Assistant Postmaster General, refused to hold any communication with ex-Senator Yule. He asked to see, relative to the abolition of the Post Office and discontinuance of the mails to Pensacola. The interview was respectful on both sides.

Sinking of the Western Steamer Melrose. The steamer Melrose, bound from Cincinnati to Nashville, was sunk near Forttown, Kentucky, yesterday. The loss on the boat amounted to \$15,000, and on the cargo to \$40,000; mostly insured.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We call the attention of our readers to an article advertised in another column, called BLOOD PURIFIER, and which is a most valuable and most prepared for absorption; pleasant to the taste and adapted for action, and in the numerous patients who are suffering from poverty, impurity or deficiency of blood, and consequently with some chronic disease or ailment of the Blood, and who are receiving a supply of this article, and also of the other renowned Dr. KEMMEL'S GENUINE PREPARATION, which every mother should have. It contains no mercury or any kind of whatever, and of course must be invaluable for all infantile complaints. It will stay all pains, 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 let it once relieved.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Gravel, Bladder, Dropsy, Kidney Affections.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Loss of Power, Loss of Memory.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Night Sweats, Head-ache, and Vertigo.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Lame, and Unnatural Lassitude of the Limbs, and other Nervous Disorders.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Pains in the Back, Head-ache, Sick Stomach, &c.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—BRANDRETT'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE.—The effect of purging with BRANDRETT'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 exhalations, and indeed any poisonous exhalations, whether in the blood or in fact, if the blood is polluted, it is impure, and impure blood results in disease.

BRANDRETT'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, catarrhes and painful affections of every kind.

Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal street, New York, and by all respectable druggists. Also, by G. C. BELL, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

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