TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.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 Patrior
Awn 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

FOR SALE. A second-hand ADAMS PRESS, platen 39% by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

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 will please copy WILLIAM H. WELSH, Charman.

A Work for Every Family.

Mitchell's new General Atlas for 1861, containing the maps of various countries in the world, plans of cities, &c., embraced in fortyseven Quarto Maps, forming a series of seventysix Maps and Plans, together with valuable Statistical Tables, and sold only by agents.

This is Mitchell's latest and best attempt to furnish the American people with correct and reliable geographical knowledge, and will bear comparison with any similar work of the kind heretofore projected; while its price places it within the reach of persons of moderate means.

It is simply an Atlas with necessary Statistical Tables appended. It is gotten up in the best style of map-working. The lettering is clear, the boundaries of each division of countries distinctly marked, and the whole beautifully colored.

There are two features in this Atlas which are not met with in other works of the kind, to wit: large plans of the principal cities in, and a full list of the names and localities of post offices throughout, the United States. It is needless to state the advantages to be derived from the study of geography and the necessity of correct data, to aid us in acquiring such knowledge. They are patent to every schoolboy. This work, with the aid of Mitchell's unrivalled Geography, offers all the necessary facilities for such study; and although too large for the satchel of youth, it is the very thing to have at home to refer to at any time, and in time to come.

The plates upon which these maps are angraved are entirely new, having been prepared expressly for this work.

Dothe Republicans in Congress Represent Memorial after memorial has been sent to Congress for weeks past praying for the pas sage of the Crittenden resolutions, with a view to restore peace to the country. Meetings have been held in every State and in almost every county, endorsing those resolutions. Petitious hundreds of feet long, and signed by tens of thousands of names, have poured in upon the members, and some of our most distinguished statesmen and citizens have been selected to carry them. Men high in office, both in and out of Congress, have pleaded for the passage of these resolutions. Influential bodies of men, representing the great industrial and commercial interests of the country, have united their voices to secure it. Warnings have continued to come from patriotic men at the South. State after State has seceded, and others are speedily to follow, because there appears no disposition to yield to the demands of right and justice. But what effect have all these demonstrations of popular sentiment upon the Representatives of the people? None whatever. They are utterly disregarded, and even treated with contempt. Petitions and entreaties are thrown away upon their obstinacy. Breath is wasted upon deaf and unwilling ears.

These men are no Representatives of the people. On the contrary, they persistently oppose the wishes of their constituents. It is idle to charge that these petitions for peace and compromise come from Democrats only. They are the united expression of men of all parties, many Republicans included.

Northern and Southern Disunionists Work-

ing Together. The ill-disguised satisfaction evinced by some of the ultra-Republican journals at every occurrence tending to deepen and widen the separation between the Southern States and the Union, leaves very little room to doubt their desire to promote disunion. Many of the Abolitionized Republicans are as fully possessed of the idea that separation from the Southern States will contribute to the growth and prosperity of the North, as the secessionists are that a Southern Confederacy will operate to their immediate advantage. We see the evidence of this in many recent occurrences. At a time when the Union is rapidly falling to pieces; when State after State is seceding from the Union; when disunion sentiments are growing and spreading in the border States which have heretofore been the most steadfast adherents to the Union; when it is clear that if immediate measures are not adopted to arrest the progress of this fatal disease, a few months will witness the establishment of a Southern Confederacy embracing all the slave States, these ultra-Republicans refuse to stretch forth a hand to save the country from destruction. but stand aloof, either as stolid spectators of the ruin they have contributed to bring upon us, or to mock and jeer at the actors in the drama. They really seem to enjoy the spectacle. It affords them food for much merriment. They declare that the South will be ruined in all its material interests by secession, and they are satisfied that it shall be so. They have only one remedy to propose, and that is a bloody one. Rather than recede one step from their claims to consistency in agression; rather than admit that the doctrines which have driven the Southern States out of the Union should | peration, nostinty and use are musually the whole land. How long civil war can be averted

bath d in brothers' blood. When the manifestation of a kindly and compromising disposition would save us from all the calamities of civil strife and perpetuate our existence as one people, they have no friendly words for the people whose rights they have trampled upon, but their language is that of defiance and me-

We do not believe that the extreme wing of the Republican party, which is pursuing this aggravating and reckless policy, are ignorant of the results to which it must lead. On the contrary, we are persuaded that they pursue this unyielding course, and endeavor to lash the whole Republican party into its acceptance, because it will result in the permanent separation of the Northern States from the South, and, as the leaders suppose, enable them to hold on to the power which they know they could not retain in the Union as at present

The evidence of this desire for a Northern Confederacy is furnished daily by the journals speaking for the ultra-Republicans. The withdrawal of ten United States Senators and twenty-six Representatives from Congress, naturally produced feelings of regret and sadness among all who love and cherish the Union. It brought vividly to the contemplation of all patriotic minds the reality of secession, sundering a whole section of the Union from the common centre. But this occurrence caused no other feelings than those of delight to the class of Republicans referred to. They have not a single regret to utter at the spectacle of practical disunion; but proceed to calculate, with diabolical pleasure, how much they have gained by the secession of the Representatives of five sovereign States. They have gained "a good working majority" in the House of Renresentatives, and this is ample compensation to them, for the withdrawal of five States from the Union. Then, from the same cause, the Senate will soon come under their control, and this is another good result of dissolution. And, while felicitating themselves upon the benefits they derive from secession, they have no regrets to express at the dissolution of the Union, and no remedy to propose that may stay its fearful

Another evidence that the extreme Republicans desire to promote disunion for selfish purposes, is furnished in their treatment of the Union men in the border slave States. Such men as Andrew Johnson, in the United States Senate, Clemens, Millson and Etheridge, in the House of Representatives, are gazetted as men "worthy of honor," patted on the back, applauded and encouraged until their influence s undermined or destroyed with their own constituents, who naturally begin to view with distrust, Representatives who are so much praised by the worst enemies of the South. At the same time, while lavishing fatal compliments upon such Representatives, these Republican journals afford them no substantial a-sistance in their struggle against secession, for they refuse to yield what Messrs Clemens, Millson and Etheridge declare is absolutely essential to retain their States in the Union .-If these moderate, Union-loving Southern Repesentatives, are so near the hearts of the Repraise, why don't they come manfully to their assistance by agreeing to the compromise they offer. But no-this would save the Union from destruction. This they don't particularly desire. This would again place them in a minori y in Congress. Their policy is, not to strengthen the hands of the Union men of the border States in their conflict with secessionists, but to encourage and embolden the latter, by undermining the influence of the steadfast friends of the Union.

The only remaining hope for the Union, is in the overthrow of the radical Republicans who are now in league with the secessionists to compass the destruction of the Union.

Letter from Governor Bigler.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from the Hon. William Bigler, United States Senator, to a friend of his in this place. We carnestly commend it to the attentive perusal of all our readers. It shows how easily and readily the difficulties between the North and the South may be settled by a compromise involving no humiliation on the part of any one of the great parties in the Republic, and at the same time honorable and equitable to all.

We ask for it the serious perusal of the mem-

bers of our Legislature:

SENATE CHAMBER, January 24th, 1861. My DEAR SIR: - I regret that I cannot encourage you as to the state of the Union. The Southern Confederacy, composed of at least seven States, will be in existence prior to the 4th of March. The State of Virginia is the pivot on which all else hinges. She feels that her destiny is with the South, if you please, with the cotton States. She will accept no measures of adjustment, therefore, that do not justify the belief that they will in the end be accepted by the cotton States-hence the rejection of all the diluted propositions that have been submitted. She would be willing to accept an equitable partition of the territoryrecognizing slavery on the south side, and excluding it on the North-together with constitutional guarantees against future aggression from the North. The scheme of Mr. Crittenden she will accept-and it should be granted. It is simply what will be done if the States separate. Slavery will exist on the south side of the line, and be interdicted on the north side. Why not make this division to save the Union. as to all things else? By this the North will get about 900,000 square miles of the territory, and the South about 280,000 No umpire would award the South less. There is no attempt in this scheme to humiliate any one of the great parties. The Southern Democracy have held to the doctrine of a constitutional right to go into any of the common Territories. The Republicans contended for the right of Congress to interdict slavery in all the Territories, and Mr. Douglas and his party have contended for the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The proposition of Mr. Crittenden is neither the one nor the other; but he proposes to divide the estate, as men often do rather than go to law, where there is a manifest equity on both sides. The Republicans ought to have accepted this adjustment long ago. But they maintained that the people of the United States had decided that slavery should be interdicted in the Territories, and they could not reverse that decision We said in reply, that Mr. Lincoln was defeated in the United States by over a million of votes, if you count all the States. But we further propose to meet that point by a preliminary step which should first be taken in the several States, to determine whether Congress should submit the proposed amendments for the ratification of the States; but, so far, even this has been rejected. Its contheir extreme position; rather than forfeit sideration was defeated yesterday as against the Pacific Railroad. Meanwhile State after State is leaving the Union, and mutual exasperation, hostility and hate are inflaming the

but we live in hourly apprehensions of its out-

Very truly, your obedient, &c, WILLIAM BIGLER.

A Bill to Prevent the Rescue of Fugitive

Slaves. The following important bill was introduced into the Senate yesterday by Mr. Smith of Philadelphia and referred to a select committee. with the understanding that it would be considered promptly and reported to-day. An examination of this bill will show that it is the most practical measure yet suggested for securing the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and preventing the interference of mobs. Its speedy enactment into a law would afford evidence to the border States that Pennsylvania is determined to fulfil all her obligations under the Constitution of the United States. and thus strengthen the hands of the u ion men in those States, who are now struggling to maintain the cause of the Union against the immediate secessionists. The passage of this bill would afford encouragement to the friends of the Union in Virginia, where the election for members of the State Convention comes off in a few days. We are glad to learn that this measure meets with general approval, and that there is a fair prospect of its passage:

AN ACT provi ing for compensation to the owners of fugitive slaves in cases where they have been rescued or enabled to escape by means of mobs, violence or threats and fear thereof, and to prevent and punish such riots, violence and disturbances of the peace of this

Commonwealth. WHEREAS, M .bs, riots and violence have occurred in resisting the delivery up of persons held to service or labor in one of the United States of America, under the laws thereo. commonly called staves, who have escaped into another of said States, and have been claimed under and in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of said. United States to be delivered up by the persons entitled to have the same, and such fugitives slaves have by force and violence or threats and fear thereof, been rescued or enabled to escape or prevented from being delivered up, as well in contravention of the Constitution and laws of the United States, as to the danger of the lives and property of the citi zens and the peace of the community where such mobs, riots, violence and threats have occurred: therefore to prevent the same:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any assemblage of persons shall, within any city or county of this Commonwealth, by force and violence or threats and fear thereof, prevent from being delivered up any person held to ser vice or labor in one of the United States of America, under the laws thereof, commonly called a slave, who has escaped as a fugitive into this Commonwealth, and who is duly and legally claimed to be delivered up by and to the party or parties, or his, her or their duly constituted agent or attorney, to whom the service or labor of such person so escaping or fugitive slave may be due, under and according to the Constitution and I we of the United States, or shall rescue or enable the same to escape by force and violence or threats and fears thereof; in each and every such case the city or county within this Commonwealth, where and in which the same shall be done. shall, and is hereby declared to be bound and liable to pay to the party or parties to whom the service or labor of such person so escaping or fugicive slave, so prevented from being delivered up, or so rescued or enabled to escape. many be due the full price and value of such live slave, to be recovered by an action at law as debts or damages of like amount are recovered in this Commonwealth, together with full costs of suit and expense of such said suit or action, and the amount which shall be so recovered in such said suit or action shall be paid out of the money and treasury of such said city or county against which any such recovery shall be had and obtained as aforesaid, on warrants drawn by the commissioners or other proper disbursing officers thereof, who are hereby required to draw their warrants for the payment of the same as so n as the amount so recovered and to be paid is finally fixed and determined. And each and every court of this Commonwealth in which any such action shall and may be brought, is hereby required and directed to cause such action to be tried and disposed of at not exceeding the second term of the court after which such action is brought. and if the same cannot be done the judge to appoint a special or adjourned court for the trial thereof, at which such action shall be tried and disposed of by such said court at not exceeding six months after such action shall

have been brought as aforesaid. SEC. 2. Each and every person forming part of such assemblage of persons, mentioned in the first section of this net, within this Commonwealth, which, by force and sielence or threats and fear thereof, shall prevent any such persons so held to service or labor, or fugitive slave, so claimed as aforesaid, from being delivered up to the party or parties, or his, her or their duly constituted agent or attorney, to whom the service or labor of such person so escaping, or fugitive slave, may be due, and rescue the same, or shall enable the same to escape, as mentioned in the first section of this act; and each and every person aiding, abetting, assisting or encouraging such said assemblage of persons within this Commonwealth, shall be deemed and held, and is hereby declared, guilty of a high misdemeanor and aggravated riot, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be sentenced by the court to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at hard labor, not exceeding three years, or

either, at the discretion of the court. SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for each and every city or county of this Commonwealth, against which a recovery in any action has been had, as contemplated and provided in the first section of this act, to bring a suit or suits, or action or actions, at law, against any and all persons forming part of any such assemblage of persons, as is mentioned in the first section of this act, and against any and all persons aiding, abetting, assisting or encouraging the same, either jointly or severally, for the re-covery of, and therein be entitled to recover, any and every amount which has been recovered against any such city or county, under and in pursuance of the first section of this act; together with full costs of suit and all expenses necessarily incurred by such said city or county, and any such suits or actions shall not abate or fail by reason of too many or too few parties being named therein as defendants, but the same shall, to all intents and purposes, be treated as actions of trespass, properly brought by the owners of property wrongfully injured.

to recover damages therefor. AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATHS .- The Rev. A. M. Bryan, who had been holding a series of religious meetings at Washington, Pa., was stricken down with paralysis on the 21st inst., while reading a hyum, and died the next day. On the 19th instant Mrs. Melinda King, wife of John M. King, of Johnstown, Pa., while in her usual health and spirits, fell and expiped in an instant. While seated in her parlor, surrounded by her children, who had just returned from Sabbath school, and were exhibiting to her their books, tickets, &c., she suddenly rose from her chair, and falling forward, expired instantly, without a word, a moan, or a

ALABAMA FREE NEGRO BILL -The Senate of Alabama has passed a bill requiring all free nebe modified, they would have this whole land God only knows. I hope it may never come; 1862, or be sold into slavery. gross to leave the State by the 1st January,

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Jun. 26, 1861. DEAR PATRIOT :- As I predicted in a former etter, that unless an adjustment is made to check secession, the ultra southern States will diag the conservative border States along with them, every day's information now shows clearly that they are drifting towards that ultimatum. It is true there is a division of sentiment in all

the southern border States and that division not long since strongly preponderated in favor of the unionists, but that division is now falling off and growing weaker, while the secessionists are in a corresponding ratio growing stronger, until, in fact, the two divisions are now so nearly balanced that it is difficult to say how they stand. With this growing tendency it does not equire much foresight to predict the ascendency of secossionism as the final result. One official blow at any Southern State, or one indiscreet act of voluntary force from northern citizens, would draw them all together under the motto that "common dangers and common interests make common friends." So far as the action of Congress is concerned, it is now conceded that the Crittenden proposition is defunct, and anything less than that I fear will fall short of restoring harmony. From the petitions and letters that are pouring in from all parties in favor of the Crittenden proposition there can be no doubt as to what the wishes of the people, are and some of the ultra Republicans, finding themselves overwhelmed by the overflowing freshet of public sentiment, that they are driven to the shallow excuse that the people don't understand it, and that they will change their minds when it is explained to them. My opinion is that the people understand the subject better than they do, and that they will change their representatives before they will change their minds. I have, in view of all the surroundings, come to the conclusion that Governor Bigler's proposition is now the only feasible one before Congress. Anything the conservative Republicans can offer will have to be a milk and water compromise with the ultras of their party, and if so it will do no good, and it is therefore better not to offer anything that will fall short of the object to be accomplished, because it would only aggravate the secession disease. If the Republicans refuse to trust the people with an opportunity to express their wishes in a tangible form, then the indignation at such refusal will excite them to take such immediate action in their primary capacity as will teach their representatives that they are not their masters but their servants, and that "all political power is inherent in the people." But if a vote on Bigler's proposition can be reached in Congress I have no fears for its success. There are enough of conservative patriots in the different parties to carry it through, as it only requires a bare majority; whereas all the other propositions require twothirds, and besides an endorsement by the people would carry with it more moral force than an expression of Congress, even if it were made to meet the wishes of the South, of which there is no well grounded hope.

Lincoln's punctilious fastidiousness in refusing to say something that would give peace and prosperity to the whole country is well itlustrated in the anecdote of an "exquisite" who, seeing a lady's dress on fire, declined to do anything to relieve her from the fatal danger to which she was exposed without a formal introduction to her. So it is with him; he persists in a dogged silence while the country is, as it were, in flames, until he has an introduction to the people through his inauguration. He could well afford, in this awful and unprecedented crisis, to depart from the hollow forms of etiquette. The inconveniences of a pesceable separation between the entire northern and southern States would be almost as bad as the evils of a civil war,

and would be very likely to lead to one; because an insult given by the citizens of one confederacy to those of another, must be redressed by their entire government, or war must follow. International commerce would be clogged by many inconveniences. For example, the lumber floating down the Susquehanna river to the Baltimore market would be taxed a dollar or two a thousand feet, and a similar tax or duty would probably be laid on wheat, coal and various other commodities, seeking a southern market, to say nothing of the detentions at southern ports in measuring, weighing, &c. The southern confederacy must sustain itself by revenues collected upon articles imported from other governments, and the North would be another government, and so, vice versa, in relation to the sugar, cotton, &c., imported from the southern to the northern confederacy. Let our lumbermen, our farmers and our dealers in coal in old Pennsylvania ponder over these

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. The Special Committee in the Senate, to which was referred the Morrill bill for revision, will report on Wednesday. There will be no change ecommended on iron, though some schedules will be simplified. There is an effort making to reduce the duty on pig iron and steel, but it will fail. Woollens are fixed at twelve cents per pound, instead of sixte n. as had been inlended by Morrill's bill. Many details have been altered in order to arrive at a smoother working of the new system. The law is to go into effect on the first of April, and payment of the duties will be required in thirty days .-Merchandize for re-shipment will be allowed six months warehousing. The loan provided for by the bill is increased from twenty-one to twenty-five millions of dollars. With imports up to the ordinary average, the new bill is expected to produce revenue to the amount of fifty-eight millions of dollars per annum.

One hundred Guns for the Repeal of the Rhode, Island Personal Liberty Bill.

READING, Jan. 28. The citizens of this city, the capital of old Berks, fired one hundred guns to-day in honor of the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill by the gallant little State of Rhode Island. The citizens are jubilant over the news as the first tender of the olive branch of conciliation and justice from North to South, and look upon the act as the harbinger of returning peace and

Arrival of the Steamer Eina.

New York, Jan. 28. The steamship Etna from Liverpool on the 16th inst., is below. She will be up at about 4 o'clock. Her advices are four days later than those furnished by the Niagara.

Arrival of the Steamer John Bell. NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

Dec. 29th, arrived at this port this morning.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 28. SENATE.—Several communications were re-

ceived from the Departments.

Mr. Seward, (N. Y.) presented a petition from citizens of New York, remonstrating against any legislation giving any protection to slavery in the territories; also a petition from seven hundred citizens of New York, praying for some adjustment of the present difficul-

Mr. Douglas (Ill.) introduced a bill amendatory to the act of 1793, and the act of 1850, in relation to the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Gwin, (Cal.) presented the memorial of Dr. Rahe, Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Convention, held in Cailifornia in 1858-'59. and transmitting the proceedings of the Convention, and their petitition asking for the passage of the Paciffic Railroad bill.

Mr. Wilson, (Mass.,) presented the petition of Moses Davenport and others of Newburyport in favor of the speedy passage of the Critten-

den resolutions. Mr. Wilson said these men prayed for the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution as proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, to wit: the recognition of slavery and its protection south of 36° 30', not only in existing territory but in territory yet to be conquered, purchased or stolen; the denial of any power in Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia. or to prohibit the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to the territories recognizing slavery; further, they prayed for the payment, to the owner, the full value of the fugitive slave, when the U.S. Marshal was prevented from arresting him by intimidation, and to take from persons of the African race the right of suffrage which they have possessed in Massachusetts since the Constitution was framed by the Revolutionary Fathers and adopted in 1780, and the acquirement of territory in Africa or South America, to send at the expense of the Federal Treasury such free negroes as the States may wish to have removed from their limits for the adoption of the honorable and humane provisions in the Constitution beyond the power of the people even to change, the people of the free States would secure the immense concessions of making the fee of the Commissioner no greater for remanding a man to slavery than for discharging him as free. Surely the prayer of these men of Massachusetts, for such objects, ought to be heeded by the Senate of the United States. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Bigler, (Pa.,) presented a petition in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolu-

Mr. Hale, (N. H.,) offered a resolution of inquiry if the Senate had executed the order in favor of the widow of the late Hon. Louis Linn, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri, and if not what is the reason?

Mr. Crittenden, (Ky.,) presented a large number of petitions from citizens of Michigan and other States, praying for the passage of his resolutions; also the resolutions passed by the Railroad Presidents and officers at the meeting

lately held in this city.

Mr. Hale objected to their reception as they

were not addressed to the Senate. House.-Mr. Rice (Mass.) presented the petition of 14,000 citizens of Boston, of various political opinions, asking for a peaceful adjustment of the National difficulties. The committee to whom it was entrusted asked that it be presented to the House and read, which was accordingly done. The petition was enclosed in an American flag. Its reading was hailed with applause, both on the floor and in the galleries. The Boston Committee occupied seats in the gallery during these proceedings. The p.tition was laid on the table and ordered to be

orinted. Mr. vouu Coenrane (IX: T.7 Introduced mr. Bigler's proposition providing for taking the sense of the people of the several States on cer tain amendments to the Constitution. He said that he would be willing to send it to any committee that might be suggested provi could be assured that it would not be strangled. Referred to the special committe of five on the President's special message.

Mr. Campbell (Pa.) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, expressing ardent attachment to the Constitution and the Union, repugnance to secession, and pledging the support of that State in such a manner and extent as may be required for the maintenance of the laws, etc. Mr. Campbell said that the resolutions express the sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Florence (Pa.) introduced a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. He wanted to pass it to-day, as there was a necessity for doing something immediately for conciliation and peace.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio.) and others, objected. Mr. Florence remarked that he desired peace and thus presented the olive branch. The proposition was referred to the select committee of five.

Scizure of the New Orleans Marine Hosp! tal by Louisiana Troops.

WASHINGTON Jan 26 Information was received by the government this morning, from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that the barracks about two miles below New Orleans, now occupied as a Marine Hospital, were taken possession of on the 11th inst., by Captain Bradford, of the State Infan-

try, in the name of the State of Louisiana. There were two hundred and sixteen invalids and convalescent patients in the hospital at the time it was seized. The Collector of Customs was required to immediately remove the patients who were confined to their beds as

soon as practicable. This action on the part of the authorities of that State is regarded by the government as most outrageous and inhuman. The government have no authority or means to make provision for these poor creatures, who are thus

thrown upon the cold charities of the people of that State. The reason assigned for this transaction is, that the authorities there wanted the quarters for their own troops. Message from the President. A special dispatch to the Bulletin, dated

Washington, Jan. 28, $1\frac{3}{4}$ p. m., says: A special message from the President has been sent into the Senate. He submits to the Senate the Virginia plan of settling the National difficulties, with a favorable recommendation. He also speaks handsomely of Ex-President Tyler, who was the Commissioner from Virginia to present the plan to him. He prays Congress not to pass any acts of coercion towards the Southern States, or that may lead to warlike measures on either side.

Route of the Persian Army. New York, Jan. 28, A letter from Constantinople dated Dec. 31st,

o the New York World, records the utter route of the main wing of the Persian army, 60,000 strong, by the Inkermans. They were mostly killed or taken prisoners. This perhaps will lead to the overthrow of the Persian dynasty.

Sale of the New York and Eric Railroad. NEW YORK, Jan. 28. The New York and Eric Railroad was sold this morning at auction for \$500,000 and was bought in by the trustees.

Baptist Church Burned. Indianapolis, Jan. 28.

The First Baptist Church of this city was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss \$8,000 to \$10,000. Uninsured.

DIED.

On the 28th inst., J. MICHAEL KUOH, aged 41 years, 10 mon ha and 9 days. The funeral will take place to-day at 12 o'clock, from The steamer John Bell from Glasgow on his residence in Fourth street, opposite the Lutheran Church. A Francisco

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Que Risader, Drungy, Kidney Affections HELM OLD's Genuine Preparation for Nervous and Dehditated Sufferers.

HELMBULD'S Genuine Preparation for Loss of Power,

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Difficulty Ireathing, General Weakness.

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

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Night Sweats,

HELLMBOLD'S Genuin Preparation for Language, Universal Lassifude of the Musquiar ; ystem ELMBOLD's Genuine Preparation for Pallid Counts. nance and Eruptions.

HELMBOLD'S G-nuine Preparation for Pains in the Back, Headache, Sick Storesch.

IJ See advertisement headed
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU n another column.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE -The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is to re. store 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, cestiveness and painful affections of every kind.

Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Cansl eet, New York. and by all Druggists. Also, by GEC W BELL, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harristway, and by all ospectable dealers in medicines

MPORTANT TO FEMALES DR. CHEESEMAN'S PI LS.

OR. CHEESEMAN'S FILS.

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 menstruration, 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 con signed 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 dacline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effectual remedy ever known for all com-plaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are in-valuable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, baving the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

senction of some of the most enterent engances in America.

Explicit directions, stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the Price Onterior 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.

B. B. HUTCHINGS, General Agent, 14 Broadway, New York. Sold in Harrisburg by C. A. BANNVART.

MRS. WINSLOW,

MRS. WINSLUW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Scothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly [acilitate the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing as inflamnation—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 Persectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

New Advertisements.

TRAY COW .- A stray Cow came to 1 the farm of the subscriber, about three miles from Dauphin, on the 27th of August, 1860 Shr is a Red Brindle Cow. The owner can come forward and prove property and pay charges and take her way. If not she will he sold according to law. JOHN BOYNER, Dauphin, January 28, 1861.—jan31-w3t*

1) ROPOSAIS will be received until January 31, 1861, at 6 P. M., for furnishing the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Happital with F can and Corned Berf during the year 1861. The fresh beef must be delivered in the side, cut up and weighted on the scales at the Hospital.

scales at the Hospital.

Any further information can be obtwined from the Superintendent, to whom Il Proposels must be addressed

JOHN CURWEN M. D.,

jan28-d3t*

Superintendent. NHE ORIGINAL

AND CELEBRATED GENERAL TOM THUMB. SMALLEST MAN ALIVE! AT BRANT'S HALL

HARRISBURG, FOR THREE DAYS ONLY! FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 2, 4.

FEBRUARY 1, 2, 4.

Two Brilliant Entertainments each day—Afternoon states and the second and the second at the sec

ENNINGS' FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF SHORT AND SOUTH STREETS, HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

Having purchased all the Patterns of J. R. Jones, of the "Novelty Iron Work," I am prepared to execute all ders for casting IRON FRONTS, GRATES, SPOUTS, PLOUGHS, R. ILLING, STOVES, and every description of CASTINGS, upon the shortest notice and most reason bletterns. every description of UASTINGS, upon the shortest actice and most reason ble terms
All orders left at the Foundry or No. 106 Market street, will receive immediate attention.

WILLIAM W. JENNINGS.

Harrisburg, January 26, 1861.—jan28-d3t

A SSIGNER'S SALF .- Will be seld at A SSIGNER'S NALF.—Will De Scia 25
Public Sale or Out-cry at the crner of Fourth and
Chesnut streets. in the city of Harrisburg, on THURS.
DAY. FEBRUARY 7TH. 1861, at 2 o'cleck, P. M., the
following articles: FOUR HORSES, one Two-Horse
Wagon, three One-Hi-rse Wagons, one Cart. two Wheelb-rrows, one Patent Straw Cutter, Single and Double
Harness, lot of Lime. Bricks, Boards, Rails, Chesnut
Posts, Board-fence Posts, &c.

BYERS,
Assignee of D-niel Rhoads.
jan2i-dts*

IUST RECEIVED-A large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN H. ZIEGLEB,

HE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.-The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man

it a under... ... Whosnever shall put away his wife and marry another "Whosever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery." Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is so appeal.—"What, there fore, God has joined together let no man put asunder."

T COSTIII

A T U U B T BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION! Together with a complete assortment, (wholessle and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, without reserve

WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

F. W. WEBER, nephew and taught by the well remembered late F. W. Weber, of Harrisburg, is prepared to give lessons in music upon the PIANO, VIOLINGOELLO, VIOLIN and FLUTE. He will give lessons at his residence, corner of Locust street and River alley or at the homes of pupils.

NEC'I ARINES! !—A small invoice of this delicate Fruit—in packages of two lbs. each—just received The quality it very superior.
jaul2. WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

PUCKWHEAT MEAL '-FXTRA

for sale by [jan9] WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO L'ELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place

KELLER'S, 91, Market of.

IF you are in want of a Dentifrice go to