

health and enjoyment of the people, and to preserve the purity of the Schuylkill water at Fairmount."

"An Act to authorize the ministers, trustees, elders and deacons of the German Reformed congregation in the city of Philadelphia, to sell certain ground rents."

"An Act to re-establish the road laws in the county of M'Kean."

"An Act authorizing the commissioners of Cameron county to borrow money."

"A supplement to an act to incorporate the Scranton gas and water company, approved 10th day of March, A. D. 1854."

"An Act to repeal an act to increase the pay of commissioners, jurors and witnesses in certain counties of this Commonwealth, so far as the same relates to the county of Fayette."

"An Act for the better security of the wages of laborers."

"An Act to extend the provisions of an act relating to the selling of the real property of public roads in certain townships in Schuylkill county to the township of Washington, in said county."

"An Act authorizing the Methodist Episcopal church of Warren to convey certain real estate."

"An Act to repeal an act appointing commissioners to lay-out and open a State road in the counties of M'Kean and Elk, passed the 16th day of May, A. D. 1857."

"An Act for the incorporation of the Tidoulet and Pittsfield turnpike and plank road company."

"An Act to repeal certain road laws in Wayne county."

"An Act authorizing the Bridge over Clearfield creek, in Clearfield county, at Madira."

"An Act to lay out a State road in Somerset and Bedford counties."

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 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Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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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 BURLING HOUSE, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 30, 1861, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Democratic papers in the State will please copy WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman.

The Convention of Louisiana did not dare to submit their ordinance to the people, a proposition that effect being voted down. 34 members voting nay, while only 45 gave their voices in the affirmative.—N. Y. Tribune

The Republicans in Congress do not dare to submit the Crittenden compromise resolutions to the people in accordance with the proposition of Mr. Bigler—and the Tribune encourages and sustains them in this course. If, as the Tribune would have us infer, the Louisiana ordinance is to be submitted to the people in refusing to permit them to vote upon the secession ordinance, do not the Republicans show the same distrust by preventing an expression of popular opinion upon the Crittenden compromise?

In the Senate yesterday resolutions were passed enabling the Governor to appoint seven Commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in the Convention to be held at Washington, on the 4th of February, at the suggestion of Virginia. These resolutions, which were reported from the Committee on Federal Relations, seem to have been passed with the special view of preventing any good result from the conference. The Commissioners are clogged with certain instructions which must defeat a satisfactory agreement. They are not to consent to an amendment of the Constitution; they are to demand guarantees for the security of Northern men in Southern States; and, in short, they are not permitted to yield in any material particular. It is hoping too much to anticipate that any benefit will be derived from sending Commissioners to Washington with their heads tied down to the Chicago platform. We might as well not be represented at all; and we doubt whether Gov. CURTIS can induce men of character and standing to accept the position under such conditions.

Meeting of the State Committee. The Democratic State Committee assembled in this place to-day for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling a State Convention at an early day to take some action in respect to the distracted and dissolving state of the country. The Republican party, which has complete possession of the State government, and will soon obtain control of the National Government, is frittering away precious time that should be devoted to the composition of the difficulties which are destroying the Union, without advancing a step towards a satisfactory adjustment. The Democratic party, after laboring to present the difficulties which they foresee and predicted would result from the election of Lincoln, cannot stand idle spectators of the ruinous policy pursued by the Republicans, at a time when it is evident that nothing but prompt and decided action can furnish the smallest hope of the rescue of the country. The Republican party, which has complete possession of the State government, and will soon obtain control of the National Government, is frittering away precious time that should be devoted to the composition of the difficulties which are destroying the Union, without advancing a step towards a satisfactory adjustment. The Democratic party, after laboring to present the difficulties which they foresee and predicted would result from the election of Lincoln, cannot stand idle spectators of the ruinous policy pursued by the Republicans, at a time when it is evident that nothing but prompt and decided action can furnish the smallest hope of the rescue of the country.

It is all important in this emergency that the voice of Pennsylvania should be heard, lest the impression may gain ground throughout the border States that the procrastination of our Legislature meets with the approval of the people, and that the conservative men of this State have grounded their arms and yielded to the policy of coercion, as preferable to a peaceful adjustment.

The sentiment of conservative men in this emergency points to the calling of a general State Convention, as a rallying point for the friends of compromise, without distinction as to previous party divisions. To accomplish this, it is necessary that there should be an

authorized call from some political organization; and as the State Committee of the Democratic party represents the largest body of conservative citizens in the State, it is eminently proper that the call for a Convention should proceed from them. At the same time, the call should be so comprehensive as to avoid the suspicion that the movement is intended to make party capital out of the perilous circumstances of the country. This is not the time for the exhibition of small party tactics. The country is in danger. Patriotism must rise above party. The stake which every citizen has in the preservation of the Union is infinitely greater than his stake in the preservation of any political organization. If the overthrow of any party is necessary to the perpetuity of the Union, the public good demands the removal of such obstruction. While impressing these truths we should not fall into the error of elevating party above patriotism, but duty to the country first, and to our party afterwards.

The State Committee, composed of persons from every section of the State, will be enabled to reflect public sentiment in relation to the means necessary to maintain the Union, and take such steps as may best contribute to a permanent settlement of existing troubles.

Mr. Lincoln Reported in Favor of Compromise. It is stated that private letters have been received at Washington from Mr. LINCOLN, urging his friends to conciliation and compromise, and that he indicates the border State resolutions as the basis of an adjustment. Soon after the electoral votes shall be officially counted Mr. LINCOLN will acquaint the public with his views on the pending crisis. If this report proves true—and we most sincerely hope that it may—we will witness a sudden and marvelous revolution in the sentiments of the Republican party. Many of those who have heretofore resisted compromise as degrading to the North, will suddenly discover that they always were in favor of conciliation, and the border State proposition will forthwith become immensely popular. Had Mr. LINCOLN spoken a month or six weeks ago, instead of maintaining an attitude of opinionless reserve, he might have prevented the secession of several States, and have weakened the movement in the border States. But better late than never.

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 forty-seven Quarto Maps, forming a series of seventy-six 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 in any other 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 school-boy. 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 engraved are entirely new, having been prepared expressly for this work.

The Culmination of Abolitionism. The cause of our present unhappy national troubles, says the Journal of Commerce, and the almost certain overthrow of our national Government, may be found in the culmination of the Abolition doctrines first brought to public notice a third of a century ago, and from that day to this, urged in season and out of season, upon the public attention, through the agency of the press, the pulpit, the Sabbath school, weekly schools, and every other mode which the ingenuity of man could devise. Dangerous as were those doctrines in their inception, and mischievous as has always been their influence upon the public mind, it was only when they were seized upon by a great political party, as an aid to the achievement of success and the acquisition of power, that they were capable of doing their perfect work, in the sundering of ties which have long held the Union together, and in producing its dissolution.

It is easy for the Republican leaders—for the President elect and his political associates—to deny that the party which triumphed in the late election is an Abolition party; but it is susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that if it is not based upon the identical principles which Garrison and his fellow-laborers advocated at the outset, it has espoused enough of those doctrines to embody all the antipathy to slavery among the people of the North, and to secure the votes (with very insignificant exceptions) of the whole Abolition element in Northern society. To do this and still steer clear of the odium of Garrisonian Abolitionism was a delicate feature in the tactics of the Republican party; but the result proves that there were not lacking political leaders equal to the emergency, and that their work has been executed with consummate skill and sagacity. But this fact by no means does away with the essential circumstance that it is to the culmination of Abolitionism, through the political agency of the party which has elevated Mr. Lincoln to power, that we are indebted for our present national calamities.

The evils likely to result from the dissemination of Abolition sentiments, were foreseen and foretold by the statesmen of a quarter of a century ago, with almost unerring precision. Henry Clay, as long ago as 1839, on occasion of presenting a petition from the Mayor and other citizens of the District of Columbia, spoke of great feeling and almost prophetic vision, respecting the mischievous tendencies of Abolitionism, and appeared to have in his mind, almost the precise results to which, through

the culmination of these pestilential doctrines, we have now attained. In that speech Mr. Clay said:

"The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the sole remaining cause which is likely to disturb our harmonious union, continues to exist. It was this which created the greatest obstacle and the most anxious solicitude in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the general Constitution. And it is this subject that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous for the permanency of our Union. The father of his country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow-citizens, deprecated as a most calamitous event, the geographical division it might produce. The Convention wisely left to the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of Union which it desired, and which the General Government could not be invested without planting the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand."

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget Union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution will have taken place, in the form of its existence remain. The most valuable element of Union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe the scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, and a wasteland of human life, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government, ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these Abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by holy writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if we were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe, one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; not he. It would be a conquest without laurels—without glory—a self-sacrificing conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers—achieved by one over another portion of descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, fortunes and sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British Crown, and established our national independence.

Ominous and portentous words!—Are they not at this moment on the point of being realized? We are at the present time on the threshold of that conflict which Mr. Clay so clearly and prophetically predicted as the result of the general prevalence of Abolition sentiments at the North; and well may we ask, "What a place to sponge a coat?"

The men who, having sufficiently Abolitionized one section of the Union to bring the country to this extremity, are now clamorous for the conflict of brothers with brothers, may well, in the expressive language of Mr. Clay, "be admonished by holy writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

We now stand on the verge of the precipice which was pointed out by the statesmen of former days, as sure to be encountered should the spirit of Abolitionism make serious progress in this country. It traveled on slowly at first, but gathering volume and strength from the fanatics and uneasy spirits who are its natural food, until it became an element of power in political strife, when it was seized upon by the Republican party, and made to do its dreadful work of destruction to the "fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

We do not wonder that those foremost in the work, recoil with horror from the brink of the awful precipice over which they are now compelled to look.

For the Patriot and Union. Twenty miles north-west of Tyrone is located the thriving town of Phillipsburg. Situated as it is at the western base of the Allegheny mountains in the midst of the bituminous coal and lumber region, its business importance mainly depends upon these two great staples of Pennsylvania productions. A ride of an hour down the mountain with the thermometer at zero, on a moonlight night, behind a charger who rushed ahead with a bounding trot, in a sleigh light and elegantly made, which ran smoothly over the well-rodged snow, brought us to comfortable and spacious apartments in this business-like town, soon to grow to greater importance, as the terminus of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad; which will form another binding link between the valleys of the east and the west side of the Allegheny mountains.

The locality of the town is well chosen; yet it has but little to admire other than the business aspect of the place. The neat spire of the Episcopal church and the few fine mansions on the outskirts of the village, with wood-land and lawn, will attract attention without exciting any great degree of admiration. But the tall and tapering pine trees, those monarchs of the forests which cover the mountain's side, the banks of the streams, and the hills far beyond, are especially attractive to not only the lover of nature in her wildest garb, but to the man who has an eye to business and gain; they have an especial interest; and however much we may admire the wildest and most picturesque scenes, yet we must confess when we look at these vast forests of pine trees, we feel very much like the tailor, who, on his first view of Niagara, exclaimed—"What a place to sponge a coat!"

To out these lofty trees down and prepare them for market affords employment to a large number of workmen in this immediate neighborhood; and with a view of examining the modus operandi, and the habits of these hardy sons of toil, determined me to make a visit to some of the lumber establishments on the Mohawk and Clearfield creeks; and my visit, though brief, has been filled with many pleasant incidents, which will be remembered in after years as the most pleasant of my life—as well as a time well spent, which abounded with much instruction of things which before I was entirely ignorant of.

The logging camp of Forts and Bowman is not over two miles from the village; yet when you are

at that camp, you are surrounded by a jungle of laurel almost as impenetrable as those of India, where the rankest growth of a tropical climate makes a secluded and safe retreat for the wildest and most ferocious animals, as the laurel jungles here afford shelter for deer, panthers, and occasionally for panther and wolf, some of which are found in the neighborhood every season.

We found the camp in the midst of this wild forest built of rough logs, about forty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, the crevices closely packed with moss so as to render the interior close and warm. The building is covered with unhewn timber split out of the wood, lapping over each other, and held firmly to their places by cross logs extending over them from one end of the building to the other. The exterior has not a very inviting appearance, but the interior has a degree of comfort which you would scarce expect to find in a logging camp. Let us enter the building. In the centre a huge fire is built of wood, upon iron dogs, six or eight feet in length, and as fuel is very abundant, the amount used is in no way stinted; but piled up to a great height which diffuses a genial warmth throughout the whole building; and which at night, with the addition of a few pine knots, serves to light up with a brilliant light, on all sides, as there is no chimney place to confine it, the smoke sweeping through a smoke hole in the roof, usually about five feet in length by four in breadth, which, with a little ingenuity in its construction, has an excellent draft, as well as affording a capital ventilator, insuring the constant escape of what would otherwise be a fetid atmosphere. On two sides of this roaring and crackling fire a flattened log is placed at a suitable distance from the ground, which is dignified with the name of the "deacon's seat," and behind which, composed of small twigs of hemlock, is the rude bedding of these toiling men, some ten or twelve occupying one bed, covered with one immense cover, under which they are packed snuggled up, with their feet turned to the fire. With the exception of tight packing, I can assure you, from my own experience, with the sweet odor of the hemlock, which has a soothing effect on the senses, this affords a comfortable place for a good night's sleep, without the necessity of dressing and undressing, as each one throws himself down in the clothes worn during the day.

Nine o'clock is the hour for retiring, and rigidly this rule is enforced, that sufficient rest may be obtained to enable each one to undergo the fatigues of the following day. The cook, who is of the male gender, is usually second in command, or chief within the lodge, giving the command all officers must obey; and, again, in the morning, a snail-like time before breakfast, which is always an hour before day-light, arouses each man to prepare for the morning meal, and if any are disposed to lay, he is unceremoniously hauled out by the feet. A bountiful repast awaits all in the morning. Warm bread of an excellent quality, in which there is not a preponderance of salubrity, is distributed to each plate, and ponderous piles of meat, especially of pork and beans, is sent smoking to the table. Tea, that delightful and healthy beverage, so refreshing to workmen, is supplied at each meal—coffee is but seldom used. The bean hole is an institution in a logger's camp, and none is complete without it. In close proximity to the fire an excavation is made in the earth of sufficient capacity to admit a large iron pot, which, before retiring at night, is well filled with beans, together with a piece of pork, which being covered with live coals, simmers and bakes during the whole night very slowly, and in the morning is turned out a savory mass and is soon despoiled of its greasy proportions by the hungry ones who surround the board. This is the only true and genuine pork and beans that is the great national dish of Pennsylvania. I have visited several logging camps, and in all of the camps that I have visited.

Two choppers with large double-bladed axes usually attack one tree—striking alternate blows—cutting out huge chips, and in a much shorter time than would reasonably be supposed, these tall evergreens, the growth of two or three centuries, are brought to the ground. When they fall, it is with a crash that echoes through the woods for miles around. Then, by means of a cross-cut saw, they are sawed into logs sixteen feet in length, carefully cutting off the butt, which is usually wind-shaken. After the logs are scored or measured, they are dragged to the creek by stout teams, some five or six attached together by means of iron grabs, each log being carefully branded with the owner's name. Thrashing poles carry them to the Lock Haven and Williamsport booms, when after the waters abate, each man's logs are carefully assorted out, and after being sawed into boards are shipped to the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

The vast amount of capital invested in the lumber business in Pennsylvania makes it one of the great interests of the State, which deserves the encouragement and protection that may be extended to any of the other industrial interests of the country. Fast as our forests are disappearing, the quantity brought to market does not seem to diminish, as the smaller streams are cleared out and artificial dams created; which brings down timber that heretofore has been considered inaccessible, and many years must expire before all the timber of Pennsylvania has been brought to market.

From California.—A telegram from Fort Leavenworth announces the arrival of the pony express train on the 16th. The Golden Era sailed from San Francisco on the 1st instant, with \$1,265,000. Among her passengers was ex-Gov. Weller, who is on his way to Mexico, Col. Nesmith, U. S. Senator from Oregon, and John C. Fremont.

The importations at New York last week suddenly and unexpectedly ran up to nearly five and a half millions of dollars. The European merchants express great confidence in the speedy and peaceful settlement of our political troubles, and while they credit the New York merchants for all they require, many are also sending volunteer consignments.

Foreign Orders for Corn.—One of our merchants is now engaged in loading one or two large vessels in this port with corn, and while this is going on here, he has two more up James river, which are being filled with corn also. All this corn has been purchased to fill foreign orders, and will be hastened to Europe.—Norfolk Day Book.

Wisconsin Not Altogether Wild.—Mr. Howe, the senatorial successor of Mr. Durkee, from Wisconsin, is an influential ex-judge and is prominent for having opposed the State-rights decision of the Wisconsin courts, which nullified the fugitive slave law. Mr. Howe was formerly a whig, but now a moderate republican.

Hox. HOWEL CORB.—The impression seems to prevail at the North that this gentleman is a member of the Georgia Convention, and some of our exchanges go so far as to tell how near he came to being beaten in the election! For their information we would state that Mr. Cobb is not a member, nor was he a candidate at the election.—Savannah Rep.

In Augusta, Georgia, on Thursday last, a man pursued by a sheriff's deputy jumped into the river and attempted to swim across, but when he reached the middle of the river he sunk and was drowned.

Death at the Dinner Table.—Mr. D. Naden died in Philadelphia last Friday while sitting at the dinner table. His death was attributed to disease of the heart.

Lady Georgiana Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, who is in New York, and will visit Washington, the papers of that city say

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXVIII CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—Mr. King (N. Y.) introduced a bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill for the better organization of the Military of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foster (Conn.) offered a resolution that the Governors and ex-Governors of the States be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. Latham (Cal.) presented the petition of the people of Western Utah for increased mail facilities. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Bingham (Mich.) presented four petitions for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, believing it to be unconstitutional.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was received and ordered to be printed.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House the agricultural portion of the report of the Commissioner of Patents. The subject of printing extra copies was referred.

Mr. Adrian (N. J.) presented the resolution passed by the Legislature of New Jersey expressing firm attachment to the Union; that it was the duty of every good citizen to sustain and favor the Crittenden propositions, and a call for a convention of the States, etc.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the post route bill.

Before final action the morning hour expired. The consideration of the special order was then resumed, being the report of the committee of thirty-three.

From Washington. Col. Hayne does not believe in the truth of the dispatch from Charleston as to the reported business which, occupied the Legislature in secret yesterday. He has received no dispatch or communication from Governor Pickens on the subject. The report is believed to be equally erroneous as that which recently represented that a boat from Sumpter had been fired into from one of the Charleston forts.

Mr. Hayne has made no demand on the Federal Government for the surrender of Fort Sumpter, and is patiently awaiting the action of the Southern Congress at Montgomery, which will assemble next week.

The grand old steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn is believed to be of a peaceful character, with the view of intercepting all hostile demonstrations on the part of the Gulf squadron. The troops on board were to be sent to the works at Tortugas, which were still in the possession of the Federal authorities, but without adequate force to hold them. Capt. Barron was sent by land a week since on a similar errand, and has probably arrived there by this time. His dispatches to Fort Pickens and the naval commanders in the Gulf were of the most peaceful character.

Union Meeting in Detroit. Detroit, Mich., Jan. 29. A large meeting of citizens favorable to the plan of the Border State Committee assembled in the City Hall last evening. Pursuant to a call of the Mayor, the hall was densely packed, while hundreds were unable to obtain admittance.

The meeting was addressed by prominent Democrats and Republican speakers, and resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of Territories south of 36° 30' latitude, with or without slavery, and all north of that line free; the amendment of the fugitive slave law so as to prevent kidnapping; the repeal of all personal liberty laws; prevention of interference by Congress with slavery in the slave States, dock yards, and inter-State slave trade; the District of Columbia, except with the consent of the people of Virginia, Maryland and the District; perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade. Delegates were appointed to proceed to Lansing and urge the Legislature to repeal the personal liberty laws.

Excitement at Richmond. Richmond, January 29. The recent proceedings at Fortress Monroe have embittered the public feeling. The following resolution was adopted at a large meeting of citizens held here last night:

WHEREAS, the Legislature of Virginia has declared that any act of coercion against a Southern State will be regarded by Virginia as an act of war, and be resisted with all the means in our power;

Resolved, that the attention of the Legislature is hereby called to the overt act of coercion now actually perpetrated at Fortress Monroe.

The North Carolina Legislature. Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 29. The Senate was yesterday engaged on private bills.

The House considered the Senate Convention bill. Several amendments were adopted, but no vote was taken on its passage. It will come up to-day at 10 o'clock.

A case of small pox was reported in the city yesterday, and it is supposed by some persons to remove to another city, while others favor an adjournment till March, to avoid further developments.

The New Orleans Marine Hospital. Washington, Jan. 29. Owing to the urgent remonstrance of Secretary Dix, the affair in relation to the Marine Hospital at New Orleans has been satisfactorily arranged. Capt. Faunce commanding the Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane is now in this city.

The Steamer Columbia at Charleston. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 29. The steamer Columbia has been hauled off the bar where she was aground for several days. She has come up to the city and is now reloading the cargo that had to be taken out to get her adrift. The vessel is strained somewhat, but the damage is supposed to be slight.

The Markets. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29. Flour quiet; common and superfine \$2.25-2.37 1/2 per bushel. No. 1 extra family, and \$2.12-2.15 per bushel. No. 2 extra family, and \$2.00-2.05 per bushel for red; Ohio white \$1.95. Wheat \$1.75-1.80; Druggie 10 galts.

Flour dull; Howard street and Ohio are held at \$2.17 1/2, a decline of 12 1/2 c; City Mills \$2.25. Wheat active and firm at \$1.34-36 for No. 1, and \$1.33 for No. 2. Corn steady, at \$0.40 for white, and \$0.39 for yellow. Provisions firm. Mess Pork \$19.25. Lard 10 1/2 c. Coffee steady, at 11 1/2-12 c. Whiskey firm, at 16 c.

New York Jan. 29.—Flour dull; 9,000 bushels sold at \$2.16-25 for State. West dull; 22,000 bushels sold at \$1.18 for Chicago Spring; \$1.16-1.18 for Red Western at \$1.18 for White. Corn dull; 20,000 bushels sold at 60 c. Lard dull at 9 1/2-10 c. Whiskey firm at 18 c. Receipts of Flour 7,147 bbls. Wheat 7,160 bu.

SPECIAL NOTICES. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Gravel, Bladder, Dropsy, Kidney Affections. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Debilitated Systems. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Loss of Power, Loss of Memory. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Dropsy of Vision. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Lung Disease, Consumption, Hemoptoe, Spitting of Blood. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Pains in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Debilitated Systems. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Loss of Power, Loss of Memory. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling. 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