SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS O. MACDOWELL, Pub. lishers and Proprietors

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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 | was compelled to abdicate the crown and spend 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 County Committee Meeting. The members of the Democratic County Com-

mittee are requested to meet at the public house of James Morgan, corner of Second and Pine streets, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is requested, as matters of

importance will be presented for the action of the Committee. By order of the Chairman, W. D. EARNEST, Sec'y. W. D. BOAS.

HARRISBURG, January 31, 1861. The following named gentlemen compose the

Chairman County Committee-WILLIAM D. BOAS. Harrisburg-1st Ward-G. A. C. Seiler, C. D

Hineline. 2d Ward-Jacob Haehnlen, Fred. Trace.

John L. Speel, W. D. Earnest. 4th " Michael Muller, W. M'Fadden. Robert Fry, Jesse Vandever. 6th "George Hammon, V. Orsinger. Middletown-North Ward-Fred. Lauman

Jos. Lescure. Middle Ward-James Wilson, Wm. M'Clure South Ward-John Snavely, Benj. Whitman. Gratz-Jacob Buffington. Lykens-George K-pler. Wiconisco—John Hair. Washington-Lewis Keifer. Lower Paxton-John J. Crum. West Hanover-E. R. Umberger.

J. W. Cassel Swatara -Adam Hoffman. Lower Swatara-Lewis Clauser. Derry-Daniel Hummel. Londonderry—James Dougherty. West Londonderry—1. J. Clare. Mifflin-J. V. Bressler. Jefferson-A. M'Glauchlin. Jackson-Daniel Miller. Millersburg - Wm. M'Kissick. Halifax-Henry Spies. Reed-Joseph Smith. Middle Paxton-Tobias Garman. Dauphin-J. B. Crouse. Susquehanna-David Reel.

Pennsylvania Commissioners. Gov. Custin has appointed the following persons Commissioners, to represent Pennsylvania in the Convention which meets at Washington, on Monday next, the 4th inst.

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Philadelphia. JAMES POLLOCK of Northumberland. DYAID MITMOL' OF DIRE

A. W. Loomis, of Allegheny. WILLIAM McKennan, of Washington. THOMAS WHITE, of Indiana.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, of Lancaster. The moderate men, belonging to Gov. Cur-TIN'S own party, will be surprised and mortified that he has chosen the Commissioners exclusively from the Republican party. It was expected that at least one Democrat would have been offered a place on this commission. If ever there was an occasion when propriety demanded that the Governor should have divested himself, as far as possible, of partizan prejudices and predilections, it was when he came to select persons to represent the State in a National Convention, the conclusions of which may determine the fate of the Union. This immediately concerns the whole people of Pennsylvania, without distinction as to party. The questions that will come before the Convention are far above and beyond party. And yet Gov. Curtin has selected men most of governments. When discontent pervades the whom are decided partizans, and some of whom have rendered themselves peculiarly obnoxious, by their intemperate violence against the South. With the exception of Mr. MEREDITH and Ex-Gov. Pollock, these Commissioners are very little known in the State, and entirely unknown out of it, if we exclude DAVID WILMOT, who is too well known. After his rejection, by his own party, as a candidate for United States Senator, propriety should have induced the Governor to permit him to remain in private

results from the contemplated Convention. THE Telegraph of yesterday contains a very long article in relation to the cause and the remedy of the existing difficulties in our country, which favors a settlement by compromise according to the terms proposed by the border States. After having so long labored to convince the people that there should be no compromise involving concessions to the Southern | of alarm which have fired the Southern heart: States, we cannot refrain from congratulating the Telegraph on its change of position. One paragraph from the article, in favor of the re- | This revolution is not to be stopped by force of storation of the Missouri Compromise, will arms. The Union can only be preserved by seem to indicate its general tenor :

the special purpose of preventing any good

"The question at issue, as presented by the and civil war permanent disunion. Border States do not offer irreconcileable antagonisms, viewed by the light of the purposes of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. And we are very sure if, during the last canvass, an issue could then properly have been made, substantially, for the re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise as a mode of settlement of the question of slavery, as far as it was implicated in that election, that it would have been supported by an overwhelming majority of the people of Pennsylvania, and it would not have needed the troubles already experienced, and the apprehension of the impending calamity of civil war, to have determined their suffrages in

its favor Having thus admitted that a settlement of the slavery question by the re enactment of the Missouri Compromise would command an overwhelming majority of the people of Pennsylvania, we trust that the Telegraph will continne to advocate an adjustment upon this basis.

A party of Germans has sailed from New Orleans to establish a colony in Nicaragua, where Mr. Audieburg, a wealthy German, has but on reaching home vomited blood; before bought 160 square miles of territory.

Burn Burn & Barren & Barren & Barren

The Unyielding Policy Illustrated. No wise statesman would treat disaffection pervading one-half of a country as he would a local revolt. When the people of a township, county, district, or even a State, attempt to resist the authority of the government, it is comparatively an easy matter to put them down by

of his subjects. His son, James the Second,

the remnant of his days in exile, because he

was too firm to give way. He was one of the

stand fast characters, gifted with an unusual

amount of what certain men now call back-bone

-and it brought him to a pitiful end. En-

gland alienated the affections of the people of

these States, and finally had them wrested from

her by the power of revolution, because her

statesmen were too proud and self-willed to

heed or understand the significance of the deep

murmurs that came from her would-be loyal

subjects on this side of the Atlantic. And after

the Colonies took the first step in revolution,

the English statesmen determined to teach us

that there was a government—a government to

which allegiance was due, and which was capa-

ble of compelling loyalty from those rebellious

subjects who denied its authority. The En-

glish statesmen of that day who controlled the

government disdained to listen to overtures for

concession or compromise. "What," said they,

after the manner of their modern imitators,

compromise with traitors?—grant concessions

" to revolutionists who have seized the property

belonging to the government, and set up an

independent government of their own?—never.

When they lay down the arms of their re-

"bellion and recognize the authority of the

"government, then, and not till then, we will

"consider the propriety of granting conces-

"sions." This sounded very well-it was a

beautiful theory—it comported admirably with

the idea of a strong government, requiring

implicit obedience—and it was carried out with

what results the world is familiar. England

maintained her dignity, but lost her Colonies.

She refused to make concessions, and sundered

her empire. Her statesmen were incapable of

understanding the significance of revolution.

They reasoned just as some men now reason

with regard to the revolution steadily pro-

gressing in our own country. The Colonies

had no just causes of complaint against the

mother country-their demands were unrea-

sonable and extortionate-to give way in the

face of their threats of resistance would impair

the moral strength of the government—they

would not carry their threats into execution-

and more than that, they could not. What

were thirteen sparsely-settled, poor, dependent,

wildernoon colonies in sampaison with the

power of England? Where was their army and

navy? How could they raise funds to meet

the expenses of a single campaign? The re-

bellion appeared almost contemptible. These

wise statesmen were sure that they could crush

it out in a year, and dictate terms to the Colo-

nies, instead of permitting the insolent Colo-

nies to dictate terms to the government. Well.

they tried force, and failed, shamefully and

ignominiously failed. The controversy with

these Colonies, which might have been settled

by a wise spirit of concession and compromise,

and they retained to the mother country, com-

menced in discontent, ripened into revolution,

and ended in independence—all because British

statesmen undertook the fatal experiment of

treating the discontents of a whole people as

they were accustomed to treat local insurrec-

Now it is not necessary to multiply illustra-

tions of what disasters have resulted from

pride and obstinacy in the administration of

people of an entire section of any country, it

is unwise and impolitic to waste time in alter-

nate threats of subjugation on the one hand

or arguments on the other, to convince them

that their complaints are groundless. The

grand object should be to remove the disaffection

and by use of the means requisite to that end.

What is demanded, above all things, is that the

difficulties should be treated practically. When

revolution comes, what is the use of ignoring

it ?-of arguing that it cannot be, when it is ?-of

ernment by force, when such a step must result

in showing its impotency to coerce ten millions

How much more rational it would be for the

people of the North to conclude that such

events as the secession of States from the

Union must be produced by causes which the

people of those States deem just and justifiable;

and if they wish to preserve the Union, make

such compromises as shall remove the causes

or, if they do not desire to preserve the Union,

allow the Southern States to depart in peace.

peaceful means. Coercion means civil war,

DISTRESSING SUICIDE IN WASHINGTON.-The

Star of the 28th says:—"The greatest consternation was excited in the northern part of the

city yesterday, by a suicidal act of a nature

more than ordinarily distressing. A young wife

and mother, whose remarkable charms of per-

son and manner are within the recollection of

a large circle of acquaintances, in a fit of tem-

porary derangement, cut her throat with a

razor, dying almost immediately. She had been married about fifteen months, and at the

time of her death was residing with her father

and her husband (both Department clerks,) on

Tenth street between G. and H. After her

confinement she was very ill, and yesterday

about 11 p. m., while the family were at dinner,

she managed to make her way unobserved to an

upper room, where she obtained a razor and

drew it across her throat with so much determi-

nation of purpose as to put an almost immediate

A girl was upset from a sleigh, at Newburg,

N. Y., on Tuesday, and fell against a tree; she

did not appear to be much hurt at the time,

end to her existence "

the doctor arrived she was dead.

life. He is dragged out of retirement, as if for attempting to assert the authority of the gov-

of people?

tions in a county or district.

wound, or it is to spring into new life and vigor." The battle that has been waging by the Abeliforce of arms, if necessary. But when a whole tionists for years against Southern institutions has section of the country is in open revolt against indeed reached a fearful complication; and the floods of ink that have blackened the pages of the the government, the question as to how revo-Northern press, as it poured out its daily encourlution should be dealt with becomes one of far agement to the maudlin followers of a false hugreater magnitude than when it concerns only manity, are now about to be turned into the crima local and partial insurrection. Necessity son torrent of a nation's blood! And the philosohas compelled those who have administered govpher of Gotham looks coolly on and gloats at the ernment, in all ages, to compromise difficulties idea "that slavery is now to receive its deaththreatening revolution. Men who have obstiwound." Here at last, after years of persistent nately placed themselves against compromise labor to transform this heritage of our fathers into have themselves been overtaken by revolution. an Aceldama, and the field of carnage is just before Governments have lost their fairest possessions us, we are to be consoled with the thought that because they maintained an unyielding spirit. slavery is to be extinguished! Yes, and with it Charles the First was executed on the scaffold our liberties, and the just hopes and prospects of a because he refused to accede to the just demands

united country. And why all this? Does the madcap negro-worshipper, or negro-hater, (Abolitionism is made up of the two extremes,) carry his monomaniacism so far as to disregard all consequences, all constitu-

[Communicated.]

That debased sheet, the New York Tribune, in

its issue of the 29th inst., sums up in a f w words

its view of the present crisis in our national affairs,

"Slavery is either now to receive its death.

and the result to be obtained, as follows:

tional right, all practical knowledge? A disinterested observer might think there was a wisdom in the ways of Providence that one not cased in egotism could readily perceive; and that, probably, at least, the dispensation that landed on our shores, although mainly through New England superintendence, the stupid, starving, lazy and ferocious barbarian of Africa, was, to him, one of mercy and eminent usefulness. By it the degraded inhabitant of a foreign clime has been brought into juxtaposition with a higher civilization, and a means of advance unknows to his native home.-By it, he and you, ye false humanitarians, may learn a lesson of God's teaching; that, in the struggle up wards, the lower conditions and classes of men must be brought in contact with the higher; and, therefore, as a necessary corollary, that these

diverse conditions are natural and legitimate. The time may come when inequalities may no longer exist among men; when society, by the ameliorating influence of science, of education and a high morality, may culminate in perfection, as, if you please, in the millenium days, when the relation of master and slave would be in opposition to reason, and of course sinful. But until that period comes, even the straight-jacket philosopher. the immortal Greeley and his motley crew, must be content to take things as they are, and learn, if they would be teachers, to accommodate their lessons to the condition of the field in which they labor, and to the temper of the times.

For suppose slavery to be extinguished, what shall be done with the negre? Will the Abolitionists take them in their charge? Will they provide them with work? Do they want them in their families? Or, do they merely desire to set them free, that they may enjoy the sight of their happiness, as in African or West Indian fashion they throw themselves in the hottest place they can find. right under the glare of a torrid sun, to lose themselves in glorious sleep, or dance to the strings of the banjo in the same eestatic locality? Perhaps this might not exactly accord with the views of these eclectic philanthropists.

What then? Has their pseudo-morality reached a higher gradation? Does the fierce nature of their impulses gloat on the higher joy of conflict, murder, internecine war, when master and servant and dishonored matron and deflowered maid shall be piled on the same mound, to be visited yearly by the pious pilgrim: who, as the Indian of old, will cast upon it his blessing and his conserated Aboli-

tion twig from the neighboring pine? Do tell us, ye blind leaders of the blind, what want to do with the slave. Do you want to run him off to Canada, because you so delight in stealing, and find you can exercise yourself in this without fear of punishment? Come now, be valorous. Try your hand at some violation that will imply courage to meet the consequences. Steal a horse, or run away with your neighbor's cow. The excitement arising from apprehended detection and punishment, and the consciousness that you had established a claim to some bravery, would be such a novelty as vastly to increase your self-satisfaction. How paltry in comparison the undangerous boast, heard at every meeting of the faithful, of the troops they have carried off by the underground railroad.

But, indeed, is our country to be made a waste, and our people slaughtered, to gratify Greeley and his coadjutors. God, in his infinite mercy, prevent it.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE. SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by

the SPEAKER.

Mr. CONNELL presented the memorial and resolutions brought here by a committee of thirty-three workingmen, appointed by a mass meeting held in Independence Square, in Philadelphia. Mr. CONNELL prefaced the presentation in a few eloquent remarks, and moved the reading of both; which motion carried .-After a few remarks from Mr. WELSH on the high character and integrity of the petitioners, the memorial and resolutions were read, the committee occupying seats in the gallery du-

ring the reading.

Mr. SMITH presented remonstrances from the city of Philadelphia against the incorporation of the Continental brush company. Mr. SERRILL, a memorial from the yearly meeting of Progressive Friends, of Chester county, praying that the right of suffrage may

be extended to women. The SPEAKER, Senators CLYMER, CRAW-FORD, HIESTAND, BLOOD and MOTT, presented petitions from various sections of the State, praying for a repeal or modification of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code. Mr. CLYMER, a petition from citizens of

Berks and Lebanon counties, praying for the laying out of a State road in said counties. The SPEAKER, a petition for a State road in Schuylkill and Columbia counties.

Mr. GREGG presented the memorial of S.

G. Morrison, of Lycoming county, praying that the tennage tax be appropriated to common Mr. LAWRENCE, a petition from citizens of Washington county, praying for the repeal of

the law against the issue of small notes by the Mr. IRISH, a remonstrance from certain citizens against the repeal of any laws for the

protection of colored people. Also, for the passage of an act to secure certain rights to married women.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. A large number of bills were reported by the different committees, as committed.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. MOTT read in place an act granting discretion to courts in passing sentences under the first and second sections of the act of Assembly appproved May 8, 1854.

Mr. PENNEY, an act relating to the county of Allegheny.
Mr. BLOOD, an act to exempt the Presby terian church of Concord, Clarion county, from

taxation. Mr. CONNELL, an act for the relief of debt-Also, an act in relation to certain surveys in

West Philadelphia. ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SERRILL offered a resolution that when tobacco. in long recording that contains with

the Senate adjourns to-day, it adjourns to meet on Monday next, at 3 o'clock; which was agreed to.

Mr. FINNEY offered the following: instructed to inquire and report what panks, if any, in this Commonwealth have forfeited their charter by a violation of the laws regulaing banks and banking institutions, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. FINNEY subsequently modified his resolution, which did not materially alter it. Mr. SMITH offered an amendment that the committee be authorized to inquire into the causes of the suspension, and whether justifi-

able, &c. On motion, the subject was postponed for the

A report from the Auditor General in relation to money received from officers for colla-

teral inheritance tax, and tax on certain fees, was read. Mr. HIESTAND read in place supplement to the act incorporating the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike company.

Also, an act for the better preservation of

BILLS CONSIDERED.

On motion of Mr. IRISH, a supplement to the act for the better preservation of game

Was taken up and passed.
On motion of Mr. MOTT, the bill for the better preservation of speckled trout in the lakes, streams and ponds of Pike county, was aken up and passed.

Mr. Cooper, one of the transcribing clerks, appeared, and was sworn in. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb 1, 1861. The House met at 11 o'clock. The SPEAKER in the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev Mr Johnson. SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order being the consideration of bills upon the Public Calender, the House proseeded to their consideration.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. BYRNE in the Chair, on an act, entitled "An Act relative to tendering the services of the military of the State to the General Government. On motion the committee rose.

The SPEAKER having resumed the Chair, he question arose, shall the committee have leave to sit again? This was refused by a vote of 41 ayes to 41 noes. The bill then came up for second reading.

Mr. SHEPPARD moved to postpone the reso lutions for the present. Other motious were made to postpone to different times.

Mr. WILLIAMS urged the passage of the esolutions, declaring that Pennsylvania was lying idle while a grand conspiracy was in progress against the Federal Capital.

Mr. BYRNE declared that his voice was sill for peace. The time had not yet come to place the State on a war footing, but it was rather advisable to hold out the olive branch.

Mr. HILL was opposed to the resolutions, at this time, altogether. He ridiculed the idea of intimidating the South and driving them into measures, by arming the State. Such a course would destroy the effect of the appointment of Commissioners to Washington Not one petition had been presented in favor of such arming. Mr. WILLIAMS inquired whether any peri tion had been presented in favor of the apointment of Commissioners.

Mr. HILL declared that the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania was in favor of that measure without petition.

Mr. PATTERSON opposed the resolutions.

Mr. HOFIUS favored the establishment of a military protection to the people of the Key-

Mr. SHEPPARD was opposed to the resolutions as entirely unnecessary.

Mr. ELLIOTT advocated the postponement

for as short a time as possible. Mr. SELTZER held that the resolution simply provided for the arming of the military, He famored postponement for the present. Mr. BUTLER (Crawford) was opposed to resolutions. The true policy, in his opinion, was to allow them to go to third reading, so

as to be called up at any time. Mr. BURNS thought that the present time was the proper one for arming. Mr. GORDON wished to know who the armed

men were expected to fight. He was in favor of increasing the number of arms in the State, but the resolutions under consideration were not practical in their char-

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW delivered a lenghtv speech declaring that if Pennsylvania desired to sustain the Union, and preserve the Federal

Canital, she must arm. Mr. RANDALL, Mr. HILL, Mr. BARTHOL OMEW, Mr. ABBOTT, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. BRESSLER, further debated the question. On a motion to postpose until Monday next

at 3 p m., the ayes were 36, and the noes were A motion was also made to postpone until 12 o'clock on Wednesday next. Agreed to.
Mr. GORDON moved that the House hold a

special session on Tue-day evening next to consider public bills. Adjourned.

## GENERAL NEWS.

ABOLITION AT SYRACUSE. - A duplicate of the wild scenes in Tremont Temple, Boston, last week, was produced on Wednesday in Convention Hall, Syracuse. On the previous day Miss Susan B. Anthony made an attempt to deliver a speech, but was prevented. On Wednesday again, however, the Abolitionists as sembled in force, determined to have their say Various attempts were made by excited Abolitionists to harangue the crowd; but the crowd preferred not to be harangued by them. and kept up a scene of wild excitement, till finally the Abolitionists were completely routed, and their opponents took possession of the Hall, when Union speeches were made, and the people finally formed in procession, and marched through the streets of the Salt City, bearing transparencies with effigies of Rev. Mr. May, Miss Anthony, and other noted Abolition agitators.

LAW SUIT BETWEEN HORSE TAMERS.—An action for \$100,000 damages has been commenced in the Supreme Court in New York by Denton Offutt, of New Orleans, against J. S Rarey, the famous horse tamer, for an alleged violation of contract. Mr. Offutt claims that he is the originator of this system of horse taming, and that in the year 1850 he taught it to Rarey, who bound himself in the penalty of \$50 in each case in which he should impart the secret to any other person; that he gave Rarey a book of the system, which he (Rarey) has since re-published, and has further violated the contract by imparting the secret of the system to divers persons in Europe and the United States.

THE BALTIMORE BONAPARTES .- Should the great suit now pending in the courts in Paris be in favor of Mme. Bonsparte and her son. the results will be momentous. Prince Napoleon and Princess Mathilde, the children of Jerome's second marriage, will be declared illegitimate. Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, will become the next heir to the imperial crown, after the young Prince Imperial who is now only four years old. Who knows but that an American may yet sit on the throne of Napoleon?

CAPITAL CRIMES IN NEW YORK:-Fourteen men are now confined in the "Tombs" in New York city, awaiting trial for capital offences.— Three are charged with arson, and the remainder with murder. One of the former, James Shepherd, has been in prison since Sept. 22d. 1857, has had two trials, and is now awaiting

A woman recently applied to the Duchess county, N. Y, courts for a divorce from her husband, on the ground that he habitually chewed 出入1991年11月2日日本 2011日

A Philadelphia firm has received a letter from an attorney in North Corolina remitting for constitutional amendments, or in the \$85, as the proceeds of a debt of \$90. The of the failure of Congress to take and \$85, as the proceeds of a debt of \$90. The lawyer failing to collect the debt in the regular of the failure of Congress to take action, they Mr. FINNEY offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banks be way had "boarded it out." In winding up his urge the Legislature to take the initiatory steps for summoning a general convention to the firm he save: "I have retained \$5 for summoning a general convention to way had "boarded it out." In winding up his large the for summoning a general convention to profor my services, though the commission is but | pose amendments to the Constitution of \$4.50 I have only to say, that if you knew the abdominal anguish I have suffered while boarding out your bill, you wouldn't begrubge

the extra half dollar." EFFECT OF THE CRISIS ON THE SILE TRADE. A circular of Messrs. Arles Dufour & Co., of Lyons, mentions that although the United States take annually about £1,000,000 worth of silk goods from Europe, the fall in the prices since the outbreak of the disunion crisis has not been more than between 2 and 3 per cent. on the superior descriptions, owing to the limited supply in the market. In the common descriptions there has been a reduction of be-

tween 6 and 12 per cent. Dr. George Bennett, a naturalist who has lately published an account of his twenty-two years' residence in Astralia, gives a description of the grandest of all Australian birds, the Jabirn, or gigantic crane. It grows to be five feet high, and is so rare that the Doctor had seen but four skins of the bird during his residence there. It is very graceful, has large and brilliant eyes, a beautiful metallic brilliancy of plumage, and is easily domesticated.

Four street robbers at Galvesion, Texas, made a raid on the citizens a few nights since. They garroted three gentlemen, and got \$166 from one, \$250 from another, and a gold watch and chain from the third.

Monday night last an attempt was made to blow up an old market-house in St. Louis. A keg of powder had been placed in a position where the explosion would destroy the whole

The city council of Halifax, N. S., have sent the Mayor and one Alderman to the United States, commissioned to buy three steam fire engines, in consequence of the late destructive

fire.
Mrs. Castetter, of South Bend, Indiana, was killed on Monday by a female se vant, who struck her with her fist in the breast while she was seated in a chair with an infant in her

The numbers of students inscribed at the Medical School of Paris at the commencement of this year was only 1.196. Only thirty-five men were killed last year in duels in the United States.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS - SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

SENATE.-Mr. Ten Eyck (N. J.) presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, expressing their willingness to accept the Crittenden resolutions, advising a Convention of the States, appointing Commissioners to meet the other States, and instructing their Senators and requesting the representatives from the State to act in accordance with these resolutions.

Mr. Ten Eyck said the resolutions commanded his respect, but were not to control his action or manacle his limbs. A Senator, though bound to guard the interests of his State, is also bound to guard the weal of all the States. He regarded the Constitution of the United States to be the supreme law; and if his State demanded unconstitutional action he would still feel bound to obey the Constitution of the United States. If a Senator is bound to obey the instructions of his State, then a piece of mechanism would do as well as a man for Senator. He referred to a former occasion when the Senators from New Jersey declined to obey instructions, and said he should hesitate to obey these instructions, because he did not believe that they represented the feeling of the

people of New Jersey. House Mr Conway Kansas rising question of privilege, read the resolution introduced by Mr. Hindman yesterday, instructfixing any day for the consideration of the ing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether he was constitutionally and legally elected a Representative from the State of Kansas. As this was the first time his right to a seat had ever been questioned, and as he yes terday took the oath from the Speaker without any objection being made, he thought Mr. Hindman should inform the House of the reason which prompted him to take so extraordi-

nary a position. Mr. Hindman (Ark.) said that it afforded him much pleasure to do so. It was without any intention to assail the gentleman, and out of no hostility to him or his State. It occurred to him that the question should be settled as to what time a State becomes entitled to representation in Congress. Having been informed, and believing, that the election under which the gentleman claims his seat took place long anterior to the admission of Kansas into the Union. it seemed to him evident that the right of representation does not rest under that election. It seemed to him quite evident that Kansas only became entitled to a member of the House at the time when duly admitted into the Union. It seemed to him, for the reasons stated, that the election was a mere nullity. He, therefore, wanted the question to be decided whether the people of a Territory may proceed to the election of a representative in Congress. That was his sole object.

He was aware that in numerous instances Representatives, and even Senators, were chosen by the people of a Territory before admission as a State, and allowed to take their seats immediately after admission; but the fact that such cases have occurred does not settle the question of right. It was a bad custom and ought not to be followed. The question simply is, has a Territory the right under the Con stitution to elect Representatives to Congress; for at the time the gentleman from Kansas was elected Kansas was a Territory only.

Mr. Grow (Pa.) called the attention of Mr. Hindman to the case of his own State, (Arkansas,) and recited the opinion of Attorney General Butler, under General Jackson's Administration, to show that the machinery of a State government may be erected before the new government goes into operation; and it has been held from the beginning of this government that all the necessary machinery may be provided to commence operation on the day that Congress legalizes the action of the people Mr. Hindman did not controvert the facts

mentioned by the gentleman. He was aware of the case of Arkansas as well as those of California, Minnesota, Oregon, and divers other State Senators and Representatives elected prior to the act of admission, having been allowed to take seats immediately on the passage of the act of admission. New York Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, Feb 1.

The committee on resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, have agreed to report, to-day, a series of resolutions entirely free from anything of a partizan character, opposing coercion, and favoring the Crittenden compromise; exhorting all men to unite with them in submitting that compromise to the vote of the people of the State; exhorting the seceding States to refrain from acts of aggression, or any course calculated to plunge the nation into civil war, and the non-seceding slave States to use their influence with their brethern of the South to that end. The Convention re-assembled at noon to-day. Speeches were delivered by Lyman Tremain and James J. Thayer, against coercion and civil war.

The committee on resolutions made a report in addition to the foregoing summary. These resolutions declare that it is a monstrous doctrine to refuse to settle controversies with our own people, with compromises. They favor the adoption of the policy that will give satisfaction to the border States, and favor the appointment of a committee to memorialize the Legislature urging the submission of the Crittenden compromise to the vote of the electors

A STATE OF STATE

A Philadelphia firm has received a letter of the State at the earliest practicable day. United States. They favor a response to the Virginia resolutions for a conference at Washington, and name as commissioners for ington, and name as commissioners from this State, Hon. Millard Fillmore, Addison Gard. ner, Green Bronson, Erastus Corning, Horatio Seymour, Amos J. Parker, Charles O'Conner and Samuel G. Tilden. The resolutions streng. ously oppose civil war, and urge the streeting and non seceding Southern States to join hands in staying the progress of dissolution.

> From Washington, Washington, Feb. 1. Orders have just been issued for the enroll. ment of all citizens subject to militia duty in the District of Columbia.

> The President has recognized J. D. Bryn Kab as Vice Consul of the Netherlands for North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to reside at Charleston.

Fire in Alton, Illinois.

ÁLTON, Ill., Feb. 1. A fire, this evening, destroyed the building occupied by Wm. M. Hart, druggist, and the grain warehouse of L. J. Clauson & Co. Loss \$25,000. Fully insured,

> The Ohio Commissioners, Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 1.

The Commissioners from Ohio will be in. structed to procure an adjournment till April fourth, if possible.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 29.
Flour dull; superfine \$5.25a5.31 ½ per b.d.; extra fam.
ily \$5.75a6.12 ½, and fancy lots a: \$6 25a6.75. Rye flour
\$3.75. Peana. corn meal \$3.00. Wheat \$1 25a1.20 per
bushel for red Penna.; \$1 35a1.45 for white

Rye 74a75 bushel for red Penna.; \$1 35al. 45 for white Rye 74ars cts. Corn 60c. for new yellow. Oats 34c Whisky—Penna 17½c. in bbls.; 17½c. in hhda., and Drudge at 17

Flour quiet; sales of 9,000 bbls.; prices are a shade firmer; State \$5 15a5.25; Ohio \$ .70a5 75; Southern unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged Corn quiet; 10.000 bushels sold at unchanged prices; a lot of old Yellow Southern was sold at 70½c. Pork dull Lard dull at 10½10. Whisky steady at 18½c.

BALTIMORE. Feb. 1

Flour active, with large sales of Howard Street at \$ 25, a decline of 6 cents. Wheat dull; red, \$1 25a \$1 33; white, \$1.40a\$1.65. orn steady; yellow, 60a82 cents. Provisions firm, coffee steaty. Whiskey nominal at 18a18% cents.

#### New Advertisements.

FOI ND.—A sum of MONEY was found in the Cars of Mail Train west from Philadelphia, that arrived at 1.20, p. m., on the lat of February; and is now in the possession of the undersigned.

SAMULL D. YOUNG, feb2-d3t.

Sup't. East Div. Penna. R. R.

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

No. 12, North-western side of Market Square, next to Felix's Confectionery.

Owing to other engagements. I will sell out my stock of Groceries, China, Glass and Que neware, Pr. visions, Liquors, &c, at a bargain. There is a good run of Country and City trate, and any pe. son wishins the engage in the business will do well to call soon, as I intend closing it out. The store-room can be leased for the business. W. L. TREWICK February 2, 1861.-3td

OTICE.-Whereas I etters testamen-

tary on the estate of William Shabinger. late of the city of Harrisburg, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Dauphin county to the undersigned:

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

CHARLES BUEHLER, Administrator of said deceased.

Harrisburg, January 1, 1861. jun2-6tdlaw TO LET.—The DWELLING Part of the House at the north-west co per of M-rket and Fourth streets, from the first f April next, for one or more years. Inquire of THOMAS J. REHRER. jan31-5td\*

HITAVANA CIGARS.—A i ine Assort-Bird, Fife-Fly, Etelvina, La Beriuto, Capitolio of all aizes and qualities, in quarter, one-fi th and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by JOHN H. ZIFGLER, ian31

73 Market Street NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. The Express Train South at 7.40 A. M., and the Express Train North at 8.15 P. M., will be discontinued from this date until further notice.

jan31-d3t JOHN W. HALL, Agent.

OR SALE-One first-rate R) GGLES CARD PRESS, in excellent order—works from 800 o 1000 Cards an hour.
One small CARD AND CIRCULAR PRESS, in good

order—Platen 8x10.

Both Presses will be sold at very moderate prices.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, jan31-d2t

POORS - TIVELY the last chance to buy BOOKS at your own prices, S BEN F. PRENCH will only sell on THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, at No. 12 Market street japal-dst NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

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NOTICE. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1861 the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will leave Harrisburg as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave at .. 3.00 a. m. MAIL TRAIN will leave at ....... 1.00 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN will leave at..... 1.40 p. m. The only Train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will to the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN South. at 3.00 a.m. For further information apply at the office, in Penr-sylvania Railroad Depot. JOHN W. HALL, Agent. Harrisburg, January 30, 1861.—jan31.

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

"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 do appeal.
"What, there fore, God has joined together let no man put as under."
jan12-dtf

PHOLSTERING.

C. F. VOLLMER
Is prepared to do all kinds of work in the

UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS,
Pays particular attention to MAKING AND PUTTING
DOWN CARPETS, MAKING AND REPAIRING MATTRASSES, REPAIRING FURNITURE, &c., &c. He
can be found at all times at his residence, in the rear of
the William Tell House, corner of Raspberry and Black
berry alleys

sep29-dly

## hotels.

BUEHLER HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE, HARRISBURG, PA.

GEO. J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR. This old established House having changed hands during the present season, has undergone extensive improvements and been thoroughly RENOVATED AND REFITTED. We feel confident that it is now not second to any in the State for the comforts and conve-

niences which pertain to a First Class Hotel jan12-t.\_\_ INITED STATES HOTEL,

SOUTH EAST CORNER OF 11TH AND MARKET STREET ADJOINING THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD DEPOT. PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Public that he has taken the above Hotel, formerly known as "THE MANSION HOUSE," which he has refitted and newly furnished throughout.

The Rooms are spacious and commodious, and furnished with every convenience to be found in the best Hotels in the city

the city
The "UNITED STATES" is admirably located for the convenience of travelers, being under the same roof with the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and thus saving both hack hire and porterage of baggage. No pains will be spared to render the "UNITED STATES" a pleasant and agreeable residence to all who may favor it with their

patronage Charges moderate. oc22-d3mwly H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.