The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 4. 1861.

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

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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To Members of the Legislature.

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 County Committee Meeting.

The members of the Democratic County Committee 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 Committee:

Chairman County Committee—WILLIAM D. BOAS.
Harrisburg—1st Ward—G. A. C. Seiler, C. D. Hineline.
2d Ward—Jacob Haehnlen, Fred. Trace.
3d " John L. Speel, W. D. Earnest.
4th " Michael Muller, W. M'Fadden.
5th " 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 Kepler.
Wiconisco—John Hair.
Washington—Lewis Keifer.
Lower Paxton—John J. Crum.
West Hanover—E. R. Umberger.
South " J. W. Cassel.
Swatara—Adam Hoffman.
Lower Swatara—Lewis Clauser.
Derry—Daniel Hummel.
Londonderry—James Dougherty.
West Londonderry—A. J. Clare.
Mifflin—J. V. Bressler.
Jefferson—A. M'Glanchlin.
Jackson—Daniel Miller.
Millersburg—Wm. M'Kissick.
Halifax—Henry Spies.
Reed—Joseph Smith.
Middle Paxton—Tobias Garman.
Dauphin—J. B. Crouse.
Susquehanna—David Reel.

Instead of taking our congratulations in good part, and manfully acknowledging that it has changed position in advocating the settlement of our national difficulties upon the basis of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the *Telegraph* has the assurance to declare that it has "always been willing and anxious to "restore the Missouri Compromise;" and further, that "this fact was proclaimed from the "stump by every Republican orator during the "last campaign." This is news to us, and will no doubt strike the Republican readers of the *Telegraph* with astonishment. We doubt whether a single Republican newspaper or orator in the State expressed during the last campaign a willingness to restore the Missouri line. On the contrary, the universal battle cry of that party was, "not another inch of slave Territory." In this cry the *Telegraph* joined. Up to a very recent period its columns have been filled with invocations to the Republicans to "stand fast," make no compromise, yield not an inch, and to carry out the Chicago platform to the very letter. When it suddenly abated its radicalism, and declared in favor of the Border State proposition, we offered it our congratulations; and now it assures us that not only it, but the Republican party, has always been favorable to compromise. If the *Telegraph* won't allow us to congratulate it upon its change of position, perhaps we may be permitted to express our admiration at its effrontery.

Revival of the Slave Trade.

In the light of recent events, it is easy to detect the gross deception practiced by many newspaper editors pending the late Presidential campaign, in representing that a leading purpose of Southern voters was to secure a reopening of the slave trade. Now, if any State in the South contemplated a measure of this kind, suspicion might reasonably attach to Georgia or Alabama; for it was from these States that the reported landings of cargoes of slaves mostly came. But what do we see?—The State Convention, assembled at Milledgeville, on the 23d ult., *unanimously* adopted an ordinance continuing in force all the Federal laws in reference to the African slave trade, after changing the form of the penalty designated for their violation. In like manner the Alabama State Convention, Jan. 29th, "adopted resolutions instructing the Deputies to the Southern Convention to insist upon such measures as will forever prevent the re-opening of the African slave trade." By these simple acts is a complete refutation given to the infamous charges circulated all through the Northern States, with the sole object of influencing the choice of President. By the same process deep-seated prejudices were sown, of which we are now reaping the bitter fruits.

Letters from Jacob Leisler on the Crisis.

In our paper of this morning will be found the first of a series of letters over the signature of Jacob Leisler, addressed to the people of Pennsylvania, on the state of the country. These letters, which were first published in the *Pennsylvanian*, are from the pen of a distinguished lawyer, and a gentleman who holds an important official position in the city of Philadelphia. The name of Jacob Leisler is but a *nom de plume*, chosen by the writer instead of his real name. These letters will well repay the reader for the trouble of perusing them; inasmuch as they are written in a style that is not only chaste and elegant, but they bear with them the impress of bold, original and philosophical thinking, and treat the subject of secession and the relative rights of the States under the federal Constitution in a manner that but few minds are capable of doing.

We have said this much about these letters, (all of which we will publish as they appear,) in order to direct public attention to them that they may be extensively read, and the matter they contain may be pondered by those who think upon the present momentous condition of our common country. We fear that there are too many men amongst us, who plod along blindly in the beaten path of former days, without giving to the circumstances that surround them, at a time like this, the necessary consideration to enable them to form an intelligent understanding of the fearful consequences to which partizan rancor and reckless fanaticism has brought our beloved country.

The Abolition Plot.

During the recent Presidential campaign we often warned the people that Republicanism, with the extreme wing of that party, was only a half way house to Abolitionism, and that as soon as they obtained power, under the delusive assurance that no attack was meditated upon slavery in States where it exists, they would proceed to develop their Abolition programme. Some of the organs of the ultra Republicans are already beginning to feel the public pulse, by cautiously hinting at the probability of measures being taken to compel emancipation in the border States. We direct particular attention to the following extract of a letter written by a special Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune:*

"If the secession epidemic reaches the extreme border States, and the whole aspect of affairs becomes threatening, *high reasons of State may compel prompt and radical measures of emancipation wherever it can be safely attempted.* And no one would be likely to deny that it could be safely attempted in all the States west of the Mississippi river, as well as in Maryland and Delaware. If secession forces itself upon the Federal Government, and becomes dangerous in its proportions and localities, the instincts of self-preservation, and the demands of imperative duty, may require the instant abrogation of slavery in certain States by whatever power can accomplish the object. If revolution can be stayed in no other way, it must be met by revolution. Certainly the revolutionist could not expect to be exempt from incurring the dangers of the weapons he himself has forged. All extensive conflagrations have to be arrested by extraordinary and often destructive methods. The authorities blow up a small district to save a large one. A little fire is often set to stop the ravages of a great one.—How, then, could Maryland or Missouri complain at having slavery *suddenly overset within their limits*, if the act was one demanded by high considerations of national safety?"

The same writer declares that "these views "are common among all thinking men here at "Washington;" so they are not given as the emanations of a heated imagination, but as opinions common among the leading men of the Republican party, with whom the writer is, no doubt, in constant communication.

With the light of this hint we may begin to see the proportions of the plot in which the abolitionized Republicans have embarked, to bring about the dissolution of the Union, and the emancipation of slaves in the border States. The first step having already been gained in the election of LINCOLN, and the consequent secession of the cotton States, the efforts of this party are now directed towards preventing such a compromise as shall retain the border States in the Union, and by maintaining an attitude of rigid hostility, drive them into co-operation with States that have already seceded. When this is accomplished, the next movement in execution of the programme foreshadowed by this correspondent, will be to suddenly overset slavery in all the States west of the Mississippi river, as well as in Maryland and Delaware.—And if this design can be executed upon the plea that revolution must be met by revolution, its authors no doubt anticipate that time and opportunity will enable them ultimately to sweep slavery from all the remaining Southern States, and convert "brutalized chattels" into men and fellow-citizens.

We don't mean to insinuate that the entire Republican party is cognizant of this mad scheme, or that there is any danger of its consummation. But it is clear that the N. Y. *Tribune* and its fanatical followers are driving at something of this kind, and that they look to emancipation in the border States as the crowning glory of their labors. The *Tribune* has endeavored to show that it would be practicable and expedient to extinguish slavery in the border States by purchasing all the negroes at a cost of something like a hundred millions of dollars. When they succeed in familiarizing the minds of their readers with this idea, it will not be difficult to pursuade them that it is not absolutely necessary that the money should be paid or that the consent of the States interested should be obtained. These slight impediments to the realization of the plan, might be reasoned away—particularly if the border States join the Southern Confederacy. In that event forcible emancipation might be essayed as a measure of punishment to the seceding States. The several steps of the plot are those clearly indicated—first sectionalism—then unyielding firmness to induce secession—then emancipation as a counter revolution. This is the end which the North is constantly implored to promote by standing firm.

For the Patriot and Union.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Standing, as this nation does, upon the top of a political volcano, which at any time may burst forth, dealing death and destruction on every side, it behooves us to stop and consider. When, in these times that try men's souls, we hear the words *treason and disunion* bandied from lip to lip without a single thought of results—when the Constitution is trampled upon, and when State after State defiantly declares that her laws, however obnoxious and unconstitutional, shall not be repealed—the action of Rhode Island legislators causes mingled feelings of gratitude and love to go out to them for their manly and noble effort to bring peace to a distracted country. Not more pleasing were the emotions which arose while reading an article in your paper, entitled "Real Origin of Secession." We are not among those who acknowledge the right of secession; neither do we wish to be classed with the party that advocates coercion; but relying upon the Constitution, and taking it as our standard of right and justice, we demand that the equality of the States must be recognized; that an equal right of all the States to their common property—the Territories—is requisite to perpetuate this Union. The absence of the Senators and Representatives of six Southern States from their seats in the National Halls of Congress indicates an alarming state of affairs in this our beloved country. It speaks in thunder tones the sentiments of the people of six States, and the estimation in which they hold us. It tells us, in language more potent than any we could use that our once happy Union is virtually dissolved; that these once United States are, to all intents and purposes, divided; that civil war may at any moment break out and deluge our fair land in blood. Yet a few sectional men in Congress, backed by a *minority* of the people, look smilingly on and approvingly let it come. Can it be possible that the efforts of such gallant spirits as Crittenden, Bigler and Cameron shall prove of no avail—that we must all go down in one common ruin? If the Republican party is afraid to trust the question of *Union and disunion* in the hands of the people, let them no more palaver about the voice of the people, expressed at the ballot-box last November—Let the Stevenses, Shermans and Wades speak no more of not compromising and not treating with traitors. Who is more of a traitor than this veritable buck-shot-war Stevens? Yet he talks glibly of enforcing the laws, when at one time he defied the law and attempted to set aside the voice of the people, spoken through the ballot-box—to which instrument he *now* refers with all the little dignity his present position gives him.

Why not pass Governor Bigler's resolutions?—The better sense and purer patriotism of the people can be relied upon in this trying hour. Let the opportunity be given, and they will speak out fearlessly and emphatically for the Constitution and the Union. If they do not like Governor Bigler's proposition, let them adopt Representative Montgomery's—resign and come home. It will ever after be a source of mutual congratulation, and will redound to their credit more than the passage of all the Tariff and Pacific railroad bills.—If they do resign, we will vouch for it the men who are returned will prove worthy of the trust confided to them. Let the people once be heard, and their representatives will cringe beneath the scorching flames of their disapprobation. We demand, in the name of our illustrious forefathers and their posterity, that the voice of the people be heard.—May our national difficulties be speedily arranged, and we know of none who will more heartily rejoice than the people of "Little Lebanon."

COMPROMISE.

LETTERS TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ON THE SECTIONAL DIFFERENCE, WHICH PLACE IN JEOPARDY THE UNION OF THE STATES—No. 1.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—South Carolina has declared herself *withdrawn* from her political connection with the United States of America, and entitled to recognition as an independent State. She has organized a Government, fitted to maintain foreign relations and to preserve domestic tranquility. No hostile foot presses her soil. No Federal officer, as such, pretends to exercise civil functions, or to execute civil process within her territory. If not coerced into submission to the Union, she is *de facto* a State, whatever her *de jure* condition may be. At present, she is at peace with all the nations of the earth Practically, she has achieved her Independence. It is true, that the Government of the United States has not recognized such Independence, and never may. It is possible, that the Government of the United States may see fit to send fleets and armies, for the purpose of coercing the people of South Carolina into dependence upon and submission to the laws of the Union. If, so, it is presumable, that such military force will be met by like force, organized and acting under formal commissions from the Government of South Carolina. Call the act of South Carolina, by the name of rebellion, treason, or any other, still the fact is that, in the consideration of the law of nations, she has accomplished a political *revolution*, and is, without an enemy on her soil or an opposing Government within her limits, *a de facto State* perfectly organized and in a condition to be recognized by other nations. Call a military attack on her, by the Government of the United States, by the name of "enforcement of the laws of the United States," suppression of rebellion, punishment of treason, coercion, or any other, it will still be the employment of military force against an organized Government, an united people, a *de facto* State, and therefore it will be *war*. By the laws of war, among civilized nations, those taken in battle, by either of the contending parties, are regarded as, and are entitled to the honorable treatment of prisoners of war. In the event of a capture of a citizen of South Carolina, in arms against the forces of the United States by authority of the State of South Carolina, the name and ignominious fate of "a traitor" will be wholly inapplicable to such captive. Should hostilities ensue between the United States and the State of South Carolina, exchanges of prisoners must be a rule of the warfare. An illustration of the principle contended for is found in the history of our revolutionary struggle. The difference, in the usage then adopted by the mother country, from that observed by her in "the Great Rebellion," is accounted for, by the difference in the character of the conflict. In the American Revolution, thirteen colonies, organized Governments, or *de facto* States, declared themselves independent of their political connection with the crown of Great Britain; their captured citizens were regarded as prisoners of war, and exchanged as such. In "the Great Rebellion," subjects, without any or with a very imperfect civil organization, assumed arms to overthrow an established Government and to take violent possession of its functions. Until that was accomplished they were traitors and liable to the doom of traitors. Consequently, those taken in arms against the Government, in the "Great Rebellion," were treated as traitors and not as prisoners of war. Nor does the military inferiority of either party affect the principle which governs the case. In the American Revolution the inferiority of the Colonies was so marked, that General Burgoyne asserted, on the floor of the House of Commons, that he could suppress the incipient movement with a single British regiment.

The simple idea involved in a consideration of the present case, is that South Carolina is an organized Government, in peaceful possession of its own territory, a *de facto* State or nation, and that an hostile effort to enforce the laws of the United States, within any part of her territory, will be a national war with her. If so, it follows, that such war must, agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, be declared by the Congress of the United States. The Executive power, as such, cannot constitutionally declare war. The constitutional provision, on this point, is so familiar as to render its quotation here unnecessary. It is true, that the President of the United States may, within the acknowledged and actual jurisdiction of the United States, in aid of the civil *power* and *to execute civil process*, employ military force, when called on, in certain contingencies, as provided in existing acts of Congress. But confessedly no act of Congress applies to the present anomalous condition of things in South Carolina, admitting that she is still a State of the Union. In a somewhat analagous state of facts, during General Jackson's Administration, to meet the peculiar exigency of the case and to clothe the Executive with the requisite power, Congress made a special legislative enactment, commonly known as "the Force Bill," which, not long after its enactment, expired by its own limitation. The constitutionality of that act of Congress was greatly questioned. Such constitutionality was, however, never judicially tested, because a Congressional Compromise averted and rendered unnecessary a resort to its provisions. That case was by no means as strong against the employment of military force, by the President, as is the present case. South Carolina did not then assume a position outside of the Union. She proposed to nullify (as it was termed) certain revenue laws of the United States, whilst avowedly a part and a constituent member of the Union. She has now formally seceded, (as it is termed) or declared herself independent of the Union. As has been shown, her *right* to do so is an entirely different question from *the fact* that she has done so. Whether rightfully or not, a State outside of and independent of the Union. South Carolina is *de facto* such a State, and her people cannot be brought into their former political connection with the United States, save by a voluntary repeal of their ordinance of secession, or their complete subjugation by the arms of the United States and the consequent overthrow of their present system of Government, as established by the various ordinances of their recent Convention. If then, without the formal declaration of war, or, at least, a special authorization of military force, by Congress, against the State of South Carolina, the President of the United States has no constitutional authority to send the army or navy of the United States against her; the responsibility of hostile action devolves on Congress. South Carolina has, in point of fact, withdrawn from the United States, by *a peaceful revolution*. So far, no fraternal blood has been shed, no horrors of civil war have been witnessed, in effecting this great political change in her civil condition. The question now arises, shall such blood be shed—shall such civil strife be inaugurated, by deliberate and formal legislation—by the Congress of the United States, authorizing the employment of military force or declaring war against South Carolina? This is a solemn, a most momentous question. Its solution will be without a precedent or parallel in the history of mankind. It will strongly affect, not merely the single State of South Carolina, the other seven cotton growing States, (who are rapidly and surely taking the same position, and will soon confederate with her,) and the slaveholding States and the prosperity and freedom of the non-slaveholding States, but likewise the hopes and destiny of mankind. The propriety and justice of a declaration of war, by the Congress of the United States, against the State of South Carolina, will be judged, not only by existing, but by all future generations of men. In the event of such declaration of hostilities, fifteen States, of kindred blood, lineage, religion, pursuits, aspirations and history, will at once be arrayed in arms against seventeen States, differing only in the single institution of negro servitude, in a fratricidal strife—in a war of national extirpation, and world wide desolation. The next letter will propose an enquiry, as to the existence of any sufficient ground or reason for provoking, by a declaration of war, against seceding States, such horrors, as the dissolution of this Union, the conversion of its fair fields and great cities into waste places and scenes of riot and carnage, the erection of a military despotism, and the consequent extinction of civil and religious freedom among men.

JACOB LEISLER.

DESTITUTION IN LONDON.—*Serious Bread Riots.*—The London *Mercantile Gazette* of the 17th instant gives the following account of serious bread riots in that city:

"Owing to the continuance of the frost, and all out-door labor being stopped, the distress and suffering that prevail in the metropolis, particularly among the dock laborers, bricklayers, masons and laboring classes at the east end, are truly horrible. Throughout the day thousands congregate around the approaches of the different work-houses and unions, seeking relief, but it has been impossible for the officers to supply one-third that applied. This led to considerable dissatisfaction, and hundreds have perambulated the streets asking alms of the inhabitants and of the passers-by.

On Tuesday night much alarm was produced by an attack made on a large number of bakers' shops in the vicinity of the Whitechapel road and Commercial road, east. They were surrounded by a mob of about thirty or forty in number, who cleared the shops of the bread they contained and then decamped. Last night, however, affairs assumed a more threatening character, and acts of violence were committed. By some means it became known, in the course of the afternoon, that the dock laborers intended to visit Whitechapel in a mass as soon as dusk set in, and that an attack would be made on the provision shops in that locality. This led to a general shutting up of the shops throughout the East End—a precaution highly necessary, for between 7 and 9 o'clock thousands congregated in the principal streets, and proceeded in a body from street to street. An attack was made upon many of the baker shops and eating houses, and every morsel of food was carried away. A great many thieves and dissipated characters mingled with the mob, and many serious acts of violence were committed. The mounted police of the district were present, but it was impossible for them to act against so large a body of people. To-night another attack is apprehended, and much excitement exists. The streets are thronged with groups of the unemployed, seeking relief of the passers-by."

FORTY MEN LOST IN THE SNOW.—An English journal says: "Perhaps no more severe weather was ever experienced on the Yorkshire moors than that which prevailed during the past week. The snow storms were continuous and heavy, occasionally attended with thunder, and in some of the valleys the drifts of snow are still twenty feet deep. All traffic was stopped, and the partridges and grouse were driven off the moors by scores, and were picked up in the streets of Malton half dead with cold and hunger. Vast numbers of crows and other birds are found dead. The works on the Rosedale railway, now in course of formation, have been entirely suspended, and the laborers reduced to great distress. Forty of these men were driven from the works to seek shelter at the Esklitt Huts, on the bleak moors, where it seems they were snown over and could not escape. Their continued absence caused a search party to set off over the moors, and by dint of great labor a passage was made to the huts, where, on the door being opened, the poor fellows were found in a very exhausted condition. They had been prisoners for two days and nights, and had eaten their last provisions and used their last fuel."

MR. AND MRS. BURCH COMING TOGETHER AGAIN.—It is cautiously whispered among the familiar friends of both parties in Albany, that Mr. and Mrs. Burch, whose divorce controversy recently created so much excitement about the country, are about to come together again. It was with the view of accomplishing this end that the further prosecution of the controversy was taken out of the court after Mrs. Burch had obtained the custody of her youngest child, and mutual friends are now engaged in effecting a reconciliation upon the basis indicated. It may be that such a determination may bring upon the heads of both the indignation of thousands, but doubtless they were equally imprudent in the course of conduct which finally brought them so prominently before the public, and consequently may well resume peaceable relations of man and wife, without any very great sacrifice on either side. Mr. Corning, it is understood, will acquiesce in any satisfactory arrangement that is acceptable to Mrs. Burch. In the meantime what is to become of the Rev. Mr. Williams?—*Boston Courier.*

Francis II., of Naples, has found a champion in the author of a pamphlet recently published at Paris, under the title "*Un Heros,*" who compares the unlucky King to Prometheus, chained to his rock (of Gaeta). The writer is M. de la Rochejacquelin; his pamphlet contains three sheets—one more than pamphlets contain in general—and the author declares that he was compelled to the excess in consequence of the overflowing measure of gratitude he owes to the Bourbons, and the necessity of giving it expression, for which two sheets would not suffice.

Private letters state that Young America Train, (the successful proprietor of *Trainways* in Europe,) in connection with Mark Lemon, [Punch.] Judge Haliburton, [Sam Slick,] and others, has got up an Associated Company, with a capital of $3,000,000, for the purpose of building a great "American Hotel" in London. They have got possession of three acres of ground in the Strand, and are going ahead like "bricks."—*News.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

No Senate report received.

HOUSE.—John Cochrane (N. Y.), Mr. Morris (Pa.), and Mr. Noell (Mo.) presented memorials expressive of a strong desire for the adjustment of the National difficulties. Those from Missouri included the signatures of thirty-five ladies who do not thus approach Congress in the spirit of dictation, but as descendants of honored women of the Revolution.

Mr Sherman (Ohio.) presented a bill authorizing the President at any time before the 1st of July, to borrow on the credit of the United States, not exceeding twenty-five million dollars. Certificates to be issued for not less than $1,000 with coupons payable semi annually with interest. The faith of the United States is pledged for the payment of the interest and principal.

Mr. Phelps (Mo.) offered a substitute, that the third section of the act of June, 1860, providing for the redemption of Treasury notes, be modified so as to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate the balance of the loan not taken under that act, on the most favorable terms, instead of restricting the negotiation of the loan at not less than par, and after notice of ten instead of thirty days.

Mr. Phelps said that the Morrill Tariff bill proposed a loan of twenty-one millions, and the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means twenty-five millions—thus making forty-six millions, when there is an unexhausted loan of fourteen millions under the act of June, 1860.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

A salute was fired at the National Armory to-day for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Col. Lander, whose superintendency of the Overland wagon road was so satisfactory, has resigned that office.

The Trial of Jackalow—Verdict of Guilty of Robbery.

TRENTON, N. J. Feb. 2.

The jury in the Jackalow case came in to-day at noon, and rendered a verdict of guilty of robbery, as charged in the first count of the indictment.

Death of Ex-Governor Harris.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.

Ex-Governor Harris died at South Coventry, last night.

DIED.

On the 2d inst., MRS. ISAAC G. UPDEGROVE, of Rockville, aged 48 years and 28 days.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock. The friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

☞ See advertisement. au17-d&w3m

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

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

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

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

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

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

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Pallid Countenance and Eruptions.

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

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

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

From the Independent, New York, July 28, 1859.

GLUE.—Our advertising columns contain some testimonies to the value of a new article known as "Spalding's Prepared Glue," useful to housekeepers for mending furniture. It is prepared with chemicals, by which it is kept in the proper condition for immediate use, the chemicals evaporating as soon as it is applied, leaving the glue to harden. We can assure our readers that this article has the excellent phrenological quality of "large adhesiveness."

For sale by C. A. BANNVART, No. 2 Jones' Row an7-d&wlm

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

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

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

Mothers, read this.
The following is an extract from a letter written by a pastor of the Baptist Church to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply. sep29-d&wly

NATURAL MAGIC!
Suppose a case. Suppose you have sandy, red, white, grizzly, or flaming yellow hair. Suppose you prefer a light brown, a rich dark brown, or a raven black. Well, you apply (if you are wise)

CRISTADORO'S
EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE!
and in ten minutes your mirror shows you a
WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION!
Every hair that a few moments before was an unsightly blemish, is now an element o beauty. "A magnificent head of hair" is the exclamation whenever you uncover. The difference between
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST
was not more striking then that between a gray or red head in a state of nature, and one to which this famous dye has been applied. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. jan9-d&wlm

TO LET.—The DWELLING Part of the House at the north-west corner of Market and Fourth streets, from the first of April next, for one or more years. Inquire of THOMAS J. REHRER. jan3.-5td*

DOTHIVELY the last chance to buy BOOKS at your own prices, as BEN F. FRENCH will only sell on *THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS*, at No. 12 Market street. jan31-d5t

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER,
jan3 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg.

CRANBERRIES—A very Superior lot at oct26.] WM. DOCK, JR. & CO'S

New Advertisements.

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY!
THE ORIGINAL
AND CELEBRATED
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
SMALLEST MAN ALIVE:
AT BRANT'S HALL,
HARRISBURG,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Two Brilliant Entertainments each day—Afternoon at 3, Evening at ½ Doors open half an hour previous. The General appears in all his new Songs, Dances, Imitations, Grecian Statues, &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN, the great English Baritone and Buffo, from the Nondilities Concerts, London; Mr. W. DE VERE, the American Tenor, and Mr. C. G. TITCOMB, Pianist. Admission—Day Entertainment, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Evening Entertainment, 15 cents; Children under ten, 10 cents; Reserved Seats 25 cents. Schools admitted on liberal terms.

The Little General rides in his miniature carriage from the Jones Hotel to the Hall The Grand Piano used is one of CHICKERING'S BEST, from W. KNOCHE'S Music Store, 92 Market street.

ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.
jan24-d1w&2tw

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the Estate of PETER PANCAKE, late of the City of Harrisburg, Dauphin county, dec'd, have been duly granted to the subscriber, who resides in said City. All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to the subscriber, without delay.

SAMUEL SINGER, *Executor.*
Harrisburg, Feb. 1, 1861.—feb24-6tw&1td.

FOUND.—A sum of MONEY was found in the Cars of Mail Train west from Philadelphia, that arrived at 1.20, p. m., on the 1st of February; and is now in the possession of the undersigned

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,
feb2-d3t. *Sup't. East Div Penna. R R.*

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!
AT
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 Queensware, Provisions, Liquors, &c., at a bargain. There is a good run of Country and City trade, and any person wishing to 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

HAVANA CIGARS.—A fine Assortment, comprising Figaro, Zeingezons, La Suiza, Bird, Fire-Fly, Belvina, La Revisto, Capitolio of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-eighth and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by

JOHN H. ZITGLER,
jan31. 73 Market Street.

COAL REDUCED!!!

CONSUMERS OF COAL, TAKE NOTICE!

Coal delivered to any part of the city limits by the *Patent Weigh Carts*, at the following low rates, *for cash*, viz:

Lykens Valley Nut Coal		at $2.00	per ton.
"	Small Egg	2.90	"
"	Large do.	2 90	"
"	Broken	2 90	"
Balt. Coal Co.'s Wilkesbarre Steamboat,		3.00	per ton.
"	" Broken,	3 00	"
"	" Egg,	3 00	"
"	" Nut,	2 25	"

Broad Top Coal, (for Smiths' use,) 12½ cts per bushel.
2,500 Bushels OATS for sale, at lowest cash price.
A large lot of superior *HICKORY AND OAK WOOD* for sale, at the lowest rates.
Agent for *DU PONT'S GUN AND BLASTING POWDER*—for sale at *manufacturer's prices.*
Coal delivered from both yards at above rates, by *Patent Weigh Carts*, which are certified to by the Sealers of Weights and Measures.
☞ Every consumer will please weigh their Coal on delivery, and if it falls *short* 10 *pounds I will forfeit the Coal.*
A large, full and complete stock of the best kinds of Coal will always be found on hand.

JAMES M. WHEELER.
Harrisburg, January 29, 1861. jan30 d1m

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

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 be the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN South, at 3.00 a. m.

For further information apply at the office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. JOHN W. BALL, Agent.
Harrisburg, January 30, 1861.—jan31.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:

"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder."

"Whosoever 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 no appeal.—"What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder." jan12-dtf

UPHOLSTERING.
C. F. VOLLMER
Is prepared to do all kinds of work in the
UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS.
Pays particular attention to MAKING AND CUTTING 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 Blackberry alleys sep29-d1y

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 conveniences* which pertain to a First Class Hotel jan12-t.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SOUTH EAST CORNER OF 11TH AND MARKET STREETS.
ADJOINING THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD 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 "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.

Insurance.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
THE DELAWARE MUTUAL
SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1835.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS.....$904,907.51.

THE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS.....$1,219,475.19.

The undersigned, as Agent for the above well known Companies will make Insurance against loss or damage by fire, either perpetually or annually, on property in either town or country.

Marine and Inland Transportation Risks also taken.

Apply personally or by letter to

WILLIAM BUEHLER,
decl-d&wly Harrisburg, Pa.