and when each section of five miles so graded from each such end of the said roads respectively, shall have been so completed, and such certificate so given, then the pro rata propor tion of the said bonds shall be purchased, and so continued from time to time until the amount payable to the said companies shall be exhausted-and the sum paid upon the completion of the said sections as aforesaid respectively, shall be exclusively appropriated and be used for the purposes above mentioned upon the section for, and in respect to, which the purchase is made-and for no other purpose or portion of said road whatsoever—Provided, however, That if either of the said companies shall fail to grade and prepare for bridges, superstructure, and laying of track at least one section of five miles at each of such end of its road within one year-or the whole of their respective roads within three years from the passage of this act, any such company so in default shall no longer have any right to demand or require any further purchase of their bonds as aforesaid, and the sums which any such defaulting companies would have been entitled to demand in payment of their bonds, shall be added pro rata to the purchases to be made of such of the said companies as shall comply with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. That if any stockholder or stockholders of any railroad, canal, or slackwater navigation companies shall be dissatisfied with, or object to any of the provisions of this act, then it shall and may be lawful for any such stockholder or stockholders, within six months after the passage of this act, to apply by petition to the court of common pleas of the county in which the chief office of the said companies may respectively be held-to appoint three disinterested persons to estimate and appraise the damage, if any, done to such stockholder or stockholders, and whose award, or that of a majority of them, when confirmed by the said court, shall be final and conclusive. And the persons so appointed shall also appraise the share or shares of said stockholders in the said company at the full market value thereof, without regard to any depreciation in consequence of the passage of this act, and the said company may, at its election, either pay to the said holder the amount of damages so found, or the value of the stock so ascertained, and upon payment of the value of the stock as aforesaid, the said stockholders shall transfer the stock so held by him to said company, to be disposed of by the directors of said company, or be retained by them for the benefit of the remaining stockholders. And all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. SELTZER, an act regulating the sale of stone coal in Philadelphia. Mr. WILDEY' an act relative to the practice

of medicine in Philadelphia. Mr. KUHN, an act repealing the charter of the Mifflin County Bank.

RILL PASSED. An act relative to Lawrence county.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved that the House proceed to the consideration of joint resolutions relative to the military forces of this Commonwealth -agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolutions provide for arming the military of the State, and tender their services to the General Government. Mr. ELLIOTT delivered a speech favoring

the proposition. Mr. GORDON took an opposite view. Mr. BUTLER said that at \$100 each, it would take about \$30,000,000 to arm the militia of the

Mr. TELLER held that the expense should be considered. There was no danger of an invasion of Pennsylvania. Mr. SHEPPARD would vote against the reso-

lutions. Mr. HOFIUS urged the resolutions. Mr. MARSHALL was opposed, because the

proposition was not in a proper form.

Mr. DAVIS (SPEAKER) declared himself in readiness to vote for the resolutions at once. Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. BALL, Mr. SELTZER, Mr. ABBOTT and Mr. BYRNE, spoke upon the subject.

Mr. BALL moved to postpone indefinitely. There were 19,000 armed men now in Pennsylvania. Adjourned.

# The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MAGDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT MED Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
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low.price of ONE BOLLAR.

Members wishing extra copies of the BAILY 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 Convention. At a meeting of the Democratic County Com-

mittee, held at the Morgan House, February 6, 1861, in pursuance of a call of the Chairman. it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee be authorized to call a County Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 18th inst, for the purpose of selecting six additional delegates to act in conjunction with those elected by the late Democratic County Convention, to represent Dauphin county in the Democratic State Convention called to meet at Harrisburg on the 21st inst.

In pursuance of the above resolution, I hereby notify the Democratic citizens of Dauphin county to meet in their respective wards and townships on the 16th inst., at the usual time and place, and select delegates to the County Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 18th inst. WM. D. BOAS, Chairman.

WM. D. EARNEST, Sec'y. Proposed Commutation of Tonnage

Duties.

The bill providing for the commutation of Tonnage Duties upon the Pennsylvania railroad was introduced into the House yesterday, and will be found at length in the proceedings. Having heretofore alluded to the liberal terms offered by the company in consideration of the removal of this tax, it is not necessary to recapitulate them again; but there is a point in this bill to which we invite the particular attention of the citizens of this State. The company, of course, desire to be released from the imposition of a burden which impedes and between rival railroads for the immense commerce of the West; but it is a popular error to suppose that the removal of the Tonnage Tax, upon the terms proposed by the company. will result to their immediate or exclusive adthis bill will show that the business of the legislation to these inevitable necessities, and State—the local freight carried from Pittsburg view them from a stand-point which will em-

reap the immediate fruits of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax; for the company is required to reduce their rates upon the local freights equal to the full amount of the tax now imposed upon the company. In other words, the company cease to collect tonnage duties for the State from the local freights transported over their road—and to this extent the business of the State is immediately and directly advantaged by the removal of the tax.

The same section prohibits the company from charging more upon local than upon through freights. Heretofore the competition against which they were compelled to contend beyond the limits of the State, where all the great rival routes engaged in a struggle for Western trade, made it necessary for the company to carry through freight at the very lowest rates possible. The disagreeable alternative was presented of doing this, or by abandoning the competition for the trade of the West, permit it to be diverted to New York or Baltimore, upon roads where no tonnage tax is imposed. The existence of this tax upon the Pennsylvania road placed it at great disadvantage in the war of rival routes; and while the tax compelled it to carry through freight at rates barely or not at all remunerative, equally compelled the company to impose paying rates upon local freights. This gave rise to great complaints from producers along the line of the road, who found themselves actually farther from the Eastern market than producers outside of the State. The cause of this forced discrimination against the business of Pennsylvania is found in the fact that the State imposes a tax upon the commodities transported by her own citizens, and compels the Pennsylvania railroad company to collect that tax.

Could any measure be more suicidal? Taxes to be just should be equal-but this is unequal, affecting only producers seeking a market for the products of their labor. As a measure of justice to this class, who are compelled to bear an unjust and unequal burden of taxation, the State should not hesitate a moment in accepting the liberal proposition made by the company.

Speech of John W. Killinger. The Representative of this District in Congress, John W. Killinger, addressed the House on the 1st inst. on the state of the Union. His speech is in the main moderate and compromising, and he takes occasion to tell the Republicans some wholesome truths, which it would be to their advantage to hear and heed. Mr. Killinger, however, starts out with a fundamental fallacy. He is in favor of executing the laws against the seceding States, compelling them to recognize the authority and supremacy of the Government, forcing them to abandon the doctrine of secession, teaching them, in short, that we "have a government." At the same time, he would yield to any fair and just compromise which would satisfy the hitherto loyal border States, and induce their continued adherence to the Union. In taking this position Mr. KILLINGER seems to have calculated upon the impossible contingency of separating the border from the cotton States, and of inducing the former to aid in the punishment of the latter. This can never be accomplished. The South will be a unit against coercion. However much the Southern States may differ as to the propriety or the right of secession, we may be sure that the border States will stand between the seceding States and any force that the Government may direct against them to compel obedience to the laws. at the bayonet's point. Any compromise to be effectual must leave the door wide open for the return of the States which have attempted to secede from the Union. The border States will not accept of a compromise which looks only to their safety, while it contemplates the use of force against the extreme Southern States .--The first gun that is fired by the Federal Government, the first charge of Federal troops against the citizens of any one of the Southern States (except perhaps in a defensive way) will consolidate the South. There is no room to entertain a doubt upon this point. The most moderate, conservative and Union-loving men of the South, the very class of men whom Mr. Killinger is willing and anxious to conciliate, are unanimously opposed to coercion. Hence the absurdity of the attempted discrimination between loyal and disloyal States, and the futility of any compromise which looks to satisfying the one class and punishing the other .-Mr. Killinger himself admits the inadequacy of force, towards the conclusion of his speech, where he says that civil war would not settle the difficulty, but that we "must finally treat, "negotiate, yield something, and agree to "something; which something will be a com-

"promise." But with the exception of the passages in this speech which seem to contemplate the absurdity of conciliating one portion of the Southern States, and subduing another portion. it is a bold, manly and patriotic effort, rising above narrow partizanship, and exhibiting a sincere desire to settle our national difficulties in the same spirit of concession by which the Constitution was formed. We append some

In my judgment the Republican party can well afford to meet the propositions submitted to this Congress by the border State members. in a liberal and conciliatory spirit. These States are Union-loving. Their Representatives, in good part, are endeavoring by every honorable appliance, to resist the aims and purposes of the secession movement. They are loyal to the Constitution, and they are faithful to the Union. Will we, who represent the great North, encourage them to stand by their present proud, though critical position; or will we by indifference, if not actual opposition, allow them to be submerged by the

rolling wave of disunion? In reply to this inquiry, I have been told by Republicans, in and out of Congress, that all compromises were finally ended, and that the day for concession was over. I do not subscribe to any such narrow and illiberal doctrine. Our whole system of government was founded, and continues to rest, on the opposite theory. If compromise established, why may not compromise preserve, the Constitution?-When Washington presented that matchless instrument to Congress, he accompanied it with the remark, that it was "the result of a spirit of amity and of mutual concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered oripples their operations in the great contest indispensable." Are we wiser, purer, better, than were the patriotic men who framed our institutions? Widely different as the habits, institutions, and modes of life of the American people then were, and continue to be, it is evident that contrariety of opinion, and differences of all kinds, must ever be expected to vantage. A glance at the second section of prevail throughout the country. The patriotic and prudent statesman will accommodate his

to Philadelphia, or intermediate points-will brace all the States, and have regard to the common brotherhood of all the people. For seventy years and upwards this Government has maintained itself in the affections and respect of the people; and although there have been stormy periods in our history, there were in every peril patriotic men found who rose superior to the paltry instincts of locality and partizanship. So I hope it may be again, in this the darkest hour of our history.

Any party that sets itself up obstinately against any and all propositions which make for peace, will go down before the indignation of an aroused people. It is the duty of Republicans to give such propositions a candid consideration. Not to do so is virtually to disband the Republican organization in Pennsylvania, whatever may be its fate elsewhere. Before Mr. Lincoln is inaugurated, this District will be the theatre of commotion, and it may be, of violence; unless, before that time, we can break the back of secession in Maryland and Virginia. To encourage and sustain the Union-loving men of those States seems to me to be a solemn duty—a work of patriotism. I counsel them to stand fast. The loyal men of Pennsylvania will lock shields with them; and the border States, slave and free, will say to the extreme North and the extreme South: "Thus far, and no further!"

I have heard a good deal said about the Chicago platform. Our past experience has given me no great respect for party platforms made in the tumult of a crowded convention. I do not know of anything in the materials or the mode of construction of the one built at Chicago that entitles it more than the ordinary respect. It is, doubtless, in the main, an exposition of correct principles; but there are features in it from which I dissented before the people, and which I might expatiate upon here, if it were necessary to my purpose. I forbear, and content myself with remarking that I formerly stood squarely on "the platform," when the present platform-worshipers spat upon it to show their utter contempt for such "an institution!" Not one man in a thousand read your Chicago platform. It did not decide the election. There never had been a distinct Republican State organization in Peansylvania; and her electoral vote was controlled by other questions and interests besides the general one of slavery extension. The Democratic party was divided; the rank and file were disgusted with the rascalities of the present Administration, and were anxions for any change. The masses of all parties looked forward to a change in the revenue policy of the Government which would recognize the industrial interests of our State, and had unbounded confidence in the honesty and eminent fitness of Abraham Lincoln

for the Presidential office. I know very well that there is a large and nfluential element in the country which is adverse to all and every proposition which looks to conciliation, even with the border as well as the seceding States. That element desires the overthrow of the institution of slavery in the States regardless of constitutional provisions. There are, to-day, men in New England and South Carolina who are affiliating in their actions, if not in their motives, to prevent the consummation of any adjustment here or elsewhere. They dread nothing so much as kind words. They rejoice in the fulfillment of their long-cherished purposes. Pennsylvania repudiates these extreme men and opinions, and will stand by the compact, with all its compromises and in all its parts.

Of course, there is a great deal contained in this speech, to which we take very decided exception; but upon the whole, it is so much in advance of what we are accustoned to hear from Republican members of Congress, that we are constrained to applaud Mr. Killinger's independence and comparative moderation.

orrespondence Between Ex-Governor Packer and Democratic Members of the Legislature.

The following PACKER and the Democratic members of the Legislature has been handed us for publication:

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1861. Hon. W. F. PACKER: Dear Sir-The undersigned Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in view of your retirement from public life, after long, faithful and honorable service, beg leave to express their high appreciation of your personal worth, and your ability and integrity as a legislator and Chief Magistrate.

They desire further, especially, to assure you for themselves and their constituents of their cordial approval and approbation of your views and sentiments in relation to National affairs, as set forth in your late Message.

In order that an opportunity may be afforded them personally to express their sentiments, they beg you to meet them at the Buehler House, in this city, at a dinner to be given at such time as may suit your convenience.

We remain, very respectfully, yours, &c., William H. Welsh, H. S. Mott, Jeremiah Schindel, E. Penn Smith, S. Byrne, P. F. Eilenberger, John Manifold, H. J. Myers, Daniel Rieff, H. B. Rhodes, Michael P. Boyer, Patrick Donley, H. K. Kline, William H. Butler, Henry Dunlap, Jos. Caldwell, Heister Clymer, K. L. Blood, E. D. Crawford, C. D. Brodhead, H. G. Leisenring, William Dunn, William Morrison, Thomas E. Gaskill, William C. Lichtenwallner. Jacob Cope, Patrick M'Donough, Robert E. Randall, Thomas W. Duffield, Thomas Osterhout, Charles H. Hill.

WILLIAMSPORT, Feb. 1, 1861. GENTLEMEN: The kind letter of the Demoeratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, inviting me to meet them at a dinner, proposed to be given at the Buehler House, in Harrisburg, at such time as may suit my/convenience, is before me, and I avail myself of the first leisure moment, after an absence of a week from home, to acknowledge its receipt .--To say that I highly appreciate the complimentary manner in which you are pleased to refer to my official course as a legislator and Chief Magistrate, is but faintly to express the deep feelings of thankfulness and gratitude which it has evoked. Next to the approval of his own conscience, the approbation of the wise and the good should ever be the highest him of a public functionary; and, while he may not, in the discharge of the many important and conflicting duties devolving upon him, hope to entirely escape censure, it may be relied on with unerring certainty that time will, in the end, record a just judgment.

While circumstances constrain me to decline the acceptance of your friendly offer of a public dinner, I pray you to excuse me, and to accept for yourselves, individually and collectively, the kind regards and sincere atknowledg-Your friend, ments of

WM. F, PACKER. To Heister Clymer, William H. Velsh, H. S. Mott, Esq's, and other members if the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

THE municipal election in the city of Lancaster, on Tuesday last, resulted in the re-election of George Sanderson. Esq., the Democratic candidate, and editor of the Intiligencer, by a majority of 709 votes over his Republican opponent. This is the first election held in Pennsylvania since the Presidential dection, and is an evidence of the immense reaction which has taken place in the public mind lince the disastrous consequences of the success of a sectional party have been demonstrated.

RETURNED THROUGH THE CNFESSIONAL. Rev. Francis O'Shea, of St. Pal's Cathedral, at Pittsburg, deposited a few lays ago with the United States depository of public moneys, in that city, \$100 to the credit of the United. through the confessional.

A FEW REFLECTIONS IN RELATION TO A BILL, ENTITLEB AN ACT FOR THE COMMU-TATION OF TONNAGE DUTIES, CONTAINED IN THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTER-

First. It is upon its face manifestly fair, just, and equitable, for it places all routes of public transportation upon a perfect equality, so far as the same can be effected by legislation.

Second. The repeal of the tonnage duties imposed upon the trade of the Commonwealth, is demanded by the highest considerations of public policy, by the purest integrity, by the clearest good faith on the part of the Commonwealth.

Third. It is demanded by public policy because it is a crushing burthen upon all the business which flows through one of the great arteries of trade in the State. It positively excludes from our State a very large amount of trade, for the tax is so heavy, that it finds a cheaper access to the sea-board, through untaxed channels of trade leading to cities in other States.

It taxes raw material so heavily as to prevent its transportation, in many cases, and thus oppresses the industry and skill, which would be expended so profitably to our citizens, in converting that raw material into manufactured product.

It taxes certain classes of our citizens to the exclusion of others, discriminating at the same time against those least able to bear it: surely if we discriminate at all in taxation, it should be the reverse of this: it should be in favor, and not against, those least able to bear

Fourth. The repeal of the tonnage tax is demanded by the purest integrity, for it was originally imposed only to protect the Main Line of the Public Works from an anticipated loss of revenues, which never in fact occurred. The builiding of the Pennsylvania railroad, being in effect the same as extending the Columbia railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, produced an increase of revenue on the Columbia railroad, exceeding in value that which was lost to the canal, so that the revenues of the Commonwealth increased instead of diminished by the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad; and his reflection will be the more striking when it is remembered, that in 1846 when the Pennsylvania railroad was incorporated, the New York Central, and the New York and Erie railroads, the enlarged Eric Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, were approaching completion, and about to enter into competition with our Main Line, the cost of doing business upon which was too great to meet this competition, and its traffic would necessarily have been reduced to a local trade, destroying its value as a source of revenue.

If further reflection needs to be added, you are reminded that the Main Line of the Public Works, west of Columbia, which the tonnage tax was intended to protect, and which, so far from yielding a revenue, had always proved really a heavy source of expense annually to the Commonwealth, has been sold by the State, and bought by the railroad company. It, of course, therefore, no longer needs protection, though wholly unprofitable to its present owners, and the reason for the tax having ceased, the tax itself should be removed.

Further, the company are willing to pay to the Commonwealth taxes on their property and franchises to the same extent, and in such manuer as will place their works upon an equality with similar improvements; they desire to be placed upon this equality in order to be able to transport as cheaply as others, and to make their property more beneficial to the public than it can be whilst burthened with a tax so heavy as to prevent, to a great extent, the proper development of the resources of the

Fifth. The removal of the tonnage tax is required by the purest good faith. At the time of the purchase of the Main Line by the railroad company, the then Executive of the Com-monwealth pleaged his good faith, and so lar-as he was able, that of the State, for the repeal of the tax, and, in consequence of this pledge, arnestly recommended its repeal in his annual message of January, 1858.

Without this pledge, the company would not have bid for the works. They did purchase, relying on the good faith of the Commonwealth for the repeal of the tax, in accordance with this pledge of the government, giving for the property much more than it was worth to the ommonwealth or any other party.

Sixth. The reduction of rates for transportation, as required by the provisions of the bill, will aid in the development of the resources of the State, and, of course, increase the values of real estate—thus directly benefitting the citizens, and improve the taxable values of the Commonwealth.

Seventh. The distribution of loans, as proposed in the bill, will enable all the roads amounting in all to more than 230 miles) referred to, to be completed within a reasonable time, and thus add much to the taxable value of property in the regions of country that will be benefitted by developing their re-

The prosecution of the work will give immediate employment to several thousand workmen, and require large quantities of iron and other material necessary for construction, and it is believed that no other plan can be adopted for the speedy development of the resources of the Commonwealth, which will yield to the State so large a return for the concessions asked for in this bill.

Eight. The fourth section of the bill provides for the more speedy extinguishment of the debt due the Commonwealth for the Main Line. It provides for the payment of the entire debt and interest by the 31st day of July, 1890 .-Whereas, under existing laws and contracts, the amount due the Commonwealth, July 31st, 1890, is four million three hundred thousand dollars. The payment of principal, as proposed, together with the difference in interest, to the Commonwealth, combine advantages too great and too manifest to require argument.

THE SEASON IN ROME.—A letter dated Rome, January 12th, to the London Times, says:-The gay season in Rome has now fairly set in, and, as it will be short, (Ash-Wednesday falling on the 13th of February,) there seems a disposition to make the most of it. It was inaugurated on Monday last by a brilliant ball given by Mrs. Stockton, in the saloons of the United States legation, where the rank, beauty and fashion of Rome, native as well as foreign, were most numerously represented. On Tuesday next the Duchess de Gramont gives her first ball. It is feared that Queen Christina's magnificent residence, the Plazzo Albani, which she now occupies for the first time since it was enlarged, and, in fact, almost rebuilt, will not be the scene of any gayeties this year, owing to the recent decease of the Count of

DECAY OF IDOLATBY IN INDIA.-A traveler from Madra to Jaffna states that but few of the heathen temples he passed were in good order those regularly repaired and used are comparatively few. Many of the temples are gradually going to ruin-towers, walls and rooms, where the idols sit, are broken; many of the idols, that were formerly carried with great parade, are now resting in their places. with no one to wipe or clean them. Many idol cars, once drawn with great pomp and parade, are so neglected that they can only be used for fuel. The impression is steadily gaining ground among the people that their idol system has had its day, and that the religion of the gospel will eventually fill the whole

MURDER. John Amiss, of Buckingham county, Va., was found dead within four miles of New Canton, a few days since. He had been shot in the back part of the head, the ball passing through the skull. He had on his person when he left home a ten dollar note which was not on his hody when found. A man named pelier last evening, at which resolutions were In that city, \$100 to the create of the United not on the States, the same having been edelved by him Stegar, and his wife have been arrested on sus- adopted unanimously protesting against any picion of having committed the murder. plans of compromise.

land.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

SECESSION .- An Interesting Case .- A few days ago, a prisoner in the Georgia penitentiary, convicted of robbing the United States mails, sued out a writ of hebeas corpus, and asked to be discharged on the ground that the State had seeded from the Union. The court, however, decided that the ordinance by which Georgia had declared her secession from the Union does not extend beyond a separation from the other States and a withdrawal of the powers she delegated to the General Government; that upon the past exercise of those powers by the latter Government the ordinance does not assume to act, and was not designed to act; and that it does not annul any of its acts. The prisoner was therefore remanded.

RAVAGES OF THE DIPTHERIA IN MAINE .-The Farmington Chronicle says: "This fearful disease is making sad ravages around us, in every direction. In one small neighborhood in Chesterville we understand that ten persons have fallen its victims within a brief period. In one family the father died while his child was being conveyed to its burial. In another three children lay dead in the house at one time, and four more prostrated with the disease. Scores of families in this and adjoining towns are mourning the loss of one or more loved ones, who have been smitten suddenly down with this fatal disease."

BRUSHING UP.—A republican paper tells its readers quite exultingly that "Old Abe" is sprucing up for his Washington visit. He has been growing his whiskers, curling his hair and waxing his moustache to such an extent daily, that he is now described as looking very handsome. His whiskers are considered as particularly becoming, "filling his guant cheeks," and hiding "his long, lank jaw-bones," so that the improvement is remark-

LAND SALE .- Part of the land belonging to the estate of Peter Free, at Freedom, Pa. on the Northern Central railroad, sold last week at public sale, without improvements, for \$70 an acre. The tract of 30 acres upon which the storehouse is erected was withdrawn at a bid

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., of Brooklyn, will deliver the address before the litterary societies of Dickinson College, at their anniversary on the day before the commencement in July next. John Carson, Esq., of Baltimore, will deliver the alumni address on the same occasion.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL POISON.—It is stated that Dr. George Seymour, of Litchfield Conn., died on the 29th ult. from the effects of the National Hotel disease at Washington, contracted nearly four years since.

A NEW COTTON GROWER.—Peru is making her appearance as a cotton-growing country. She recently sent 1500 bales of her cotton across the Isthmus, but the greater portion went to Europe. THE COLD IN SCOTLAND.—The Glasgow Ex-

the thermometer was actually in some parts of Scotland forty degrees below zero. Col. Ihasz, the companion of Kossuth in all his exile, has been elected a member of the

aminer states that one day in Christmas week

new board of administration in Hungary. The census of the State of Missouri, just published, shows the white population to be ,407,536; slaves, 113,188; free negroes, 3,-

Mr. James Pierce, of Nansemond county, Va., has lost in a few weeks past, five children

from that dreadful disease, diptheria. Mr. Buchanan, it is said, will send the name of Judge Black to the Senate to-day for the vacancy on the Supreme bench.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. memorial of the importing merchants and others, of the city of New York, protesting against the abolition of the warehousing sys-

Mr. Pearce (Md.) reported the deficiency bill with the House amendments, recommending that the Senate insist on its amendments, and that a committee of conference be appointed.— Agreed to.

Mr. Crittenden (Ky.) presented the petition of the citizens of Massachusetts in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Ten Eyck (N. J.) presented six peti-tions from citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand by the Constitution. Mr. Wilson (Mass.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the better organization of the militia in the District of

Columbia. Laid over. Messrs. Dixon, Cameron and Bigler, (Pa.) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. One of Mr. Bigler's petitions was from a fire company in Lancaster which was organized before the adoption of the Constitu-

tion. The petition is printed on a large Amer-Mr. Foster (Conn.) presented a petition, numerously signed, in favor of the border State

resolutions. Mr. Cameron (Pa.) presented petitions in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution

and the enforcement of the laws. Mr. Fessenden (Me.) presented the petitions of citizens of Maine, praying that something

may be done to save the Union. House .- The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing the resolution of the Kentucky Legislature, which asks Congress to call a National Convention to make amendments to the Constitution and commending the proposition to that consideration which its patriotic source and importance

demands. Referred to the select committee of Mr. Nixon (N. J.) presented the memorial of fifteen hundred citizens of New Jersey, asking the adoption of the Crittenden propositions.-He was satisfied that a large majority of the people of that State desire Congress to act

speedily. The Senate amendment to the loan bill was taken up.

Mr. Phelps (Mo.) advocated a concurrence in the amendment repealing the act of June, 1860, which authorizes a loan and provides for the redemption of the treasury notes.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) replied, saying, that if this was agreed to it would leave no security for redeeming the treasury notes authorized by the act of December last. He trusted that the next Administration will never have occasion to come here with a loan bill, in time of peace; the expenses of the Government should never be allowed to exceed the revenue.

Mr. Phelps supposed that it was a fixed fact that the Tariff bill, which contained a clause for the loan, would pass, and ample provision would be afforded for the redemption of the treasury notes.

The amendment was rejected-year 59, nays On motion of Mr. Sherman, a committee of

conference on the part of the House was asked for on this subject. Agreed to. Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 6.

The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning, Wm. B. Burrill was elected President. The morning hour was occupied in the appointment of committees. It is supposed that the Douglas men constitute a majority in the Convention. J. C. Loomis is prominently spoken of as the candidate for Governor.

Vermont Opposed to Compromise BURLINGTON, VT., Feb. 6. A meeting of the delegates from this State to the Chicago Convention, was held at Mont-

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

WARRANTED IN ALL CASES

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CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS

For the prevention and Cure of all those difficulties to which

the female system is peculiarly liable, arising from

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These Pills have never been known to fail when the
directions have been strictly followed, and they are
perfectly safe to take by the most delicate.

TO MARKIED LADIES they are particularly recommended, as they prevent difficulties, and restore nature,
no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. A
few days in most cases will produce the desired effect; and
although so powerful, yet no injury will ever result from
their use. But those who are pregnant should not use
them, as they have an effect contrary to nature. Pamphleis
detailing their virtues, with numerous certificates from well
known physicians and apothecaries, can be had on application to the agent, who will send the Pills, if desired, by
mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of the money,
Sold in boxes containing sixty pills,—price One Dollar—
by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTE
& CO., wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia.

A NEW REMEDY.
Superseding CUBERS, COPAIRA, CAPSULES, or any compound that has ever been before the people. It has been used by ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS.

In their private practice, with entire success, in all cases.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

For diseases of a private nature; a cure is frequently performed in a week, and entire confidence may be placed in them. This remedy is a newly discovered specific, more active and speedy in its effects than Cubebs or Copable alone. The pills are half the size of Capsules, and never nauseate the stomach, or impregnate the breath. Six dozen pills in a box—price one dollar, and will be sent by mail, post-paid, by the agent, on receipt of the money.

Sold by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTT & CO., wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia.

From the Independent, New York, July 28, 1859.
GLUE.—Our advertising columns contain some testi monies 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 darge adhesiveness."

For sale by C. A. Banavabt, No. 2 Jones' Row aut-dwwlm

Mothers, read this.

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. Wins Low's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Naw 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 trait of the thing to 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. than to lay in a supply.

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 remowned Dr. EATON'S INFANTIFE CORDIAL, which every mother should have. It contains no paragoricor 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 night, procure a supply and be at once relieved.

[17] See advertisement.  $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{E}}$  call the attention of our readers to

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 caratle of purifying the blood and curing disease. So, they cure all kinds of fevers, all asthmas, catarrhs, cestiveness and painful affections of every kind.

Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal eet, New York. and by all Druggists. Also, by GEC H BELL, corner or second and Chestnut streets, Harristurg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines de9-d&wlm

### New Advertisements.

A PPLE WHISKY!—PURE JERSEY AP.
PLE!—In store and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,

TOR RENT-A Three-Story BRICK HOUSE, situated front of the Capitol Grounds, South street, near Third, containing Five Rooms and Kitchen, with Lot and Fruit Trees—from the first of April next. Rent \$100 a year. Also, a large Two-Story BRIOK HOUSE in Wormleysburg, (across the river, with Garden, Fruit Trees and Stable. Rent \$80 a year. Enquire of SIMON OYSTER, Pine street near Third. Enquire of SIMON OYSTER,
Pine street, near Third.
Harrisburg, Feb. 6, 1861.—7d3t

STATEMENT

HARRISBURG BANK. FEBRUARY 5, 1861. Assets:

Notes of other Banks... 15,490 00

**\_ 137.49**1 29 Stocks (at present market value)... 28,000 00 Bonds Real Estate..... 14,600 00

\$1,013,448 83 Liabilities: Circulation.....\$491,435 00 Deposits...... 152,701 6 Due to other Banks..... 36,941 08

\$681,077 74 The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WEIR, Cashier. Sworn and subscribed before me, DAVID HARRIS, J. P. feb7-d2t

TAVANA CIGARS -A Fine Assort ment, comprising Figaro, Zaiagozona, La Suizi-Bird, Fire-Fly, Etelvina, La Berinto, Capitolio of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-fifth and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 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, fer

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 102 Broken, 8.00 "

- 46

Egg, 2.25 " Nut, Broad Top Coal, (for Smiths, use,) 12% 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.

3.00 "

Agent for DU PONT'S GUN AND BLASTING POWDER-for sale at manufacturer's prices. Coal delivered from both yards at above rates, 17 Patent Weigh Carts, which are certified to by the Scaleri

of Weights and Measures. Every consumer will please weigh their Coal & delivery, and if it falls short 10 pounds I will forfer

A large, full and complete stock of the best kinds of the Coal. Coal will always be found on hand. JAMES M. WHEELER. Harrisburg, January 29, 1861. jan 30 dlm

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x, 7,9, 12:

1 towing what therefore, God has joined together let not with what therefore, God has joined together let not with so over shall put away his wife and marry another to whose were shall put away his wife and marry again she committed had let in the his had and marry again she committed had let in the legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver. Irem, which there is do appealing the sander."

RANBERRIES A very Superior lot at occasional statements of the control of the control