lature, the necessity of adopting such a wise and enlightened policy as will insure a speedy completion of the Sunbury and Eric railway Every day's procrastination is an immense and irretrievable loss. Indeed, regarding the question still pending, and awaiting the final action of the Legislature, in its fiscal aspect, or its bearings upon the State revenues, the only practical view it represents to the statesman, in its present position, it cannot be difficult to

arrive at the right decision. The completion of the road will secure, according to a careful official estimate by the committee of Ways and Means, an increased annual revenue of \$357,000 to the State treasury, with the best prospects of a steady augmentation, while the interests on the investment of \$3,500,000 at 5 per cent., would, were the payment equally certain, yield \$175,000 only. The loss of the difference to the treasury for one single year, is consequently a more serious one than the sacrifice would be, (or rather the apparent sacrifice,) of the entire investment, provided the construction of the road could thereby be hastened so as to push it to completion within the time stated.

Considering, however, in connection with the great and certain increase of the State revenues, the numerous other important interests involved, and the incalculable benefits to be derived from the expansion of our internal and foreign commerce, the development of our uncultivated lands, the opening of new mines, and the erection of new smelting and manu facturing establishments, the mighty impulse all business and enterprise must receive, not to overlook the growth of population and of social and political influence, the doubtful debt of \$3,500,000 dwindles into utter insignificance.

However this may be, something must be done, and promptly. A thousand vital interests of the people and the State are at stake,

and decisive action is an absolute necessity. Not a farmer, mechanic, merchant, or man of business of any kind, not a capitalist or owner of real estate in Pennsylvania, but would immediately feel the beneficial effects upon his business and pecuniary condition of the opening of the Sunbury and Erie road. All are deeply interested and owe it to themselves, individually and collectively, to exert their influence, and induce their Representatives in the Legislature to remove the last obstacle in the way of the comsummation of this most important Pennsylvania enterprise. If the Sunbury and Erie road were, this day, but a mere project; if the ground had not yet been touched, the most powerful of all motives, those of selfdefence and self preservation, would dictate to Pennsylvania to commence forthwith, whatever the difficulties and the sacrifices, financial and otherwise, for it is in truth the only means to check the destructive inroads of New York speculators and enterprise upon the commerce and business interests of this State, besides being an absolute requirement, the conditio sine qua non, of a progressive development of our own resources, to meet the necessities and wants of a growing population, and the legitimate pretensions of an advanced state of society. But while this great work, which involves in so many respects the future, and the prosperity of this Commonwealth, is lying there so nearly completed as to await, at the word of the Legislature, but the last finishing labors of the artizan, nothing short of absolute impracticability could justify or excuse further delay, and exculpate the parties upon whom rests so grave a responsibility. This is a serious time, demanding serious thoughts and earnest exertions. We must discard at once, whatever there remains of those sterile political abstractions of a half fledged, obsolete liberalism, which but too long prevailed in our State councils, weighing, incubus-like, upon every great and comprehensive idea of progress and improvement. We can no longer afford to indulge in hunting shadows, allowing the vital sub-

stance to escape. meet in session in January next, to solve this long-pending important question, and to erect to themselves, if they legislate wisely and with foresight, a lasting monument in the history of this great Commonwealth, which will commend and endorse their action.

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 1861.

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

Communications will not be published in the PATRICT

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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 Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, 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 Demoeratic 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 | satisfy demands upon the National Treasury, 18th inst. WM. D. BOAS, Chairman.

WM. D. EARNEST, Sec'y.

The "People's Party" of Pennsylvania transferred its forces to the Republicans at the Presidential election, and subscribed to the Chicago platform with all its offensive dogmas, upon condition that the Republicans would pass a tariff beneficial to the interests of this State. By this time some of the "People's Party" begin to wake up to the fact that they have been sold. The Union is falling to pieces, and the New York Tribune is laboring with superhuman energy to prevent the adoption of such a compromise as shall preserve it from total ruin, and to keep the association of factions which elected Lincoln up to the work of maintaining the anti-slavery portion of the Chicago platform; while it has little or nothing to say in favor of the tariff. The Evening Post, another leading Republican organ, is openly opposing the passage of the Morrill bill. These champions of Republicanism direct their whole energies towards enforcing the anti-slavery portions of the Chicago platform, and assail every

sylvania, and their representatives in the Legis | They entrapped the "People's Party" into their toils, and now insist that they shall stand up to the Abolition work; but these unyielding Republicans do not exhibit similar alacrity in fulfilling their part of the contract to pass a tariff for Pennsylvania. No wonder that some of the Pennsylvania Congressmen grow rebellious at the work assigned them by their ing an enormous moustache—is a going to conhard task-masters.

Southern Rights and Concessions

Our national difficulties could be settled in twenty-four hours if the Republicans would agree to abide by the Constitution of the United States in all its provisions, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The most ultra Southern States ask nothing more than this. We hear a great deal of bluster about the exorbitant demands of the South. Republicans tell us that it would be degrading to the North to yield to them; and yet, these demands embrace nothing more than the South is entitled to under a judicial construction of the Constitution.

The first demand of the South is, that the provision of the Constitution requiring the return of fugitives from labor shall be faithfully executed, and that all State laws which embarrass, conflict with, retard, or obstruct the peaceful enforcement of the fugitive slave law shall be repealed. There is nothing unreasonable in this demand. The South has a right to its runaway slaves, and the North has no right to protect them from capture. There can be no appeal in such cases from the Constitution to public opinion. No matter how deep the sympathies of Northern men may be in behalf of fugitives from bondage—no matter how great their reluctance to witness the return of runaway negroes, they have no right to array public sentiment against law. No excuse will avail to avoid the execution of a direct and plain provision of the Constitution. Many Northern States have been grossly culpable in the enactment of laws which increase the dangers and difficulties in the way of the capture of fugitive slaves, or render their return next to impossible. The South demands that these laws shall be repealed—that masters shall meet with no difficulty in re-taking their fugitive property, and that the provision of the Constitution, made in their behalf, shall be executed to the very letter. Is this an unjust exaction? Would it be a humiliating concession for the North to acknowledge the binding force of the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof?

The second demand of the South is in referto the territories. The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that slaves are property, and that the citizens of the Southern States have the right to take such property into the common territories and hold it there until excluded by the authority of a State Constitution, the Southern States, interested in slave property, ask that this decision be respected and enforced as all other decisions of the Supreme Court are respected and enforced. This is the sum and substance of their demands. They don't require anything more than the highest judicial authority in the country has pronounced their right. They only demand that the Constitution, as authoritatively expounded by the Court, shall be respected.— While that decision stands, it is the right of the South to enjoy all the honofits which it confers Casgrees nas not power to destroy this right; and yet, because they insist upon it, the Southern States are accused of exacting degrading terms from the North.

If the Northern majority are required to recede from the position that Congress may and should exclude slavery from the territories, it is their own fault. They had no business to assume the right to exercise power not warranted by the Constitution. If it is humiliating to abandon an unjust and illegal claim, they must suffer this mortification; for the obligations of law are more imperative than the decrees of party.

But, for the purpose of reconciling difficulties, the Southern States now loyal to the Union, propose to yield the right to take their property into a portion of the common territory, provided their right to the remainder is recognized. This is substantially the offer made by the Crittenden resolutions. They involve concescessions on both sides. The South concedes a portion of what the Supreme Court has determined to be their right. The North yields its pretensions to exclude slavery south of 36° 30', which supreme judicial authority has decided it has no right to do. And yet, the Republicans grumble at this proposition as if it sought to extort enormous concessions from them. The concessions are principally the other way.

Demand made upon the State by the General Government.

In the year 1837 Congress passed an act distributing among the several States a large surplus of revenue, which had accumulated in the Treasury, beyond the existing wants of the government. The money was apportioned among the States, and called a deposit. Pennsylvania received \$2,400,000 for her share, upon giving a certificate to the Secretary of the Treasury, which pledged the faith of the State for the safe keeping of the money, and the repayment of every part thereof, from time to time, as the same should be required. The act further provided that when said money or any part thereof should be wanted by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet appropriations by law, the same should be called for from the several States. Well, the money is required now to and Mr. Dix, the Secretary, has notified the Governor that the State will be required to guarantee the payment of bonds of the United States, to the amount of the sum deposited in the State Treasury, payable after the expiration of twenty years. By this means the State will lend her credit to the General Government to sustain it at a time of great embarrassment. We understand that no portion of the money is now required by the Secretary of the Treasury. The State having pledged her faith for the safe keeping of this fund and its repayment upon the requisition of the Secretary of the

Treasury, is now bound to fulfil its obligation. This \$2,400,000 was deposited in the State Treasury during the Ritner administration, and expended in the Gettysburg railroad and other fancy projects.

THE RIGHT KIND OF INVASION .-- On Tuesday, Mr. Benjamin Dutton, of this city, starts for Virginia, with a gang of sixteen carpenters, to get out sets of ship frames, one for himself, which he will probably put up at the Southend. and another for sale. These are the men we want to send South-men armed with axes to Pennsylvanian who dares to talk compromise. I fell the forests .- Newburyport (Mass.) Herald.

How Mr. Lincoln Comports Himself in the Crisis.

The most serious matters have sometimes ludicrous aspect. Mr. Lincoln, who refuses to open his mouth to utter a word of peace or otherwise, is nevertheless putting that inexpressive orifice on a war footing! He is raisfront the crisis with whiskers a la militaire!-The N. Y. Evening Post, itself a bellicose oracle. chronicles the metemorphosis, and says that: A vigorous growth of comely whiskers has entirely changed Mr. Linco'n's facial appearance. The improvement is remarkable. The guant, hollow cheeks, and long, lank j.w-bones, are so enveloped as to give fullness and rotundity to the entire face, and if he escapes the barbars, Mr. Lincoln will go to Washington an exceedingly presentable man.

The devotion of Mr. Lincoln to his personal ndornment is, at this moment, a boon to civilization! It is of comparatively little importance whether States are dissevered, or whether people are rushing into ruin. The country does not want wisdom or courage in the Executive, but beauty; and Lincoln knows it and he is up to the crisis! The oil that a less wise man would have thrown upon the troubled waters, he reserves for his nascent moustaches. What better evidence of fitness for Empire, than to grow an imperial? Who knows but that the pillars of the confederation may be held together by a Sampson that refuses to be shorn? Why cannot the Union be held together by capillary attraction, which is known to be strong enough to overcome gravitation?

We think we see Mr. Lincoln daily studying before the glass the growing beauties of his comely face! Nero did so, in the intervals of fiddling!—Albany Argus

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. Dr. DeWitt.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. M'CLURE, an act relative to turnpikes in the borough of Chambersburg; which was taken up under a suspension of the rules, and

Mr. HIESTAND, an act to exempt the Yates Institute, in the city of Lancaster, from taxa-

Mr. ROBINSON, a supplement to the act reating to serving summons in Mercer county. Mr. CONNELL, an act to incorporate the Oliey library company. Also, a supplement to the act incorporating

the Philadelphia and Olney railroad company. Mr. CRAWFORD, an act for the relief of the sureties of James L. M'Ilvain, of Mifflin county. Mr. WHARTON, an act to annul the marriage contract between David Speck and his wife Catharine.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS. Mr. IMBRIE offered a resolution that from and after this day, it shall be the duty of the SPEAKER to charge all private bills to members who call them up, and hereafter such bills are to be called up by Senators in alphabetical order; which was twice read and passed.

Mr. WELSH offered a resolution that the Committee on Banks be authorized to employ a elerk; which was twice read and agreed to. Mr. MEREDITH offered a resolution that 500 copies of the sixth volume of the Transactions of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society be printed for the use of the Senate: which was twice read and agreed to.

Mr. CONNELL offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be authorized to furnish the officers and membeas of the Senate with the Colonial Records and Archives; which was referred to the Committee on Ac-

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. YARDLEY called up the act incorpora-

ting the Danborough live stock insurance company; which was passed. Mr. BOUND called up the act for the pro-

tection of fruit and fruit trees in Northumberland county; which was passed. Mr. LANDON called up the act authorizing the commissioners of Wyoming county to bor-

row money: which was passed. Mr. CLYMER called up the act to ratify and confirm the title of certain real estate to St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, in Read-

ing; which was passed. Mr. HALL called up House bill authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company to build a bridge over Clearfield creek at Madeira;

which was passed finally. Mr. SMITH called up a supplement to the act incorporating the Gap mining company, of Lancaster county; which was amended by Mr. HIESTAND, and finally, after some debate, was, on motion of Mr. SMITH, postponed for

Mr. FULLER called up a further supplement to the act incorporating the Greensburg gas

and water company; which was passed. Mr. HAMILTON called up the supplement to the act incoporating the American steam plow manufacturing company; which was

Mr. BENSON called up the House bill authorizing the county of Cameron to borrow money; which was passed—yeas 19, nays 2. Mr. BOUGHTER called up the act requiring the State Treasurer to refund to U. R. Tracy, treasurer of the Dauphin and Susquehanna coal company, certain moneys; which was

Mr. HIESTAND called up the supplement to the act to incorporate the Marietta and Mount Joy turnpike company; which was passed.

Mr. IMBRIE called up the bill changing the place of holding the election in Moon township, Beaver county; which was passed finally.
Mr. KETCHAM called up the bill relative to foreign insurance companies in Wilkesbarre;

which was passed. On motion of Mr. GREGG, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1861. The House met at 10 o'clock, a. m., and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Johnson. Joint resolutions from the Senate, authorizing

the erection of new lightning rods on the Capitol, were taken up and passed. Petitions, memorials, etc., were then presented, and appropriately referred.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS. Mr. PATTERSON offered the following: Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed o accompany President Lincoln from Harrisburg to Washington, to aid in the reception of the President elect; and that the SPEAKER be

Mr. SELTZER moved to amend, by making

the committee consist of one hundred. The matter was finally postponed. Mr. BLAIR offered a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the General Assembly, it was advisable for the General Government to

chairman of the said committee.

give equal pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, as to soldiers of the Revolution. Agreed Mr. MOORE offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to

make a general apportionment of the State .-The resolution was postponed for the present. Reports of standing committees were re-

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. WILSON, an act relative to certain alleys in the town of Beaver. Mr. SMiTH, an act to incorporate the

company, of the county of Berks. Mr. BOYER, an act repealing "An Act authorizing the appointment of a reporter of

the supreme court." Also, a supplement to the militia law. Also, an act relative to the sale of certain Mr. HECK, an act supplementary to "An

Act authorizing the construction of a road from the end of Clarke's bridge. Mr. BREWSTER, an act to incorporate the Clinton County fire insurance company. Also, an act relative to the payment of cer-

ain moneys to school directors. Mr. BYRNE, an act to erect a new county out of parts of Luzerne, to be called Lacka-

Mr. HILLMAN, an act authorizing the publication of sheriff's sales in Luzerne county. Mr. ARMSTRONG, an act in reference to

the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral Also, an act relative to elections in Lycoming

county. Also, an act relative to the Clinton County coal company. Mr. BRODHEAD, an act authorizing the

county commissioners of Monroe county to borrow money. Mr. BISEL, an act to repeal "An Act relative to hucksters in Northumberland county." Mr. PRESTON, an act supplementary to "An

Act incorporating the city of Philadelphia'.' Also, an act to incorporate the Olney library Mr. RANDALL, an act relative to the title

of certain real estate in Philadelphia. Also, an act to change the name of the 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, Pennsylvania volunteers. Also, an act supplementary to "An Act providing for the sales of real estate." Mr. RIDGWAY, an act to confirm certain

Mr. SMITH, an act to incorporate the Ninth and Seventh Streets passenger railway company

in Philadelphia.

M. DOUGLASS, an act to establish a ferry over the Youghiogheny river. Mr. ABBOTT, a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

Also, an act relative to burial places in Phil-Mr. HECK moved that the House proceed to the consideration of Senate resolution relative to ventilating the halls. Agreed to; and the resolution was read. It provides for the appointment of an officer to take charge of the

ventilation, at \$2.00 per diem. After a rambling debate, a motion was made postpone indefinitely; which was agreed to. Mr. SELTZER moved that when this House adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday afternoon next. On this the ayes and noes were required, and were as follows—ayes 9, noes 70.

BILLS PASSED. An act to incorporate the Towanda telegraph An act relative to appropriations to agricul-

tural societies in Greene and Cambria counties. An act relative to elections in Lycoming county. On motion of Mr. BRODHEAD, the rules

were suspended and the following were passed. An act authorizing the county commissioners of Monroe county to borrow money An act relative to the Clinton County coal

company. An act vacating Spruce alley in the borough of Easton.

An act changing the name of the 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, Pennsylvania volunteers. An act to perfect the division of Union

township, Fayette county. Adjourned. A GLIMPSE AT THE LONDON POOR.—Wherever a London paper reaches—and it is hard to say where it does not-there column after column tells of hopeless destitution, starving masses, towns beseiged by stern famine, neglected desert, unrequited industry, starvation and nakedness at our very doors, and all that we might expect to hear in the most oppressed region of the Continent after it had been pillaged by invaders or tax gatherers. Famine numbers its thousands. The distress in this metropolis is becoming a fact of European dimensions; it siege of Gaeta, and occupies a larger place than the fortunes of several races and empires now hanging on the die. Crowds appeal to our aid, and crowds still more importuna arms to ourselves, to police magistrates, to bankers-to almost anybody except the poorrate collector and the parson, both with better claims to administer a nation's charity. Who would not be starving at such a time? Certainly, as we return home in the dusk, feel the frost returning, relax at a good fire, and count the minutes to the dinner bell, it is natural that we should bestow a spare thought on the poor creatures who have to do fires dinners and everything for selves, wives and familes on 10s. or 12s, a week. But they are not the objects in this national calamity, which, somehow seems to have been got up on the spur of a sharp frost. There are people with absolutely nothing. Yes, in this Christian country, it is assumed, apparently without contradiction, that there are thousands-hundreds at this police court, hundreds at that, 1,500 at the Thames Police Court alone—all said to be without a bit of bread, or of coal, still more necessary just now. It is impossible not to ask, what has become of our Poor laws? Where is the relieving officer? Are there not boards of Guardians? Don't we pay heavy poor rates? Yes, indeed, we do.— There is a ring at the bell. "Please, sir, the collector, for the last quarter's poor rate; and he says there are two quarters due." "Well what is it?" "For the two quarters, £7 18s." This is no trifle on a rent of £150 a year; but as they say others are paying a good deal more, and there happens to be the wherewithal in this case, the rate is paid, and this modest residence, n a street of a hundred houses, pays nearly a shilling a day to the support of the poor, though

A SINGULAR CASE. - The Paris (Ky.) Citizen relates an incident of a striking character. On Monday evening last Mr. William T. Redmon, of Bourbon county, while passing a vacant shanty near the residence of George L. Redmon, was attracted by groans proceeding from it. Calling to George L. and George Redmon, who were near by, they entered the cabin and found a man lying in the loft in the last stages of debility and almost lifeless. With much difficulty, occasioned by weakness and frequent faintings of the man, they succeeded in moving him to the house of George L. Redmon, where, under medical treatment and kind nursing, be soon began to revive. The stranger proved to be a German, who gave his name as Frederick Wilhelm, a shoemaker by trade, and twentynine years old. He says he has a brother in Louisville: that he was thrown out of employment at Frankfort, where he had been at work; had sought work in Lexington, Winchester, Mount Sterling and North Middletown; that failing to find employment, destitute of means and hope, tired and hungry, but preferring to starve rather than beg, he had gone into the shanty on the 9th to die. He says the last meal he had eaten was near North Middletown on the 9th, in the morning. One of the Mr. Redmons saw him at the shanty on the 9th. and there is no reason to doubt the fact that he had lived without food or fire for twelve days. He is described as a decent looking man, was very well clad, and had with him a carpet-bag and set of shoemaker's tools. The only money he had was the sum of twenty-five

we do not happen to know a single person in

our vicinity who can be really said to have a claim for relief —London News, Jan. 11.

THE SECESSION QUESTION TO BE TESTED IN Court--The St. Louis Democrat has been furnished with an extract from an answer about to be filed in the Circuit Court of that county at the suit of a well-known New Orleans bank against a prominent city banker of St. Louis. to recover a large sum. The defendants state in their answer that the plaintiffs are an association of persons, citizens of the State of Louisiana, domiciled and doing business therein, and acknowledging allegiance thereto, and have abjured all allegiance to the United States of America; that said State of Louisiana has seceded from and revolted against the United States of America, and is at war with

Mr. DUNCAN, an act relative to deer in the same; that the plaintiffs, and all other persons who are citizens of said State, and domiciled therein, and acknowledging allegiance thereto, are alien enemies of the Uni-States of America, and of the State of Missouri, and have no right to maintain any suit in the courts of the State of Missouri. This defence, if persisted in to the last resort, would carry the question of the right of a State to secede to the Supreme Court of the Unites States for settlement. Its prosecution opens the door to a variety of legal questions, and will be watched with interest.

GENERAL NEWS.

A CONVICT ALLOWED TO ATTEND HIS MOTHer's Funeral.-Henry Holcomb, now serving a long sentence in jail for murderously assaulting his wife, was permitted to attend his mother's funeral at Southwick, Mass., on Sunday, in charge of an officer. Holcomb seemed deeply affected, not having heard of his mother's illness, which was brief and terminated fatally on Saturday. Amasa Holcomb, the prisoner's father, a gentleman much respected, obtained from the overseers leave of absence for his son for the purpose above specified .-

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The train of cars bound from Hanover to Gettysburg, Pa., on Thursday evening, met with an accident at McCurdy & Crass' limestone quarries, by which the locomotive was thrown down an embankment of four or five feet, and turned over on its side, thus causing considerable injury to the machine. The passenger and other cars were not damaged, though off the The engineer, Mr. Elliot, and the track. fireman, Mr. Reily, were somewhat injured.— The accident was caused by a switch having

PENALTY FOR MARRYING A MINOR.—In April, 1859, George Fairfield and Elizabeth Robinson were joined in wedlock by Alderman C. W. Lewis, of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., and have since lived together as man and wife. Abraham Robinson, father of the lady, recently sued the Alderman for marrying a minor, she being at the time "just 19 years old." jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount of the penalty, which is 50 pounds, Pennsylvania currency, or \$133.38

THE DISBANDMENT OF THE IRISH MILITARY COMPANIES.—The case of Capt. Patrick S. Procter et al., of the late Jackson Guards, of Lowell, Mass., vs. ex-Adjutant General E. W. Stone, which was heard recently by the Supreme Court, was decided on Friday. The decision was in favor of the defendant, the Court ruling the right of the Governor to disband military companies, and to take from their armories the arms loaned by the State.

The Espana calls attention to the painful fact that, according to an official return just published, not fewer than 1,415 homicides vere committed in Spain in the year 1859.— Another official return shows that in that year there were in the country 15,491 boys' schools and 6,111 girls', and that the number of pupils in them was not less than 3,500,000.

SUICIDE OF AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN .- Mrs. Clara C. Caswell, keeper of a house of ill-fame in New York, having become jealous of a lover with whom she was living, and despairing of winning him back again, committed suicide a few days since by taking a dose of corrosive sublimate. She was a very handsome woman, was 22 years of age, and a native of Vermont.

The case of the liability of George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, as bondsmen to the Government for Isaac V. Fowler, late postmaster of New York, was commenced on Tuesday in the U.S. District Court at New York, before Judge Betts and a jury.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Messrs.

Skinner and Childs, the two chief clerks of the bureaus, will, it is said, act as first and second assistants of the Postmaster-General in coasequence of Mr. King's promotion to the head of the Department. Nominated.—The President has made the following nominations to the Senate, viz: T.

D. Wheaton for U. S. Attorney for New Mexico; J. B. Howe for marshal of the northern district of New York, and Henry R. Corbin, assistant judge of Utah. Peppermint, as an article of commerce, is largely grown in Lake county, Ohio. This year over \$4,000 has been paid to the produ-

cers of this article, and in Painsville the oil is worth \$12.50 per galllon. The number of lakes and ponds laid down in the map of Berkshire county, Mass., is 96.

Some of them are extremely beautiful, and add much the surrounding scenery. A Washington correspondent states that there are 18 Republican Senators opposed to any

kind of compromise whatever. Ex-Secretary Thompson took formal leave

of the clerks in the Interior Department on Saturday. There are 22 savings banks in Rhode Island, holding \$9,163,760, belonging to 35,405 de-

positors. The snow is full five feet deep in the roads through the White Mountain district, in New Hampshire.

A. McKinly, who was to have been hung at Danville, Pa., for murder, on the 1st inst., has been respited till the 3d of Mav. Thomas Dunn, of Rhode Island, has been appointed Consul to Foo Choo.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE .- [No Senate report has been re ceived, the storm having occasioned an interuption of telegraphic communication.] House.-The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill re-organizing the Patent Office and amending the Patent Laws.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. The artillery company lately at Augusta, arrived here this morning. They are quartered in the south wing of the Treasury building, owing to the difficulty of procuring accommodation elsewhere. They number about eighty men, commanded by Capt. Elzey. Governor Letcher, of Virginia, is among the

latest arrivals. The Post Office Department has authorized a contradiction of the report, widely circulated by telegraph, to the effect that the Alahama Postmasters are not making returns of their business to the Department.

Information has been received here that the U. S steamer Brooklyn is at Pensacola with the Macedonian and Wyandotte. These vessels are lying off Fort Pickens. All is quiet

Heavy Suspensions at New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 7. Messrs. Graydon, McCreedy & Co., and Strang, Adriance & Co., Dry Goods Jobbers, have suspended with liabilities amounting to a

\$1,000,000 each.
It is expected that large dividends will be derived by the creditors, if not full payment. Heavy Snow in Canada. MONTREAL, Feb. 7.

Another heavy snow has blocked the railroads, and caused a general suspension of trade and travel. No mails are leaving.

More Troops for Washington. BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.

Ninety four marines from Governor's Island. and fifty-five U.S. dragoons from Carlisle, fully equipped, passed through here for Washington this morning.

The Ship Leila in Distress. NEW YORK, Feb. 7th.

St. Thomas dates of January 19ty, say the ship Leila from Rotterdam, of and for Baltimore, put in there leaky, and would have to

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 "Spateing'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. BANNYART, No. 2 Jones, Row au7-d&wlm

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. Wits LOW'S SOOTHING STRUP FOR CHILDREN TETHING!

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. New we never said a word in Gavor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humble,—we have tried it, and know it to be all in calains. 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. than to lay in a supply.

WE call the attention of our readers to 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 laste and natural in action, and what one gains he retains. Let all those, then, who are suffering frem poverty, impurity of deficiency of blood, and consequently with some chronic disease or ailment, take of this BLOOD Food and terestored to health. We notice that our druggists have received a supply of this article, and also of the world renowned Dr. EATON'S INFARTIFE CORDIAL, which every mother should have. It contains no paragoric 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 soften the gums in process of teething, and at the same soften the gums in process of teething, and at the same who have endured anxious days and sleepless right; procure a supply and be at once relieved.

See advertisement.

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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Gra. vel, Bladder, Dropsy, Kidney Affections H ELM SOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Nervous an Dehilitated Sufferers.

HELMBOLU'S Genuine Preparation for Loss of Power

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

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Weak Nervel, Horror of Death. Trembling. HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Night Sweats Cold Feet, Dimness of Vision. HELLMBOLD'S Genuin Preparation for Languer, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Pallid Counter names and Eruptions. HELMSOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Pains in tag Back. Headache, Sick Stomach.

Back. Headache, blue School Buck. Headache, blue School Buck. HelmBold's Extract Buchu noid-dawin in another column.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE -The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is to re. store the health, no matter from what cause it may be suffering. They take out all impurities from the sys. tem; 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 carable of puri fying the blood and curing disease. So, they cure til kinds of fevers, all asthmas, catarrhs, cestiveness and painful affections of every kind.

Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Cans) eet, New Yor and by all Druggists. Also, by GEC H BELL, come of Second and Chestnut streets, Harristurg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines

New Advertisements. THE ORIGINAL

BEN F. FRENCH HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO NO. 15 THIRD ST.

(UNION BUILDINGS.,) Where he will continue to sell at his usual LOW PRICES Give we a coll. BOOKS AT LESS THAN ONE.

O T I C E ! !

The undersigned has opened his LUMBER OFFICE, Corner of Third Street and Blackberry Alley, near Herr

ALSO-Two Rooms, with folding doors, TO LETsuitable for a Lawyer's Office. Possession immediately. ALSO-A number one FIRE ENGINE for sale. W. F. MURRAY





ALSO-HORSES AND CARRIAGES to his at the same Office.

FRANK A. MURRAY. feb8-dtf. A PPLE WHISKY!—PURE JERSEY AP. A PLE!—In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER.

OR RENT-A Three-Story BRICK HOUSE, situated front of the Capitol Grounds Fouth 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-Stoff BRICK HOUSE in Wormleysburg, (across the river), with Garden, Fruit Trees and Stable. Rent \$50 a year. Enquire of

Pine street, near Third.

Harrisburg, Feb. 6, 1861.—7d3t

Harrisburg, Feb. 6, 1861.—7d3t

STATEMENT. OF THE HARRISBURG BANK. FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

Assets: United States Loan..... 19,000 0 Notes of other Banks... 15,490 00

Stocks (at present market value)... 28,000 00 Real Estate..... 14,600 00

\$1,013,448 8 Liabilities:Circulation.....\$491,435 00

\$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 NOTICE.—Whereas Letters 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 (a debted to the estate of said decedent to make pa,men as early as practicable; and those having claims or de mands against the same will present them without delst. duly authenticated, for settlement.

CHARLES BUEHLER, Administrator of said decenser Harrisburg, January 1, 1861. jan2-8tdlaw L'XECUTOR'S NOTIUE .- Notice is

L'AECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. MARY HORTER, deceased, late of the city of Harrisburg, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Dauphin county; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any just claim immediate payment, and those having any just claim are requested to present them, legally authentic. ted, for are requested to present them, legally authentic. ted, for a control of the contr

Executor of said dec't

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1861. jan30-d6toaw. THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man

put as under."

put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry sgain she committeth adultery. Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appear to the committent adultery. The supreme Lawgiver is the above in the edict of the supreme Lawgiver. The supreme to man committed the supremental supremental

(RANBERRIES - A very Superior lot

oct26.] WM. DOCK, JB. & CO'S