SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1861.

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To Members of the Legislature.

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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,

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 Har-

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.

Stiffening the Back Bone. The New York Tribune has a correspondent

at this place whose special business it is to stiffen the spinal column of the Republican members of the Legislature, and administer shastisement to all who exhibit signs of faltering. Listen to him; The Telegraph itself has turned short about,

since Mr. Cameron indorsed Mr. Bigler's concession in the U.S. Senate. Previous to that time it had been opposed to all concession.— Now, however, it comes out with a four-column article, proposing something like the Crittenden The article is important only from the fact that it reflects the views of Gov. Curtin. I am informed by one of the most reliable members of the House, that the article was written by a gentleman in the Eastern part of the State -a native of Virginia—and that it was submitted to Gov. Curtin for his inspection and approval. He gave it his sanction, and it may be looked upon as the opinions of the State Administration. There is no disputing the fact that the Governor is a little inclined to softening of the spinal column, and is urging the temporizing policy upon his friends in the Legislature. I must reiterate my opinion, founded on ten days pretty close observation here, that Pennsylvania office-holders are not half so firm as the people of Pennsylvania who elected them. I think the stealing of the money at New Orleans has visibly stiffened a few, but the Administration.

We took the liberty, when the article referred to appeared in the Tel-graph, to congratulate that paper upon its change of position, thinking that we were doing the genteel thing by rejoicing over one repentant sinner. But the Telegraph took our compliments in high dudgeon, protesting that it had not repented, and that it continued to be as deep and depraved a sinner as ever it was. After being sustained by an authority so high as the Tribune, we are again forced to insist upon it that the Telegraph has changed and repented of its manifold sins and transgressions.

But no matter. The Telegraph may be entirely too modest to admit its virtue; but the Republican members of the Legislature should not fail to submit meekly while they are whipped into line by the drill-sergeant dispatched to this place by the Tribune, for the special and highly laudable purpose of teaching them the true nature of Republicanism. Let Gov. Cur-TIN and his friends forthwith throw down the arms of rebellion and acknowledge that the Tribune is dictator.

## The War Project.

The proposition to appropriate money out of the State Treasury for the purpose of arming the militia of the Commonwealth seems to have died a natural death in the House of Representatives. Under the influence of the sober second thought, much of that bellicose spirit which animated a large portion of the Republican representatives has evaporated; and we now find Republican gentlemen urging the same objections to the project of putting the militia on a war footing that were advanced in this journal when the Telegraph called upon the Legislature to appropriate a MILLION OF DOL-LARS towards the promotion of civil war and

fraternal carnage. We felt confident, at that time, that when one hundred men of average intelligence came to reflect seriously upon the folly and futility of organizing and equipping an army when the State is not threatened with invasion from any quarter, they would see the absurdity, if not real criminality, of such proceedings. While no people are more ready to defend their rights and their possessions from assault than the citizens of Pennsylvania, no people are less inclined to imitate the example of South Caroline, by rushing blindly and passionately into civil war. The idea has taken deep root with our people that it is better to compromise than to fight-better to settle our domestic differences amicably than to put them entirely beyond settlement by bloodshed; and with the growth of this sentiment, the war fever has hopefully

Because some of the Southern States have organized armies for defence, furnishes no good reason why we should organize an army to attack them. The position of those States is different from ours. The South is in the midst of a zevolution. They fear that an attempt will be made at coercion. Their military preparations are intended to resist any attack that may be directed against them, and not to commence war against the Northern States. While preserving their defensive attitude, there can be no war without the North insists upon it.-Neither will there be war, or a permanent dis-

solution of the Union, unless the North stubbornly refuses to a peaceable settlement.

Preparations of war would be taken as an indication that Pennsylvania wishes to fight; and so would the tender of troops to the Federal Government, before it is ascertained that the government intends to attempt coercion against the seceding States as the means of persuading them that they would be better off in the Union than out of it.

Then it is well for our people to understand that war means taxation—taxation to double, treble, quadruple the amount now imposed upon them taxation endless and indefinite. and to what end? For the privilege of slaughtering and being slaughtered, and making the separation between the South and the North certain and continual.

When the Legislature fully determines to invite the people to this sort of an entertainment, let them proceed to appropriate millions of money to arm the militia.

### The Result in Virginia.

The Baltimore American, which has throughout this secession controversy used its influence in behalf of the Union and has been largely instrumental in preventing Maryland from taking immediate steps to separate from the Union, uses the following language in reference to the Virginia election. It is worth while for our people to consider the deep significance of these sentiments, coming as they do from a leading representative of the most moderate and most conservative portion of the Southern

Enough is known of the Virginia election to indicate with apparent certainty the temper of her people. It will be remembered that the geographical position of this glorious old State is alone sufficient to give peculiar importance to her voice and counsels in the present crisis. Excepting Maryland, there is no slave State in the Confederacy, where vital interests are more directly mixed up with the settlement or prolongation of this controversy-which has at last reached a climax—than the Old Dominion. She has a wide and indefensible border on the separating line, and she has been one of the largest losers by Northern fanaticism. Whatever pretext may be urged in favor of secession by any one, or all of the Gulf States combined. it is past all controversy that Virginia has more wrongs to redress than all of the seceding States put together. Under these circumstances, the influence of her latest vote cannot well be overrated. Her Commissioners to the Peace Congress meet the representatives from the Northern States with fair demands; they are instructed to state her wrongs plainly, and to demand the acknowledgement of her rights firmly. And the emphatic endorsement, written upon the back of her resolutions-which resolutions include terms of settlement satisfactory to all her sisters on the Southern border-is this last avowal of her unflinching loyalty to the Union.

We do not see how it is possible for the North to resist this appeal. The grand old warrior does not dash his guantlet in the face of his unfaithful kinsman. But while he acknowledges and claims brotherhood with those who have done him much injuctise and injury, he plainly enough insists upon a fair settlement. He does not talk any balderdash about the "haughty roar of his cannon," buthe asks for a peace-treaty in definite terms, and in tones that will not be misunderstood. He is great enough to dispense with threats and bluster, because he has not, at this late day, to earn a reputation for knightly prowess. It is impossible that this appeal should be made in vain.

There is but one remaining point to notice in connection with this Virginia election. The gentlemen who have been defeated are the unconditional secessionists; those whose policy was all summed up in the single scheme of separate and "sovereign" State action. Among them there might be found some whose plans looked to a reconstruction of the Union upon a new basis, as it is impossible to say how far human madness may not go. But the delegates elect, on the other hand, are not unconditional Union men. If the Northern politicians should fancy that this result is a practical submission to unredressed wrongs, for the sake of peace and Union—a quiet acceptance of evils that may not be averted by secession and warthey will make a fatal mistake. In common with all her sister States, whose interests are identical with her own, Virginia desires to adhere to the Union, with a Constitution about whose provisions, and compromises there shall be no sectional discussions. There could never be a fairer opportunity offered for the Northern States to cement such a Union as all these border States will stand by for all time. And there could not be a more fatal perversion of a glorious opportunity than for the Free States

to misconstrue this pacific overture. THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS IN MEXICO.—It is believed that Juarez will endeavor to enforce

First. The establishment of a constitutional federal government in the place of a military dictatorship.

the Constitution of 1857, which provides:

Second. Freedom and protection to slaves

that enter the national territory.

Third. Freedom of religion. Fourth. Freedom of the press. Fifth. The nationalization of the \$200,000. 000 of property held by the clergy, from which,

and other sources, the church derives an

annual income of not less than \$20,000,000. Sixth. The subordination of the army to the civil power, and the abolition of military and ecclesiastic fueros, or special tribunals. Seventh. A reduction of the tariff, the stopage of the system of exceptional permits, and

he entire abolition of alcavala or interior duties; also, the abolition of passports. Eighth. The negotiation of commercial treaies of the fullest scope and liberal character,

particularly with the United States, and incluling reciprocity of trade with our frontiers.

Ninth. The colonization of Mexico by the full opening of every part of the country to immigration, and the encouragement of foreign enterprise in every branch of industry, purticularly in mining and in works of internal im-

Mormons Emigrating to Washington Ter-BITOBY -The Settlers Threaten Resistance. -A correspondent writing us from the Flathead country mentions the fact that a Mr. Van Ettan, an influential Mormon leader, with a colony of the "Saints," arived at Deer Lodge Valley, W. T., about the middle of November last, bringing with them a large band of stock, goods and farming implements. This small party came to pave the way for a large emigration, to set out from Utah next spring. The settlers of the valley were greatly incensed at the sudden arrival among them of these people. A memorial, signed by a number of the citizens noes were required, and were ayes 47, noes 31, of Deer Lodge and Bitter Root Valleys, has and the motion as amended was agreed to by been sent to Col. George Wright, commanding a vote of 41 ayes to 40 noes.

the Oregon Department, asking that a military post be established in the Flathead country, as a check upon the encroachments of the

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. FRIDAY, February 8, 1861. The Senate was called to order a 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev Dr. DeWitt.
The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the

annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; also, the proceedings of the board of trustees of the Six-penny saving fund in relation to bill before the Legislature; also, a memorial from Simon Cameron and William Bigler, praying for an appropriation to search for manuscripts to illustrate the early history of Pennsylvania; also, a petition from the Penn Widows' Asylum, asking for an appropriation of

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, &C. The SPEAKER, a petition for a State road from Auburn to Berks county; also, a petition from citizens of Port Clinton for an extension of their borough limits; also, a remonstrance against the same: also, from citizens of Schuylkill township, petitions for the repeal of cerain road laws; also, petitions from citizens of Schuvlkill and Northumberland counties, praying for the passage of an act compelling re-

tailers of meat to pay a license.

Mr. SERRILL, a petition from citizens of Chester, praying for the passage of a law to prevent cattle, hogs and sheep from running t large; also, a petition from the Progressive Friends in relation to slavery; also, a petition from Reese T. Walter in relation to the real

estate of Lydia T. Price. Mr. THOMPSON, a petition from William Root and others for an act authorizing the sale of certain real estate.

Mr. YARDLEY, a petition from citizens of Northampton county praying for the repeal of the act regulating the manner of voting in said county.

Mr. KETCHAM, ten petitions from Luzerne county, praying for an alteration in the law regulating the manner of advertising sales by the sheriff; also, a remonstrance against the

Mr. LANDON, a petition from citizens of Bradford county, praying for the repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code; also,

from same, for a law taxing dogs.

Also, a petition to grant additional powers to commissioners of highways in Herrick town-

Mr. BENSON, four remonstrances from citizens of McKean county, against the repeal of the present road laws of said county. Mr. BOUND, a petition from citizens of Tioga ounty, for the erection of a boom at Jersey

hip, Bradford county.

Mr. HIESTAND, a petition from the Yates Institute, praying for exemption from taxation. Mr. WELSH, from citizens of York, praying for the repeal of the fishing law of said county. Mr. HALL, a remonstrance from citizens of Wilmore against any law for an additional jus-

Mr. PENNEY, a remonstrance from citizens of Penn and Wilkins townships, Allegheny county, against any alteration in the lateral

Mr. ROBINSON, a petition from citizens of Mercer county, praying for a repeal of the law granting bounties on fox scalps. Mr. CONNELL, a remonstrance from residents and property holders in Main street, Frankford.

against any law permitting the railroad company to run their cars by steam on said street.
Mr. NICHOLS presented the annual statement of the University of Pennsylvania. A message from the Governor, accompanied

by a communication from the Hon. John A. Dix, Secretary of the National Treasury, asking the State to guarantee the bonds of the National Government to the amount of \$2,800,000, being the amount loaned to the State in 1836, was read. A preamble and resolution accompanied the same, which authorized the State Treasurer to endorse bonds of the Government to the above amount, which were passed under suspension of the rules—year 30 nays 0. BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. IRISH, a supplement to the act incorporating the Western transportation company. Mr. SMITH, a supplement to the act for taking lands in execution for the payment of

Mr. YARDLEY, an act to repeal an act regulating the manner of voting at the general election in Northampton county. Mr. MEREDITH, an act in relation to hawk-

Mr. GREGG, an act regulating the militia of his :Commonwealth. Also, an act to incorporate the Muney boom

rs and pediers in Armstrong county.

company.

Mr. ROBINSON, a supplement to the act inprporating the Union railroad company. Mr. CONNELL, an act to authorize the Gov-

rnor to appoint two additional notaries public

in Philadelphia.

Mr. HIESTAND, a supplement to the act relating to the Lancaster county prison.

Mr. KETCHAM, an act to authorize the Dundee coal company to borrow money.

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. LAWRENCE called up a bill, entitled "A" supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society;" having reference to the local societies of Greene and

Cambria counties. Mr. KETCHAM called up the bill, entitled An Act relating to the accounts of the Delaware and Hudson canal company;" having reference to refunding money to said company paid for taxes, which gave rise to a long debate between Messrs. HALL, KETCHAM and CLYMER.— While the bill was still under consideration,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, February 8, 1861. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock

the Senate adjourned until Monday, at 8 o'clock.

a. m., by the SPEAKER, and prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Cattell. Mr. BUTLER (Crawford) asked leave to make statement. Leave being given, he stated, on pehalf of the Militia Committee, that the said

Committee would willingly receive suggestions from the members of the House, and from military gentlemen of the Commonwealth, in reference to amendments to said bill. Considerable debate ensued as to the pro-

priety of this course. Mr. BUTLER moved that the committee be authorized to obtain the services of at least five military gentlemen to

A motion to postpone for the present was

Mr. PUGHE moved, as an amendment, that the SPEAKER appoint the military men of the House, viz: the generals, colonels, majors and captains, to assist the Militia Committee. On this amendment; the ayes and noes were required, and it was agreed to.

Mr. HILL moved to postpone indefinitely; which/was agreed to: 1 37 Mesers AUSTIN, SHEPPARD and DUNLAP equested to be excused from serving further on the Militia Committee.

Debate ensued, and, on a motion to excuse Mr. AUSTIN, it was moved to postpone indefinitely. On this the tyes and noes were required, and it was postponed.

The motion which had been made by Mr. HILL, to postpone the proposition of Mr. BUT-LER (Crawford) indefinitely, was re-considered. The question then recurred upon the proposition of Mr. BUTLER, (Crawford,) that the Militia Committee be authorized to select five military men to assist them

On the passage of this the ayes and noes were required, and it was agreed to by a vote of 42 ayes to 25 noes. Mr. PATTERSON moved that when this

House adjourn it do so to meet on Monday next, at three o'clock. Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by holding BILL PASSED.

A supplement to the charter of the city of Lancaster.

PUBLIC CALENDAR. The House proceeded to the consideration of bills upon the Public Calendar, going into committee of the whole on each bill An Act creating an additional judge of the

Supreme Court, was negatively reported. An Act relating to executors and other trustees. was amended in the committee of the

A message was received from the Governor enclosing a letter from the Hon. John A. Dix, stating that it would be advisable for the State of Pennsylvania to endorse Government securities to the full amount due.

On motion of Mr. SHEPPARD, the House

proceeded to the consideration of Senate resolutions, authorizing the State Treasurer to endorse the securities of the National Government to the amount of \$2,865,514 78, on application of the Treasurer of the United States.

The original act of the Pennsylvania Legis-

lature, under which the said money was received, was read. Mr. WILLIAMS inquired whether the resolution before the House was not a revenue bill,

and, as such, should not constitutionally have originated in the House of Representatives. Mr. SHEPPARD could not see the resolution in the light of a revenue bill. It was merely an act conforming to previous pledges of the

Mr. BALL took the same view. Mr. AB BOTT, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. BATHOLEMEW and others, debated the question.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to postpone. This was debated by Messrs. HOFIUS. BALL, SHEPPARD, ABBOTT, BARTHOLOMEW. The motion to postpone for the present was lost by a vote of 27 ayes to 39 noes. The question recurring on the bill it was

agreed to. A communication was received from Major Anderson, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and returning thanks for the honor conferred. A message from the Governor enclosing the report of the State Lunatic Hospital was re-

### GENERAL NEWS.

ceived. Adjourned.

A RUSSIAN PRINCE SENTENCED TO SIBERIA.-Our Paris correspondent sends us the following: -Prince P. Dolgorouki, after having been duly summoned to appear, has been condemned by the Senate of Moscow to lose all his titles, his vast estates have been confiscated, and he has been exiled to Siberia for life. His crime is, not returning to Russia, though ordered by the Czar to do so, and publishing a book, "The Truth About Russia," which reveals the wide-spread corruptions which mine that vast country. The Grand Duchess Maria of Russia said to a lady, not long ago, everything the book contains is strictly true; but the greater the dose of truth, the more unpalatable it is in despetic countries. The French Government. to please Russis, has forbidden the newspapers here to notice or to call public attention in any way to the book. England alone can be abused

with impunity." The Prince of Wales made quite a brilliant entry into Cambridge on the 19th ultime, on his way to his College. The bells of the town were rung and flags and banners displayed, while the municipal authorities, in the service phraseology in use abroad, "humbly craved permission to offer to his Royal Highness! their congratulations. The Prince was then duly matriculated a member of the University, swearing to maintain the supremacy of the Sovereign, her heirs and successors, the Church of England as by law established, and the privleges and immunities of the University. After this there was a regular scramble among the ladies present for the pen with which the Prince signed the matriculation book. The Prince. we are told, put on his academical robes, went through the buildings with the Master of the College, Rev. Dr. Whewell, and ended the day in the Tennis Court with Gen. Bruce.

A DEAD MAN FOUND .- Suspicions of Foul Play On Sunday last the dead body of a man was found lying near the mouth of a little rivulet, on the road to Belair, about a hundred yards this side of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad depot, on the Ohio side of the river. The body had been buried, but the recent rains had washed away the dirt, and one arm and the face were exposed. The man was about thirty years of age, had black whiskers and hair, was well dressed, and did not appear to have been dead a great while. Nothing was found upon the body calculated to lead to the discovery of the name, except a dampened and obliterated letter, the only words of which that could be made out were Baltimore, August 31," and signled "your wife. Margaret."
It is supposed he was murdered for his money: Wheeling (Va.) Intelligence.

FRAUD UPON THE N. Y. CUSTOM HOUSE, -Arrest of a Warehousing Clerk.—The discovery of a serious fraud in the warehousing department of the New York custom house was announced a few days ago. Since then an investigation has been prosecuted until sufficient information has been obtained to warrant the arrest of Eugene A. Kozlay, a clerk in that department of the customs. The accused is a Hungarian of fine attainments, and came to the United States with Kossuth. After the departure of the latter for home, he became a clerk in the banking house of A. Belmont, of New York, next studied law, and a few years ago he was appointed a clerk in the custom-house. . The alleged fraud consists in procuring two packages of silks, worth \$10,000, from the bonded warehouse by means of forged checks.

Cotton in Nicaragua.-Major John P. Heiss, formerly of Tennesses, has returned to Nicaragua to settle there permanently. So satisfied is he with the cotton-raising experiments made upon the high and healthy interior lands of that region, that it was his purpose immediately to put a hundred acres under cultivation for that staple. There is no longer any doubt that large districts of Central America are well adapted to the culture of cotton by white labor, as the table lands, away from the coasts and river bottoms, are as healthy and salabrious as they are rich and fertile. - N. F.

Times, and good to compare with The Paris Monitoir again denies that the government is in any way responsible for the political pamphlets which make their appearance daily, and says: The government is invested with no powers to prevent the publication of books and pamphlets. To would, therefore, be unjust to reader it responsible for senseless theories which the good sense of the public stigmatizes as being contrary to the Catholic fellings of the country, and to the respect due to the Holy Pather, in regard to which the polioy of the Emperor is always an example: 11.11

A Persent King Victor Emmanuel has sent a present to Teresila, Garibaldi's daughter, who is now residing with her father at Caprers. It is a dismond necklade, with ear rings to match, and was to have been presented to her on New Year's day, but the stormy sea prevented its being received in time. It is rumored. by the way, that this Miss Garibaldi is about to marry a Vienese professor who has been lately visiting Naples.

Winmill, a man from the North, has been committed to jail at Norfolk, Va., by the mayor, in default of bail, to answer a charge of uttering " sentiments in relation to slavery dangerous to the public peace." It was in testimony that he had declared in Norfolk that the slaves of the South ought to be free, that it is a curse to hold them in bondage, and that he would work six months to liberate them.

Population or Florida. The census returns from the State of Florida unexpectedly show that the spirit of progress has invaded that region. In 1850 its total population was less than 90,000, and had been stationary for full ten years. It is now about 143,000, a very handsome increase.

A New Currency. - Out in California there has been a new currency introduced to take the place of the more cumbrous gold. Recently in San Francisco, a gentleman was called upon for a contribution to some charitable object. He subscribed without hesitation \$1,000. When the day for collection came he promptly tendered a certificate of ownership of 100 feet in the "Dig and you'll find it" claim of Esmeralda. This sort of paper is called "Utah wild cat." There is no limit to its amount, and no holder can grumble at the security; for all he has to do is to go to the ledge and get the gold for himself.

LOLA MONTEZ'S LITERARY ABILITY.-"Pink" the Charleston Courier's New York correspondent. savs :- Now that Lola is dead and under the sod. her reputation for literary ability is suffering considerably. Her letter, which attracted so much attention when she first arrived here, was written by ex-Senator Westcott. Lola Montez in Bavaria, a play produced as hers, was prepared by Mr. Charles Ware, and her lectures were the work of the Rev. C. Chauncey Burr.

A letter from Rome in the Nazione of Florence, asserts that the Pope has sold the Campanan gallery to the British Museum, and that this fact accounts for the abundance of money of which the pontifical treasury has been boast-

The Carlisle (Pa.) Herald says that there is no provision in the charter of Dickinson College limiting the number of students, nor are there any Southern students in College who "threaten to secede."

The monarch tree of the Sierra Nevada, California, known as the "Miner's Cabin," was blown down by the hurricane of the 14th ult. It was 30 feet in diameter, and supposed to be 3,000 years old.

On Monday, the 4th, the first legislative assembly held under the liberal concessions made by the French Empire, was to have commenced its proceedings.

The New York ice dealers are apprehensive that they will be unable to secure their usual supply of ice this winter.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.-Mr. Seward (N. Y.) and Mr. Hale N. H.) presented petitions from citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. Mr. Bigler (Pa.) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) moved to take up the resoution extending the time for taking testimony n regard to the patent for McCormick's reaper. Mr. Fitch (Ind.) said he had the protest of he Commissioners against an extension of the time... He moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Wade argued in favor of the extension of the time. House passed the bill for the djustment of the claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, under the treaty of Great Britain. It authorizes persons residing in Washington Territory, within one year, to

make application for the confirmation of their title to the land claimed by them. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing the correspondence with Col. Hayne. It was referred to the select committee of five, and ordered to be

The Congress at Montgomery. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 7.
The Congress of the Southern, Confederacy, o day, while in open session, received an official copy of the act of the State, of Alabama appropriating half a million to the support of the Provisional Government of the seceded

States. Congress remained a very short time in open it the committee or the pla Provisional Government reported while in secret session, and the discussion was continued for four hours when an adjournment till 11 o'clock to-morrow was made. It is reported that there was great unanimity on the plan reported.

LATER.—Feb. 8.—The Congress has adopted the Constitution of the United States, with some amendments, including free trade with all the

Affairs at Pensacola continue in statu quo.

The Cold Snap.

Boston, Feb. 8.—At sunrise this morning, he mercury fell to 18 degrees below zero. HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 8.—The thermometer indicates 32 degrees below zero. It is the same at Montreal. E Toronto, Feb. 8th.—All the railroads di-

verging from this point are still blocked up by snow. The thermometer indicates 10 degrees below zero. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8th .- The thermome-

ter is 8 degrees below zero.

Conflagration at New York—Two Firemen Killed. New York, Feb. 8.

The Ocean Spice Mills, on Fulton street, were destroyed by fire this morning. The flames spread to the adjoining warehouses of Hedges & Co., paper dealers; Henry Malt & Co., importer of woolens, and Bohnde & Co., liquor dealers. This property was badly damaged. Two firemen were killed by the falling of a chimney.

Louisiana. New Onleans, Feb. 7.
The city is brilliantly illuminated this eve-

ning in honor of the passage of the Secession Ordinance. The Louisiana State Convention has passed

the ordinance conferring the right of citizenship on all persons residing in the State of Louisiana at the date of the adoption of the Secession Ordinance. 🔪

#### From Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Col. Hayne and Lieut. Hall left here this morning for Charleston. They came hither together by agreement and so return. The Postmaster at Mobile denies to the Post Office Department, that letters passing through

that office have been violated. Interruption of Telegraphic Communica-tion Westward. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.

The telegraphic lines westward were much damaged by the storm on Thursday night, and up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, no communication was had with Harrisburg and the cities HEALTH AND PUBLIC.

Thurlow Weed a Delegate to the Peace Conference. ALBANT, N. Y., Feb. 8 The Governor has appointed Thurlow Weed a delegate to the Washington Convention, in place of Gardiner, declined.

Kentucky. Louisville, Feb. 8. Both houses of the Kentucky Legislature have egreed to adjourn on next Monday till March 20th.

The Markets.

The Markets.

Flour weak; sales at \$5.25a5.37½ for extra; \$5.50a 5.75 for extra family, and \$5a8.50; for fancy lots. Sales of red at \$1.25a1.30, and white at \$1.35a1.42. Corn dull—sales of: 2,000 banels: new yellow at 56a56c, and old at 65a66c. In provisions, less doing; bacon—hams at 11½ al3o.; sides at 10½ al3o.; and shoulders at 8½ al2o.—Whisky quiet at 17½ al3c.

New York, Peb. 8.

Flour heavy; 6,500 bbls sold. State \$5.0a5.15; Ohio \$5.50a5.65; Southern \$5 40a5.80; Wheat heavy; 12,000 bushels sold. Chicago spring \$1.18. Corn heavy at 66 cts. Pork dull and nominal; mess \$17a17.50. Lard heavy. Whisky dull at 18½ c.

cts. Pork dull and nominal; me heavy. Whisky dull at 18%c.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull; red \$1,26a1,30; white \$1.40 a1.60. Corn dull—new yellow 59a62c. Provisions steady—mess pork \$18.. Lard 10 % c. Coffee steady—Rio 10 % a13 % c. Whisky firm at 18c.

### MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's fathe in this city, by Rev. G. J. Martz, Mr. W. D. Aller ... Miss Kate Heffelfinger.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

From the Independent, New York, July 28, 1859.
Give.—Our advertising columns contain some testi ing's Prepared Glue, "useful to housekeepers for mending furniture. It is prepared with chemicals, by which it: a 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." whesiveness."

For sale by C, A. BARNYART, No. 2 Jones, Row and dewim

Mothers, read this.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a pastor of the Baptist Church to the Journal and Messenger, Clineinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mas. Wiss Low's Scotteing Strup for Children Terthing:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup. New we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we have never and a word feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no hard. It is, probably, one of the most successful those of your residers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply. Mothers, read this.

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 FOE 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-remewhed Dr. KATON'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 alfay all pain, and soften the gams in process of teething, and at the same time regulate the bowels. Let all mothers and nurses, who have endured anylous days and sleepless nights, procure a supply and be at once relieved.

IJ Bee advertisement. WE call the attention of our readers to

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PRESENTION Oures Gravel, Bladder, Dropey, Ridney 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
Jreathing, General Weakness.

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

HELMEOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Night Sweats Cold Feet, Dimness of Vision. HELLMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Languer, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. ELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Pallid Counter sance and Eruptions.

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, poisónous 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.

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, orstiveness and painful affections of every kind. Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal est, New York, and by all Druggists. Also, by GEC W BRLL, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harristurg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines

ERANDBETH'S PILLS,

## New Advertisements.

POR SALE.—A very fine five-year-old sound and gentile. If a fast, free traveler, and in every respect a desirable horse. The owner, having no further use for him, will sell at a bargain. Can be seen at Winliam Colden's Livery

Stable For terms, &c., inquire of feb9-lwd\* GOLD PENS! GOLD PENS!!

Which for elasticity and fine points cannot be surpassed.
PRIORE TO SUIT THE TIMES! Call and try them at
ECHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE,
feb9 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa. VALENTINES VALENTINES!!

A large assortment of COMIC and SENTIMENTAL
VALENTINES of different styles and prices. For sale
at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
feb0 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

EW BOOKS! The "CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIRDS," Illustrated by W. HARVET. Price 76c. cloth.
The "CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE BOOK," Illustrated by Huserson Warst. Price 75c. cloth. lustrated by Harrison Writ: Price 75c. cloth.
The 'GHLIDREN'S PHOTURE BOOK OF QUADRUPEDS, Illustrated by W. HARVEY, Price 75c. cloth.
For sale at
No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR SALE .- The BUILDING on the COPES SALE.—The BUILDING on the corner of Walnut and Short streets, used as a COOPER SHOP. This building was originally built to that it could be turned into Dwelling, Houses. It consists of three separate frames placed together, each frame being 25 by 20 feet, making the entire building, as it now stands, 75 feet long and 20 feet wide. Will sell also as EIGHTHORSE FOWER ENGINE AND BOILER, nearly, new, and one of Drawbach's Fleient Stave Cutters, and a Set of Saws for Jointing Staves. The above property will be sold at a bargain, as we wish to clear the ground on which the building stands. Enquire at the Broker's Office of S. L. M'CULLOCH, feb9-dtf

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 us a call. BOOKS AT LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THEIR REGULAR PRICES. feb8-2td. B. F. FRENCE.

OTICE!!

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

suitable for a Lawyer's Office. Possession immediately. ALSO-A number one FIRE ENGINE for sale. W. F. MURRAY

ALSO-Two Rooms, with folding doors, TO LET-



ALSO\_HORSES AND CARRIAGES to kird at the same Office.

FRANK A. MURRAY.

A PPLE WHISKY!—PURE JERSEY AP. FOR 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 \$400 a year. Also, a large Two-Story BRIOK HOUSE, in Wormleysburg, (across the river,) with, Garden, Fruit Trees and Stable. Res \$80 a year. Enquire of SIMON OYSTER, Pine street, near Third.

Harrisburg, Feb. 6, 1861.—7d3t

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

put asunder."

("Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another

("Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another "Whosover shall put away his wife and marry another committee the adultery. And if a women shall put away, her huisband and marry again she committee adultery." Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal. "What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder."

RANBERRIES-A very Superior lot oct26.] WM. DOCK, JR. & CO'S

FOR the genuine ENGLISH MUSTARD KRLLER'S DRUG STORE.