# The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1861.

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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,

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 18th inst. WM. D. BOAS, Chairman.

### WM. D. EARNEST, Sec'y.

Excursion Tickets We are authorized to state that the Pennsylvania railroad, the Reading railroad, and the Cumberland Valley railroad will issue excursion tickets for the accommodation of persons desiring to attend the Democratic Convention which meets in this place on the 21st inst. We trust that Democrats in all parts of the State will embrace the opportunity to be present .-There should be a full turn-out of the Democracy of the State on this occasion, as the deliberations and conclusions of the Convention will have an important bearing upon the future of the country and of the party.

### The N. Y. Tribune of Monday says:

A friend who has just had a prolonged and confidential interview with Mr. Lincoln, at Springfield, writes us that Mr. L. "is invariably opposed to all compromises, no matter in what

Notwithstanding the assurances given almost daily by the Tribune that Mr. Lincoln is opposed to any compromise, it is evident that great uneasiness prevails among the Republican leaders as to his real position. Some authorities inform us upon the strength of "con-"fidential interviews," that he leans to the Border State proposition: others that he is he is hardened and flinty. Either Mr. Lincoln is all things to all men or his mind is in a bewildered condition vibrating between GREELEY on the one side and SEWARD and WEED on the other. If it is true that he is invariably opposed to all compromises he has made up his mind to be President-not of the United States-but only of the States that elected him. This would be pushing sectionalism to its ultimate

#### The Union Party in the South-What arc its Doctrines?

The public have been treated from time to time since the beginning of the disunion controversy with homilies and dissertations on the Union party in the Southern States. When the first notes of alarm were sounded from the secessionists, we were told that their talk was all "sound and fury, signifying nothing"-that the Union sentiment in the Southern States would overawe them, and that they would be glad to hasten back to their allegiance to the General Government. After the formal secession of South Carolina, we were assured that Georgia would stay the tide, and check the disunion movement, and the speech of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, sound, conservative and sensible as it was, received from the Republican press throughout the country, extravagant praise; not because it was approved by that party, in its principles and positions, but simply because it was opposed to the immediate secession policy of the "fire eaters." The elections in Georgia, in Alabama, in Louisiana and in Mississippi were first declared to have been carried by the Unionists, and Texas was pronounced so devoted to the Union, that her and Gov. Houston-a friend of Union and secession advocates were to be discomfited moderation-was to put the secession movement under his foot at an early day.

The progress of events has proved how much reliance is to be placed in the calculations of the Lincoln party, respecting the Union sentiment at the South. Georgia has followed South Carolina out of the Union; and her distinguished statesman, whose praise was so lately in the mouths of all the Republicans, is at this moment one of the most prominent candidates for the Presidency of the new Republic. Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida have also seceded, and with great nnanimity taken measures for identifying themselves with the Southern Confederacy. Texas is about following their example, and Gov. Houston, according to the latest intelligence, has so far yielded to the popular sentiment of the State, as to accede to the movement. Thus far, the Union sentiment of the seceding States has done little to verify the confidence of the Lincoln men in its ability to arrest the disunion movement, and we may well pronounce all their hopes in that direction, idle and fallacious.

A new phase has lately been put upon the condition of affairs, by the action of the border States. Virginia, Tenessee, Kentucky. Missouri, Arkansas, Maryland, Delaware and North Carolina, are beleived to be far more conservative than the cotton States. Their associations, interest and predilections were of a different character, at least in some degree,

country into the present troubles, have all of a sudden disclosed a remarkable attachment for the Union as it is, and for the Constitution as our fathers bequeathed it to us, have looked to the action of the border slave States with some degree of hope. There existed in those States an undoubted conservative public opinion, in favor of exhausting all constitutional and peaceful means of redressing their wrongs, and therefore immediate unconditional secession had not the approval of the masses in a majority of them. The existence of these facts has led us, in common with the friends of the Union throughout the North, to rejoice at the only hope, thus afforded, for staying the secession mania, until time can be gained to revolutionize the free States. Such a revolution is rapidly going on, and in twelve months, we entertain no doubt, the elections will proclaim an utter repudiation of the sectional doctrines of the Lincoln party, in a majority of the Northern States.

The late election in Virginia has been hailed as a great triumph over the secessionists. In one sense it is so. The policy of the so-called Union men has unquestiouably received the sanction of a majority of the electors of Virginia. The same result will quite probably attend the elections in several, perhaps all of the border States. We accept it as the policy of most of the slave States still remaining in the Union, a policy which commends steelf to the judgment of fair-minded men in every section of the country. But what are the doctrines of the Union party, about which we hear so much, and in praise of which the Republican press is vocal throughout the free States? Are they the same doctrines of the party which so prematurely rejoiced over the speech of Mr. Stephens, and which is now jubilant at the success of the Union candidates at the Virginia election? We do not so understand them. We suppose that the majority of the delegates to the Virginia Convention-and we do not doubt that the same will prove true in the other border States-are Union men, provided the Union can be maintained upon terms which they deem honorable, and consistent with the rights of the people of the Southern States .-But we have yet to hear of a single man chosen to represent a border State constituency, who is in favor of remaining in the Union one day after it becomes evident that no compromise or concessions are to be obtained from the free States. Nor do we see any evidence whatever that any concessions which the Republican party or its leaders have thus far shown a willinguess to make, will be satisfactory to them, or accepted as a condition of continued association with the Northern States. On the contrary, they demand the same justice and equality which was demanded by the States which have already seceded, and if such justice and equality are not conceded, they will, without exception, unite their fortunes with their brethren in the cotton States .- Journal of Com-

The Tennessee election has gone largely for the Union, and the Legislature of Kentucky has adjourned over to March 20, refusing to call a convention at all. This has been done by the firm attitude of the Republicans in Congress, and of Mr. Lincoln, who, by refusing to ssent to any plan of compromise, have given the most efficient pledge in their power that the new administration will stand by the Constitution as it is until it shall be regularly amended by an authoritative National Convention.—N. Y. Tribune.

This statement is entirely worthy of a paper which assured its readers before the Presidential election that the success of Lincoln would pour oil upon the troubled waters, and effectually silence the clamor of the secessionists. It is a part of the game of systematic falsehood by which the people are to be blinded to the imminent perils of the Union, and encouraged to push forward the irrepressible conflict until it is too late to save the Confederacy from destruction. The idea that Tennessee and Kentucky have been induced to declare for the Union because the Republicans and Mr. Lincorn have hitherto refused to assent to any plan of compromise, is utterly preposterous.--Every man who knows anything about the feeling of those States is aware that they, in common with Virginia, Maryland and other border States, have, so far, stood fast to the Union with the hope of effecting some compromise whereby their rights and interests would be secured in the Union; and that this is the sole reason which has deterred them from casting in their lot with the seceding States. The moment they become convinced that compromise is out of the question, and that there is to be no abatement in the stubborn, unyielding hostility of the Republicans towards them, so soon will the border States join their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. This may be an unwelcome conclusion, but it is one that no man can resist who has paid the slightest attention to the position of these States.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1861. Since the assembling of the Peace Congress in this city, the hopes of the people of all classes have assumed a more buoyant character. The fact of so much harmony prevailing in the body referred to is well known outside, and this of itself is calculated to cheer the hearts of all true patriots who desire a speedy and proper settlement of the unhappy differences that have so much dis-

tracted the country. The past week has been full of incidents, all of which possess a psculiar significance in themselves, as bearing upon the question of reunion or permanent separation. The various and conflicting rumors from the South of the doings and sayings of the ultraists in that locality—the thousand and one conjectures as to what the end will be-the presence of a large military force in the Federal Capital-the insane blustering of the extremists from | ticle in all its branches-and thus Pennsylvania the North, as we find them in the persons of the representatives in the Halls of Congress—the demonstrations of the people, from all sections, in favor of peace and a speedy adjustment of our present difficulties, and the prodigious efforts of the patriotic and the good of all parties to save our country from anarchy, dissolution, and the horrors of a civil war; these, and many other considerations of equal magnitude, conspire to invest the present with a solemnity that is little less than sublime, and awful to contemplate.

On the one hand, we have reports from Savannah, Georgia, of the seizure of public and private the signs of the times, and at the proper time property by the State authorities, in contempt of availing themselves of all the advantages that pruthe laws of the United States, and in violation of dence and forecast can secure to them. reason and common sense— of like outrages at New Orleans, in the seizure of the Custom House and Mint—the presentation of Col. Hayne's ultimatum | will agree upon a plan of settlement, which that to the President-the refusal of the President, and

those sham patriots who having brought the this latter procedure, the rumor confidently bruited about, that Fort Sumpter must and will be taken,

cost what it may. On the other hand, we have the significant and patriotic speech of Mr. Kellogg, the Representative from the Springfield district, in the State of Illinois, where the President elect resides, that he (Kellogg) is willing to sacrifice everything-even to the Republican party (this latter flight he might safely left out, because that barty has already committed felo de se,) to save the Union from disruption. When Mr. Kellogg made the declaration tust quoted in the House, the demonstration of applause was uncontrollable, and gave vent to itself in a patriotic outburst that testified how deep and intense are the feelings of the people on the great questions that now agitate the public mind of this nation. It is thought by many that Mr. Kellogg speaks the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln, being his immediate representative, and having but recently visited Springfield, where it was well known Mr. K. was closeted with Mr. Lincoln. But in juxtaposition with this patriotic outburst of Mr. Kellogg, we have the assertion of some of the Republican members of Congress, that they have had communication with Mr. Lincoln since Mr. Kellogg made his speech, and that the President elect declares, in the most emphatic terms, that Mr. Kellogg does not only not represent his (Mr. Lincoln's) sentiments, but he (Lincoln) boldly denounces Kellogg for giving utterance to such sentiments.

If Mr. Lincoln has so denounced Mr. Kellogg for his eminent conservatism and patriotism, at a crisis in the country's history, such as we all know is upon us, then, indeed, may the heart of the patriot bleed for his beloved country; for in the hands and under the control of such a man all is lost. If Mr. Lincoln is so rank a partizan, so much of a fanatic, as such a declaration would indicate, then is the cup of our country's sorrow filled to the brim, "the pitcher broken at the well," and the clouds of destruction ready to break over our heads. But this I cannot believe of Mr. Lincoln. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that Mr. Kellogg does speak the sentiments of the incoming President, and that the latter, when he is installed in his new and responsible position, as the head of a great Nation, will pursue a line of policy quite different from that desired by the ultraists of his party; because no other policy will be sustained by any considerable number of the American people. I am warranted, I think, in entertaining this belief, from the fact that the wishes of such fanatics as Horace Greeley and his compeers have been ignored by Mr. Lincoln in the selection of Mr. Seward as the first officer in his Cabinet, and still farther, by the fact that Gen. Cameron, who is known to be eminently conservative, is also selected to occupy the position of Secretary of the Treasury. No matter who may say aught to the contrary, Gen. Cameron is booked for the place designated, in accordance with Mr. Lincoln's first choice on that subject.

The Republicans of the Senate have determined not to confirm the nomination of Judge Black for the vacant Judgship on the Supreme Bench, not from any objections they have to Judge B., but because they are determined that the vacancy shall be filled by the new President, and thus a snug berth will be secured for some one of the hungry horde of office-seekers in their own ranks. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Buchanan did not send in the name of Judge Black when there were Democratic votes enough to secure the confirma-

The opposition of the people of New York, New

England and the North-western States, to the Tariff bill now before the Senate, is of a most formidable character, and bids fair to defeat the measure altogether. Senator Bigler is doing everything in his power to carry it through, however .-He will make a powerful speech in favor of the billwhen it comes up for consideration. I do not think I hazard anything when I say that he is the best booked-up man in the Senate on the Tariff question. He has given much time and labor to the question, and therefore is familiar with it in all its details. Senator Cameron is also onite active and anxious on the same question. Looking at the array of opposition to this Tariff bill, now that but little, if any, political capital can be made out of it, it will be well for the people of Pennsylvania to cast about and ask themselves this question-"Supposing the worst should come, and all attempts should fail to bring about a settlement of the pending National difficulty, and a separation takes place, by which the country shall be divided into a Northern and a Southern Confederacy, where will Pennsylvania go in that contingency?" This is a practical question, and requires a practical answer. Pennsylvania is essentially a mining and manufacturing State, with natural resources that are inexhaustible. Supposing she were to ally herself with the Northern Confederacy, let us see for a moment what would be her condition. The New England States are in favor of free trade. The Northwestern States are also in favor of free trade: because they are agricultural States. The great State of New York is in favor of free trade, because the city of New York has flourished and grown to its present greatness by reason of the free commerce of her accessible and ample harbor. In this state of things, what possible chance would there be for Pennsylvania? "Echo answers, none."

On the other hand, Louisiana and the sugar producing States must have protection for that branch of trade; for which privilege those Southern States would be naturally disposed to grant reciprocal advantages to a border State on the Northern border of the Southern Republic. In the one case, if Pennsylvania should become one of the States of the Northern Confederacy, she could expect no favor in the way of protection for her great staples, iron and coal, whilst if she belonged to the Southern Republic, she would stand a chance to be fostered as one of the sisterhood to which she has allied her destinies. These hints are thrown out for the reflection of those who feel an interest in the subject. Believing it to be one of vital importance to our State; and upon which our people should ponder, I have simply put the question in its most legitimate and practical bearing; to which

I invite the attention of our practical people. In this connection it may be well to remind our people of the important fact, that in the States of Virginia and Missouri, there are extensive deposits of both iron and coal. In a few years these States will become iron manufacturing States, supplying the entire Southern demand for that important arwill be completely cut off from the Southern market; whilst the entire North can be supplied with every article of which iron forms a component part, from the workshops of England, Russia and Sweden, and the millions of capital now invested by our citizens in Pennsylvania, in the mining and manufacturing line, will be rendered comparatively

Are the people of Pennsylvania prepared for a state of things like this? If they are not, let them bethink themselves in time, to prevent such a disaster from overtaking them, by carefully watching

It is now confidently expected that in a short time, indeed in a few days, the Peace Congress body will recommend to be submitted to a direct the departure of the special envoy from the Re- vote of the sovereign people. If this should be and the real friends of the Union, no less than public of South Carolina, and, as a consequence of done, then will the machinations of the reckless favor of Mrs. Grant.

politicians of the ultra-Republican school be defeated, and the plan of settlement thus presented, will be ratified by a vote so overwhelming as to strike terror into the hearts of the craven crew, who would sacrifice the country upon the altar of their unhallowed ambition, or stupid, but rancorous fanaticism.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 11, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 3 c'olock

p. m., by the SPEAKER. BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. PENNEY, a supplement to the act incor-

porating the guardians of the poor of the city Also, a supplement to the several acts relative to the Pennsylvania State lunatic asylum.

Mr. THOMPSON, an act to incorporate the East Pennsylvania agricultural and mechanical Mr. KETCHAM, an act to incorporate the

Factoryville and Abbington turnpike and plank Mr. GREGG, a supplement to the act incorporating the Lock Haven boom company.

Mr. HIESTAND, an act exempting Conewago Island from taxation, for road and school pur-

Also, an act authorizing the supervisors of Mastic and Conestoga townships to pay onethird toward the cost of the erection of a certain bridge.

Mr. WHARTON, an act to provide for the relief of the suffering and wants of the people of Kansas.

This bill proposes appropriating \$30,000 in aid of the sufferers in Kansas. Mr. WHARTON moved that the Committee

on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and the Senate proceed to its consideration; which, after some debate, was withdrawn.
Mr. YARDLEY, a supplement to the act in-

cornorating the Trenton City bridge company. Mr. BENSON, an act relative to the Western ennsylvania coal company. Also, an act to provide for the collection of

additional taxes in Sweden township, Potter ORIGINAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution that the Clerk of the Senate be authorized to procure for each Senator a pocket map of the State. with the population of each county as returned in 1861 marked thereon; which was agreed to. BILLS CONSIDERED,

Mr. MEREDITH called up the act incorporating the Kittanning water company; which was passed.

Mr. YARDLEY, for Mr. MOTT, called up an act authorizing the county of Monroe to borrow money; which was passed finally. Mr. IRISH called up the act to incorporat the Allegheny oil company ; which was permit-

ed to lay over. Mr. PENNEY called up House bill authorizing the establishment of a lock-up in the borough of Temperanceville; which was passed

finally.

Mr. SCHINDEL called up the act relative to the Catausaqua and Fogelsville railroad company; which was passed. Mr. CONNELL called up a supplement to the

act incorporating the city of Philadelphia.— Laid over on second reading.

Mr. THOMPSON called up the act authorizing the executor of Jacob M. Root to sell certain

real estate: which was passed. Mr. CONNELL called up House bill authorizing the erection of a new election district in the Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia.

The bill being on second reading, Mr. CON-NELL moved to postpone it indefinitely; which was agreed to—yeas 28, nays none.

Mr. KETCHAM called up the act declaring Bear creek a public highway; which was pas-Mr. WHARTON called up a bill, entitled 'An Act for the relief of John Mong, of Som-

erset county; " which was lost—yeas 11, nays 13. Mr. WELSH moved a re-consideration; which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. WELSH, the bill was then postponed for the present. Mr. YARDLEY called up a bill, entitled "A

supplement to the act incorporating the Trenton City bridge company; " which was passed. Mr. MEREDITH called up the act for the relief of Jacob Huntzinger, Jr., late treasurer of Schuylkill county; which was passed.

## GENERAL NEWS.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN MADISON, ARK .- Five Persons Wounded by Pistol Balls.—We learn that a few days since a desperate affray occurred at a horse race in Marion, Ark., growing out of a disagreement regarding some bets, between a party of residents of that vicinity. Unable to settle their disagreements regarding the betting, a quarrel ensued, after which fire-arms were drawn and used, and no less than five persons, were wounded. Mr. Graham, a farmer, was shot by Mr. Higgs, who is a brother, we are informed, of the lawyer of that name. Graham's son, a boy 9 years of age, then undertook to avenge his father, and shot Higgs, wounding him in the arm. Higgs next fired at the boy, and wounded him so seriously that his recovery is doubtful. A son of Wm. Ticer, a boy of twelve or fourteen years of age, was badly wounded by a shot. Wm. Gettling is in jail for being concerned in the shooting; the remainder of the parties actually engaged (five persons) are confined to their beds; three of them are seriously wounded, but fair expectations of the recovery of all of them, except the child Graham, exist .- Memphie (Tenn.) Argus,

MAKING PISTOLS AND RIFLES IN CONNECTICUT. Manufacturing in Connecticut has been very dull this winter, and hundreds of hard-working mechanics have been compelled to live upon very short allowance. Trade also has been very dull, many merchants scarcely paying their expenses. In Hartford the principal business has been the manufacture of those two arms already known to fame—Colt's pistol and Sharpe's rifles. These two factories have been driven to their greatest capacity since November. The Sharpe's company now have a large contract with the Egyptian Government for six hundred of the arms, furnished in Zouave style, with the sabre bayonet, and they are a most splendid and effective weapon. Other manufacturing interests are dull and little doing.

MINIE, the inventor of the rifle bearing his name, supervises an immense workshop in Paris. At breakfast, over his slice of melon, or at the butts of Vincennes, the chef is the same man. The perfection of arms is the devouring passion of his life. Always attempting something new, always practising his arms, he may, any day, produce a good result. In France he is known as the great authority in firearms; and it was to him, therefore, that the Emperor appealed for advice when the new Imperial Guard was to be armed. The question was not slowly filtered through committees and councils. M. Minie was summoned. He stated his views frankly, and gave reasons for them. The Emperor listened and decided. M. Minie armed the Imperial Guard of France

A smart wife cleared \$500, a new suit of clothes and two new trunks from an amorous bachelor, under the plea of eloping with him. Elisha Griffith induced the Grants to emigrate to Jordon City, Minn., and take charge of a saw-mill; times went hard, and Griffith presented the Grants with 80 acres of land; the mill was burnt down; and returning from Minneapolis one night, Griffith gave Mrs. Grant \$500 in gold, on condition of eloping with him; she told her husband, and obtaining an outfit from her lover, was to meet him at La Crosse: she went to Chicago instead, and was arrested by telegraph on Monday, for stealing the \$500; Griffith came on, and the case was heard on Tuesday, resulting in a verdict in

Antimony at Pike's Peak. - In the mountains bove Denver city large veins of the sulphuret of antimony have been discovered, which were first supposed to be silver, and created much excitement. It may be made an important branch of trade, by the teams that transport freight from the States to Denver city and return empty, being engaged to haul loads of this metal, which, it is thought, can be delivered in St. Louis at a cost of from four to seven cents per pound.

The Chicago Times says that the republicans have so gerrymanded the State as to require but 18,000 republicans to elect a Representative and 52,000 to elect a Senator; while they require nearly 27,000 democrats to elect a Representative and 92,000 to elect a Senator. It is such an apportionment bill which the Legislature is asked to pass, and which the democrats have determined to defeat by absenting themselves from the legislative sessions.

Of the Territorial Legislature of Utah, organized in December last, all but one are Mormons. The assessed property of the Territory, excepting Green River and Carson counties, amounts to \$4,673. Preparations are being made to break up Camp Floyd in the spring, but it is thought that military stations will be established along the route for the protection of emigrants.

Half an acre of land is on fire at Perrysville. Ind., and has been burning for some time. The soil is a kind of marl, and the surface is covered with green grass, a treacherous oasis in the desert, for when the cattle go to graze, they scramble away with scorched feet and noses.

Mr. Edwin R. Lamoureaux, lawyer, lately residing at 232 West Twenty-eighth street, New York, who, it is said, was violently assaulted and beaten by an "injured husband," about ten days ago, died from the effects of his wounds on Wednesday morning.

Prentice says many of the South Carolinians not only have Yankee arms in their hands when they muster in warlike parade, but Yankee arms around their necks in the privacy of their own homes.

The ovster dealers of Fairhaven, Conn., put up annually 251,450 tin cans and 446,832 wooden kegs of oysters. They sell 1,000,000 bushels in the shells, and 1,000,000 gallons

opened, every year. Heenan, the Benicia Boy, has gone into some sort of business in New Orleans, and hopes to make his fortune thereby. He has nothing to

say just now about fighting Hurst for the Championship of England. The New York correspondent of the Charles ton Courier says that Madame Anna Bishop was

offered \$6,500 by one of the Broadway concert saloons to sing one song each night, exclusive of Sundays, for six months, but she refused. The train from Montreal, of Tuesday morning, January 29th, only reached Rouse's Ponit

Friday evening, February 1st—four days for what is commonly a run of less than four hours. Cause, deep and blocking snow. LONGING FOR VERY OLD AGE.—Heber C. Kim-

ball, one of the Mormon Elders, says he wants to live to see "the righteous root out wicked-

## BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. SENATE. - Mr. Wade (Ohio) presented four petitions numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand firm by the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Crittenden (Ky.) presented a large number of petitions from citizens of Massachusetts, Indiana and Missouri, asking for some settlement of the difficulties in the country. Mr. Bigler (Pa.) presented petitions asking Congress to submit the question of amend-

ments to the Constitution to the people, and also fifty petitions asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. House.-Mr. Craige (N. C.) offered the fol-

WHEREAS, South Carolina, Georgia, Ala-

bama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida have seceded from the Confederacy of the United States, and established a Southern Confede-

And whereas. It is desirable that the most amicable relations should exist between them. and war avoided, the greatest calamity that can result; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the said Southern Confederacy as soon as official information of its establishment be received, and that we receive such Commissioners as may be appointed by that government for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. Mr. Craige asked that the resolution be put

on its passage now, as all men desire that peace should be preserved. Mr. Farnsworth (III.) moved that the reso-

lution be referred to the Committee on Patents. [Laughter.] On motion of Mr. Craige, it was referred to

the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. M'Clernand (Ill.) introduced resolutions. which were adopted, reciting that by the seizure of the Mint and money and Custom House by the revolutionary authorities of Louisiana, the United States has been put at defiance, and calling on the President; if it be not incompatible with the public interests, to send to the House all the facts in the case, and what steps, if any, have been taken or are contemplated to recover possession of the said pro-

## Union Triumph in Tennessee.

Louisville, Feb. 11. Dispatches from Memphis dated Saturday give between three and four hundred majority for the Union candidates to the State Conven-

Returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of the Union candidates.

In Nashville, as far as heard from, all the Union candidates are elected by overwhelming majorities. The Convention is defeated by a large majority.

The vote in Nashville stands: Union candi-

dates, twenty-nine hundred and nine; secessionists, five hundred and fifty-five; for a Convention, twelve hundred and ninety; no Convention, fifteen hundred and seven.

## An Infernal Machine.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11. A diabolical attempt to destroy the family of Augustus Hoeveler, a well known citizen of Lawrenceville, by an infernal machine, was made on Saturday night. The machine was placed on the sill of a window, and fixed by means of a fuse. The whole front of the building was shattered by the explosion, which was as loud as a discharge of ordnance. Several bullets struck different parts of a room in which Mr. Hoeveler's family were sleeping, but all miraculously oscaped injury. No clue to the perpetrator of the fiendish act has been discovered.

### Southern Postal Arrangements. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.

The Convention has resolved that under the present system, it is impossible for a single State to establish postal arrangements adequate to the wants of the people, and recognizes the central Government at Washington to carry it, and the Southern Congress will hereafter be called upon to form permanent postal arrange-

## Release of New York Vessels.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10. A dispatch from Savannah, received to-day by Gov. Pickens, states that the New York vessels seized by the Georgia authorities were released on the announcement from New York that the muskets seized at New York had been given in charge of Mr. Lamar.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

From the Independent, New York, July 23, 1859.
GLUE.—Our advertising columns contain some testimonies to the value of a new article known as "Spale ing's Prepared Glue," useful to housekeepers for medding furniture. It is prepared with chemicals, by which it is 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 article has the excellent phrenological quality of "large Tor sale by C. A. RANNYARS. No. 2 Income.

For sale by C. A. Bannyary, No. 2 Jones, Row aut-dewim

Mothers, read this.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a pastor of the Baptist Church to the Journal and favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mas. Wins Low's Scotning Strup for Children Terring:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mas, in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we humbug—we have railed in this is no claims. It is, prebably, one of the most medicine before in our life, but we conclude the say to your readers, that this is no claims. It is, prebably, one of the most medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better sep29-dayly

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 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-renewned Dr. EATON'S INFARTIFE CORDIAL, which every mother should have. It contains no paragoric or opiate for all infantile complaints. It will allay all pain, and stome regulate the bowels. Let all mothers and nurses, who have endured anxious days and sleepless nights, procure a supply and be at once relieved.

LIELMEOLD'S GENIUME PRESEAUAMUON descriptions.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cares Gra. HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Nervous and

HELMBULD'S Genuine Preparation for Loss of Power Loss of Memory. HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Difficulty of

dreathing, General Weakness HELMBOLD'S Gennine Preparation for Weak Nerves
Horror of Beath, Trembling. HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Night Sweats.
Cold Feet, Dimness of Vision.

HELLMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Languar, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

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

Bee advertisement headed
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
no14-d&w3m

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.

pure officer results in casease.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
though innocent as bread, yet they are caratic of purifying the blood and curing disease. So, they cure all kinds of fevers, all asthmas, catarrhs, costiveness and painful affections of every kind. Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal cet, New York,

of Second and Chestnut streets, Harristurg, and by all rospectable dealers in medicines de9-d&wlm New Advertisements.

and by all Druggists. Also, by GEC W BELL, corner

PPLES!! APPLES!!!-Five Hun-A dred Barrels of superior APPLES just received from New York State. For sale at lowest cash price by feb12 JAMES M. WHEELER.

LECTION.

OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Co., ? OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL HAILWAY UO., 
BALTIMORE, Feb. 11, 1861.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will'be need at CALYERT STATION, on THURSDAY, THE 28th of FEBRUARY NEXT, between the hours
of 12 and 2 e'clock, P. M., for the election of Twelve
Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th of Feb-

ruary until after the election. By order, feb12-dte THOS. S HOLLINS, Secretary. CARM FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY. SIX ACRES OF LAND, situate in Susquebanna township, Dauphin county, adjoining lands of A. O. Hiester, John H. Fox and others; thereon erected a large TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, BANK BARN, with all the necessary Out-Buildings. There is one of the finest Apple Orchards in the county upon the property, together with a good vein of Limestone; and it will be sold in a hody or in partious to suit nurshaser.

with a good vein of limestone; and it will be sold in a body, or in portions to suit purchasers.

If not sold before SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, it will then be offered at Public Sale, at the Court House in Harrisburg. For further particulars cuquire of A. O. HIESTER, C. F. MUENCH, Assignees of John Wallower & Son.

FOR SALE.—A very fine five-year-old BAY MORGAN HORSE, medium size, perfectly sound and gentle. Is 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 WILLIAM COLDER'S Livery Stable For terms, &c., inquire of feb9-lwd\*

J. S. HAMMER, Brady House.

GOLD PENS! GOLD PENS!!

Which for elasticity and fine points cannot be surpassed.
PRIOES TO SUIT THE TIMES! Call and try them at
SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOK-STORE,
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VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! A large assortment of COMIC and SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES of different styles and prices. For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, feb9 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

E W B O O K S!

The "CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIRDS," Illustrated by W. HARVEY. Price 75c. cloth.
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For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
feb9 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The BUILDING on the Corner of Walnut and Short streets, used as a COOPER SHOP. This building was originally built so 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 an EIGHT HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER, nearly new, and one of Drambach's Patent 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, feeb-dif

OTICE!

The undersigned has beened his LUMBER OFFICE, Corner of Third Street and Blackberry Alley, near Horn's

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 hire at the same Office. FRANK A. MURRAY. feb8-dtf. PPLE WHISKY!-PURE JERSEY AP.

A PPLE WHISKY !-- PURE JERSE! AF PLE!--In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIRGLER, 73 Market street... THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The fol-

lowing words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man
put asunder." "Whoseever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery." Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal.—"What, therefore, God has joined together let no manput asunder."

ORANBERRIES—A very Superior lot

FOR the genuine ENGLISH MUSTARD KELLER'S DRUG STORE.