The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1861.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The committee, (appointed at the last meeting of the Democratic State Committee,) to whom was entrusted the duty of perfecting arrangements for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, to be held in this city have adopted the following programme:

The Convention will be held, agreeably to the call of the Hon. W. H. WELSH, on the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., in BRANT'S HALL.

Necessary arrangements have been made to enforce proper order in the Hall during the session of the Convention, and to secure the comfort of the delegates attending.

To avoid confusion and secure order, the Committee of Arrangements have determined that no member or person shall be admitted within the bar of the Convention without *a ticket of admission*. Delegates, upon their arrival, will please call at Room No 3, BUEHLER HOUSE, where they will be supplied with tickets. Reporters of the Press must apply as above to secure seats.

Suitable accommodations have also been provided for the public outside of the bar of the Convention.

Excursion tickets to Harrisburg and return, good from the 21st to the 23d inst., can be obtained at the regular stations of the Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia and Reading, and Cumberland Valley railroads.

A. L. ROUMFORT,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

The Railroad Bills.

The bill for the commutation of tonnage duties upon the Pennsylvania railroad, and the bill to change the name and secure the completion of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, both passed final reading in the House of Representatives on Saturday last.

Having already considered these bills, and endeavored to show the advantages their passage would confer upon the general business interest of the State, we do not propose at this time to enter upon an extended examination of their provisions. Indeed, the arguments in favor of their passage were presented to the Legislature and the public previous to their consideration in the House in such extended and exhaustive forms, and were regarded as so powerful and conclusive in favor of their passage, that it was not deemed necessary by their friends to waste discussion upon them; although their opponents were granted ample time to present and urge their objections upon the floor of the House.

The bill in reference to the Sunbury and Erie railroad does not differ very materially, as passed, from the first copy published immediately after its introduction. An additional section was appended, which secures the faithful appropriation of the bonds issued under the first mortgage, authorized by the bill, to the completion of the road; thus entirely removing all apprehension that the money might possibly be diverted to some other purpose than that contemplated by the Legislature. We regard this measure as eminently proper and necessary, not only to secure the completion of a railroad of vital importance to Pennsylvania, but also to increase and strengthen the security of the State for the ultimate payment of the bonds given for the canals purchased by the company. Looking exclusively and selfishly, it may be, at the immediate interest of the State Treasury, we find that at present the Commonwealth has absolutely no security for the price of the canals—that is, no security from which any large proportion of that price could be realized if she should attempt to exact immediate payment from the company. It is true that the Commonwealth, like a harsh and implacable creditor, might issue an execution against the property of the company and force it to sale; but she would defeat her own purposes by such a step. If forced to sale in the present depressed condition of the money market, when capitalists are drawing in instead of expanding their ventures, it is questionable whether an unfinished railroad, situated as the Sunbury and Erie, would bring much more than enough to satisfy the first lien of $600,000 authorized by the last Legislature. Such rigorous measures on the part of the State would defeat her own interests, and at the same time destroy the capital invested in the road by the city of Philadelphia and other municipalities, and benefit no one, except perhaps in helping some association of New York capitalists to a good bargain at the expense of the citizens and the immediate interests of our own State. We repeat again, that the second mortgage of four millions, which the State will have upon a completed and operating line of railroad by the provisions of this bill, furnishes in all respects a better security for the ultimate payment of the price of the canals, than one half of a first mortgage of seven millions upon an unfinished and unproductive railroad,

The opponents of the bill for the commutation of tonnage duties did not succeed in shaking any of the powerful arguments already advanced in support of that measure. In truth the irrational and intemperate animosity exhibited by several of its enemies was a confession of argumentative weakness. When men are obliged to resort to indiscriminate denunciation it is a sure sign of lack of confidence in the strength of their arguments. The Pennsylvania railroad was stigmatized as a giant monopoly, seeking by this measure to gorge itself with public plunder, and to rob the honest tax-payers of the State. To show how unfounded and reckless such charges are, it is only necessary to advert to stubborn facts. The stockholders constitute the company. The wealth or poverty of its affairs are indicated by the value of its stock. The stock market is the thermometer indicating its financial temperature. The par value of that stock is fifty dollars per share. The last quotations show that it sells at about thirty-nine dollars per share. So each share of stock is now worth less by ten dollars per share than was originally paid for it; and yet the men who have actually sacrificed this sum for the purpose of affording the citizens of Pennsylvania a means of communication and transportation more convenient and speedy than canals and turnpikes, are denounced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania as little better than robbers, because they ask that the highway they have made shall not be forever crippled and oppressed by unjust taxation. The State of Pennsylvania has been *punishing* the Pennsylvania railroad company for its enterprise—and when they protest against the perpetual imposition of this punishment, they are arraigned as a bloated corporation, public plunderers, a mammoth monopoly, and in like terms, coined by ignorance and ejected by malignity.

But these facts are enough to show that the capital invested in this road has not received favor from the State, and that the stockholders have not been benefitted by constructing the magnificent highway, which will always remain a monument of their enterprise and liberality. On the contrary, they have suffered loss for the general good. Their investment has decreased while the prosperity of the State, through their agency, has increased; and they have a right to demand that the Commonwealth shall release the business of their road from further imposition.

We have space to notice only one other objection to this bill. It is said that the company should be compelled to pay the tonnage tax now due. Not if that tax was originally wrong in principle. We contend that it was. It was wrong to attempt to make a railroad no better or cheaper means of transportation than the canal, through the agency of taxation; and if it was right, it was wrong to continue the tax after the reason for its imposition had ceased to exist with the sale of the Main Line to the Pennsylvania railroad company at public auction, for a price greater than any other company or association of individuals would give for it.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech at Indianapolis.

The *National Intelligencer* doubts the accuracy of the report of Mr. Lincoln's speech, proposing the re-capture of the forts and other public property of the United States in the seceding States, for this reason among others that "he has chosen as the Premier of his Administration a gentlemen who was known at the time of his selection to sanction nothing but the most pacific overtures for a reconciliation of our present unhappy dissensions." The *Intelligencer* goes on to speak in the most decided terms against the re-capture of the forts, &c. It says, (and we say,)—

"The most immediate and pressing concern of the hour relates to *the preservation of the Union* by the same spirit of fraternal compromise in which it was originally formed, and, having regard to its practical effects, we should just as much deprecate any attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to recapture the forts now in the possession of the seceding States, as an attempt on the part of the seceding States to wrest from the Federal Government the few posts which remain in its possession. We are well aware that the legal tenure of the two parties severally in possession of the public property is widely different; but if the well known maxim *summum jus, summa injuria*, ever had any place in questions of disputed right, where one party, in pursuit of a paramount good, might safely afford to abate somewhat from its extreme pretensions, we believe that maxim suggests to-day an expedient and imperative rule for the guidance of our Government, called to deal with questions at once so critical and anomalous. So profoundly are we impressed with this belief, and so fully are we persuaded that a pacific policy, avoiding even the very appearance of 'coercion,' is, in the present temper of the country, and in the present stage of its dissensions, essential to the restoration of public confidence, that we cannot find terms too strong in which to deprecate any resort to other than defensive measures on the part of the Federal Government. The entire value of any pending adjustment, however unanimously concerted, or however just in itself, must, after all, obviously depend on the spirit which, in this respect, shall preside over the practical administration of the Government."

PENNA' LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1861.

The House was called to order at 7 o'clock and the act for the commutation of tonnage duties was read and adopted, section by section. Various amendments were proposed, none of which were accepted, except one of Mr. PATTERSON, that the railroads to be assisted by the Pennsylvania Central company should be constructed of American iron. The bill was then ordered to be transcribed for a third reading and the House adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1861.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

Mr. BALL moved to proceed to the consideration of public bills on third reading; which was agreed to.

An Act changing the name of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, etc., was first in order.

The bill was read.

Mr. BALL said that he would reply to the points and positions yesterday taken by the gentleman, and proceeded to make a speech.

Mr. HOFIUS called the previous question. This was sustained.

The question being, "Shall the main question be now put?" the ayes and noes were called.

REASONS FOR VOTING.

Mr. BUTLER (Crawford) was favorable to the bill, but would not vote to gag the members, and crush free speech and debate.

Mr. HILL declared that in refusing to have the bill properly considered, the majority had committed a wrong.

Mr. STRANG intended to vote for the bill, but could not favor this gag law.

Mr. TRACY rose to give his reasons for the vote. He desired to put upon record the reasons why he opposed this villainy, now striding through the halls.

Mr. WILSON also gave reasons for opposing the previous question.

Mr. BYRNE thought that the bill was right.

The question was agreed to by 50 ayes to 42 nays.

On the final passage of the Sunbury and Erie bill the ayes and noes were called, and were —yeas 72, nays 26.

REASONS FOR VOTING.

Mr. ARMSTRONG said that he was a friend of the Sunbury and Erie railroad. He detailed the course of the bill, and his own acts in regard to it. He would now vote for the bill cordially, although having favored a postponement yesterday.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of an act for the commutation of tonnage duties.

The act was read.

Mr. SHEPPARD proceeded to speak in favor of the proposed legislation.

Mr. TRACY moved to go into committee of the whole, to offer an amendment requiring the proposition to be submitted to the people at the next annual election.

Mr. DUFFIELD called the previous question; which was sustained.

On the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" it was agreed to by 56 ayes to 38 noes.

The question then recurring on the motion of the gentleman from Bradford, (Mr. TRACY,) to go into committee of the whole, to insert his amendment, the ayes and noes were required, and were 36 ayes to 58 nays.

The question then recurring on the final passage of the bill, the ayes and noes were required, and were—yeas 60, nays 38.

Adjourned.

COOLIE SLAVE TRADE.—Comparatively little attention has been given to the fact that by the new treaty with China, the exportation of Coolie labor is legalized; but the commercial and moral consequences are likely to be of no trifling importance. It is probable that in entering upon treaty stipulations in regard to this subject, the French Government has especially in mind a supply of labor for the cotton lands in Algiers. As expressed by a very sanguine French writer, the yield of cotton in Algeria is limited only by the number of pickers; so that by this new scheme, owing to the difference in the value of land and slaves, the plant "may thus be grown at half the cost of the American." The large increase in the importations of raw cotton into France, from 715,000 quintals in 1858, to 1,160,000 in the year 1860, gives importance, in a commercial point of view, to the plan now in contemplation, especially as a former attempt, made some five or six years ago, was abandoned "for want of an organized system of labor similar to the slave system of the United States." But while looking chiefly to the commercial aspects of the question, the French Government is unwittingly encountering a strong feeling of hostility among the foreign residents of China, on account of the pernicious effects of the coolie system. For example, the *Friend of China* exclaims, "whe is the foreign name in China to be released from the foul stigma cast upon it by the continuance of the revolting coolie slave trade?" The atrocities committed under the auspices and with the sanction of the Spanish, Portuguese and French officials, are represented as a deep disgrace to Christianity and civilization. In proof of this, many facts are recounted; but a single statement will suffice.

Six Chinese kidnappers were captured by the authorities of Amoy and put to a terrible death, one of them first testifying that altogether eighty men are employed in that city as professional kidnappers. The culprit confessed that he himself had kidnapped 154 Amoy Chinese, and had this year received from foreigners nearly $5,000 for the service. The coolies thu captured were sent to Swatow or Amoy, and there shipped. After the examination, this human monster was ordered to be crucified; the other was decapitated. The account says: "Iron nails were driven through his palms and insteps; besides being bound securely to a cross and placed in an open thoroughfare."—Though nailed up at daylight in the morning, he was still alive at 5 P. M.; while immense crowds who witnessed this horrible scene "appeared highly pleased at the sight." Both on shipboard and on shore, the whole traffic is a continued scene of barbarity. No wonder that confidence in the foreigner, (so essential to the prosecution of legit mate trade,) is established with difficulty; and that though a whole Empire is thrown open to the entrance of enlightened nations—the custom houses affording every facility, and rivers made accessible to steam—the people of the interior are subject to unconquerable suspicions.—*Journal of Commerce.*

ELIZABETH AND THE QUEEN OF SCOTS.—We take the following from the forthcoming volumes of Mr. Motley's new work, "The United Netherlands." * * * * Yet, although a display of sublime virtue, such as the world has rarely seen, was not to be expected, it was reasonable to look for honest and royal dealing, from a great sovereign, brought at last face to face with a great event. The "great cause" demanded a great, straightforward blow. It was obvious, however, that it would be difficult, in the midst of the tragedy and the comedy, for the Netherland business to come fairly before her Majesty. "Touching the Low Country causes," said Leicester, "very little is done yet, by reason of the continued business we have had about the Queen of Scots' matters. All the speech I have had with her majesty hitherto touching those causes hath been but private." Walsingham, longing for ritirement, not only on account of "his infinite grief for the death of Sir Phillip Sidney, which hath been the cause," he said, "that I have ever since betaken myself into solitariness, and withdrawn from public affairs," but also by reason of the perverseness and difficulty manifested in the gravest affairs by the sovereign he so faithfully served, sent information, that, notwithstanding the arrival of some of the States' deputies, Leicester, was persuading her Majesty to proceed first in the great cause. "Certain principal persons, chosen as committees," he said, "of both Houses are sent as humble suitors to her Majesty to desire that she would be pleased to give order for the execution of the Scottish Queen. Her Majesty made answer that she was loath to proceed in so violent a course against the said Queen as the taking away of her life, and therefore prayed them to think of some other way which might be for her own and their safety. They replied, no other way but her execution. Her Majesty, though she yielded no answer to this their latter reply, is contented to give order that the proclamation be published, and so also it is hoped that she will be moved by this their earnest instance to proceed to the thorough ending of the cause."

And so the cause went slowly on to its thorough ending. And when "no other way" could be thought of but to take Mary's life, and when "no other way" of taking that life could be "devised," at Elizabeth's suggestion, except by public execution, when none of the gentlemen "of the association," nor Paulet, nor Drury—how skilfully soever their "pulses had been felt" by Elizabeth's commaud—would commit assasination to serve a Queen who was capable of punishing them afterwards for the murder, the great cause came to its inevitable conclusion, and Mary Stuart was executed by command of Elizabeth Tudor. The world may continue to differ as to the necessity of the execution, but it has long since pronounced a unanimous verdict as to the respective display of royal dignity by the two Queens upon that great occasion.

MR. LINCOLN ON MAJORITIES.—In one of his recent remarkable speeches the President elect has stated that a majority of the people voted in favor of the Chicago platform. This is not the truth. A majority of the electoral votes endorse the Chicago resolutions, but they are in a minority of a million of voices in the nation. Mr. Lincoln must be more careful in his statements, or else keep quiet. He is not now stumping the benighted districts of Illinois, or defending the plunderer of a henroost; he is in a position where the utmost care, prudence and circumspection are absolutely required. The President elect certainly should not endorse partizan tricks which involve a wilful deviation from the facts in the case.—The figures have been printed over and over again, and no man who can read, or procure some friend to read for him, should be uninformed as to the popular vote, which, as we have said, was against the Chicago platform.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A COMPLIMENT TO FANNY FERN FROM A. T. STEWART.—We learn from the Rev. Mr. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, that A. T. Stewart, the great merchant prince, was recently so delighted with one of Fanny Fern's articles, that he inquired where she resided, in order that he might send her one of the best silk dresses in his store. This is certainly a compliment that the authoress may well be proud of.—*N. Y. Paper.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE SPEECHES OF OLD ABE.—We have never read such speeches as those made by Old Abe on his journey from Springfield towards the White House since General Scott ran for President; and then, indeed, we were regaled with some choice oratorical morsels. It is quite refreshing to hear the ex-rail splitter and present journeyman Cabinet maker delighting his audience with such choice and original expressions as "passional attraction," and quaint allusions to "free love" and homeopathy. We expect to be very much amused when the angular features of the elect of his people make their appearance in New York. What we want is a good anecdote, and we hope the natural modesty of Mr. Buchanan's successor will not prevent his giving us the desired treat. *N. Y. Herald.*

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS AND BOOKS.—The distribution of seeds from the Patent Office will be far more extensive, and of a larger variety than any previous year. Those of your readers who reside in the rural districts should make early application, as the distribution for the North and Northwest will commence next week, when each member of Congress will be supplied with nearly as many seeds as he may feel like calling for. The Patent Office reports for distribution this year, are said to be the most interesting of all the numbers thus far issued. They consist of three volumes, one mechanical and two agricultural; these are also subejct to the orders of M. C.'s—*Washington Correspondent N. Y. Express.*

REDPATH SAFE IN HAYTI.—Last week a Georgia paper had a statement that James Redpath and John Brown, Jr., with their party of colored emigrants, had been captured by the people of one of the Coast Islands of Georgia. The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, however, has intelligence of the safe arrival at Port au Prince of the vessel chartered by Redpath to take colored emigrants to Hayti. The emigrants, the *Spy* says, are pleased with the country.—So it may be inferred that the story of their capture in Georgia was an error.

ISAAC V. FOWLER'S BONDSMEN.—In the United States District Court at New York, on Thursday, the jury released Messrs. George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, the bondsmen of the late postmaster of that city. In their findings, the jury declared that Fowler, at the time the bond was executed, was a defaulter to the amount of $30,000 and upwards, and that the federal government knew it to be so.

POSTAGE TO JERUSALEM, VIA ENGLAND.—It is announced officially that letters for Jerusalem, Palestine, cannot be forwarded from England to their destination unless the full postage (United States and British) of thirty-three cents the single rate of half an ounce or under is prepaid at the office of mailing in the United States. Postmasters will therefore, in future, levy and collect postage accordingly.

The 10 cases of muskets intended for Georgia, and seized by the police at New York, have been replevined by H. B. Cromwell & Co. The gunpowder seized by the police on Wednesday, and also intended for Georgia, will not, it is said, be replevined, as the legal proceedings would probably cost as much as the articles are worth. Proceedings, however, may be taken, in order to strengthen the admitted illegality of such seizures. So says the *Herald.*

A dearth of provisions of the vegetable kind is beginning to be felt in England and Ireland. Potatoes in the latter country are rising in price and taken up largely for exportation to England, at sixteen cents per fourteen pounds, nearly double what they should be. Indian corn and oatmeal will soon be the chief reliance for the poor. In England the seed wheat is said to be turning out badly.

NAVAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.—A board of naval surgeons, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion, and candidates for admission into the navy, will convene at the naval asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st March next. The board consists of surgeons James M. Green, J. M. Foltz and C. H. Wheelwright, and passed assistant surgeon John F. Taylor, recorder.

COURT MARSHAL OF CAPTAIN WALKE.—Friday Capt. Walke, U. S. N., was arraigned before a naval general court martial at the Brooklyn navy-yard. He is charged with bringing the United States ship Supply to that port, when his orders were to proceed to the rendezvous of the home squadron with provisions.

Considerable talk was created among the guests of the Astor House, New York, on Thursday, on observing that several gentlemen, hailing from the State of Georgia, annexed the initials S. C. to the name of the State, which initials were, after some discussion, decided to signify Southern Confederacy.

Accurate photographs of a large number of old manuscripts of the seventh and ninth centuries, in the convents of Mount Athos, being copies of the Old and New Testaments, have been recently taken by Gen. Sebastianoff, and will shortly be made known to the literary and religious world.

THE TEA TRADE.—The spring fleet of Chinamen are beginning to arrive at New York with fresh cargoes of teas, silks, &c. The Sea Serpent, from Hong Kong, arrived on Monday, and the Sarah from Whampoa, on Tuesday.—The Surprise, from Foo-Chow-Foo, arrived last week.

WESTERN CURRENCY.—The Western press is discussing the propriety of a banking clearing house at Chicago, for the Northwest. A great many strong reasons are given for the measure. The prevailing opinion seems to be that it would be a judicious thing.

An important case against the Metropolitan insurance company of New York was decided Thursday, in the Supreme Court, in favor of the New York belting and packing company. The amount involved, in 22 insurance companies, amounts to over $100,000.

Two brothers named Zack and Calhoun Ellerbe had an altercation at Cast's depot, near Charleston, S. C., on Sunday last, and while Calhoun was approaching his brother, Zack drew a pistol and shot him dead.

A steamer, for the conveyance of troops in inland water, was lately tried on the Thames] It is about four hundred feet long, accommodates over eight hundred troops, and draws only two feet of water.

The London merchants are complaining of the exposure they are subjected to in their meetings in the Exchange, from the want of sufficient protection from the weather, and a glass roof of the rotunda is talked of.

Alexander Hamilton Stephens was born on the 11th of February, 1812, and was consequently 49 years of age on the day he took the oath as first Vice President of the Confederate States of America.

TAR AND FEATHERS.—On Monday night an Abolitionist was arrested in Marion, Smythe county, Va. He was tarred, feathered and ridden on a rail, and committed to jail.

MR. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.—The President elect was born on the 12th of February, 1809, and is therefore fifty-two years of age, and in the vigorous maturity of life.

On the 12th inst. there was a sale of 90 slaves at Louisa Court House, Va. Prices ranged from $800 to $1,300 each.

The Legislature of Kansas has postponed the election of two United States Senators until April.

The San Francisco papers note the decease of Charles J. George, a native of Baltimore, and J. H. Ford, of Washington city.

The copper coins at present in circulation in England equal in weight 6,000 tons, and in number 500,000,000.

Mrs. Reynolds, of Boston, carried off the palm as the best lady skater in Paris this year.

At the late Presidential election San Francisco polled 4,000 more votes than New Orleans.

We had supposed that the Basia of Secundus had exhausted all the varieties of kissing.—The Governor of Massachusetts, however, took the occasion, on presenting the late Theodore Parker's old muskets to the Commonwealth, to kiss them in the presence of the two Houses of the Legislature, convened to witness the performance. Not content with this Merry Andrew performance, he made a mouthing speech of ludicrous solemnity. The man who so valorously kisses muskets and talks big war tattle at home, was a leader of that band of bad men who incited John Brown to his mad acts, and, while claiming he was "right," left him to die. We should think that Massachusetts would be sick by this time of the brazen counterfeits of statesmen palmed off upon her.—*Albany Argus.*

SIOUX ASKING FOR CITIZENSHIP.—A petition was recently presented to the Minnesota Legislature from twenty or thirty Sioux Indians, asking the rights of citizenship. They stated that they had adopted a number of customs in vogue among the whites, such as wearing pantaloons, living in houses, using knives and forks, being content with the possession and control of one wife, being willing to earn their bread "by the sweat of their brows," total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, regular attendance upon "stated preaching," &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHETS.—A large number of our exchanges bring details of the late freshets, which seem to have visited many places, both at the North and at the South. The Albany, N. Y., papers estimate the damage occasioned by the freshet at that city at $100,000. The Troy papers set down their loss at about $10,000. The water in the North river, at Albany, has rapidly receded during the last two days.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN BANKER.—Richard H. Winslow, Esq., a member of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., well known bankers in New York, died at his residence, in Westport, Conn., on Thursday. The deceased had amassed a large fortune, and was descended in a direct line from Gov. Winslow, of Plymouth, Massachusetts. In 1859 he was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut.

The *Herald* says the New York Commissioners of Emigration have considerable difficulty in sending emigrants to South Carolina and Georgia, even when they have wealthy relatives in those States, owing to the disturbed political condition of the country. The railroad and steamboat lines refuse to take emigrants to Southern cities, least they might be obliged to bring them back again.

FOREIGN ORDERS FOR CORN.—One of our merchants, says the Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book*, is now engaged in loading one or two large vessels in this port with corn, and, while this is going on here, he has two more up James river, which are being filled with corn also.—All this corn has been purchased to fill foreign orders, and will be hastened to Europe.

COTTON MILLS OF SWEDEN.—Sweden contains 80 cotton mills, running 180,000 spindles, which produce every year about 12,000,000 pounds of cotton thread, being three fourths of the entire national consumption. The tariff on the cotton thread is fifteen per cent., affording adequate protection to the native manufacturer.

LIBERAL MAN.—J. W. Earmer, of New York, spent in 1857 for the poor about $20,000. He fed all who came to his house, supplied at their own homes 1,084 families and 811 sick persons; and, better than all, during the winter he found employment for 1,171 mechanics and laborers.

MILITARY COATS FOR CHARLESTON.—According to a statement in the Charleston *Mercury*, a contract for 1,000 military coats for the Palmetinello volunteers has been concluded with a New York firm, the coats to be made in Baltimore.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.—During the nine months ending the first of February the servant girls of Cincinnati sent to their parents and friends in Europe the sum of $64,900. The remittances vary in size, ranging from $3 to $25.

Judge Low, of the Land Court, St. Louis, has decided that a paper published in the interest of a religious sect is not a newspaper, and that legal notices published in such journals are null and void.

The mortality in London for the week ending 19th January was 1,926, or 500 more than the usual average, a fact attributed entirely to the cold weather.

The ladies throughout the State of Mississippi are employed in making uniforms for the volunteers, and in raising money to arm and equip companies.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—William Ditman, a soldier in the Mexican war, died in Philadelphia on Monday, of disease contracted in Mexico.

The Banks in New York are now nearly glutted with specie. They now hold $36,000,000 with a prospect of a future increase.

One hundred and fifty persons, embracing every shade of criminality, are at present confined in the jail at Memphis, Tenn.

England has now, for a wonder, but one war on her hands, and that is with the New Zealanders.

Phelan, of New York, is about to give another billiard tournament, and a champion billiard table, worth $1,000, will be the prize.

The Hon. J. Glancey Jones, American Minister to Austria, is expected to reach home during the present month.

The total amount of the State debt of Illinois is now $10,346,017.06.

Dr. A. Gamble, a physician, was frozen to death while intoxicated, at Pittsburg, recently.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—The Vice President being absent on account of sickness, the Secretary called the Senate to order.

On motion of Mr. Powell, Mr. Foot took the Chair.

Mr. Hale (N. H.) said he had been asked by the unanimous request of the Naval Committee, to move that the vote excusing Mr. Thompson from service on that Committee be reconsidered.

The vote was reconsidered, and Mr. Thompson was not excused.

A resolution for printing 20,000 additional copies of the Agricultural Report for the Patent Office was passed.

Mr. Pearce (Md.) reported from the Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill, that the Committee had agreed to one portion. The agreement strikes out the Chiriqui amendment. Before the question was taken on agreeing on the report,

Mr. Green called up the territorial bills for Nevada and Decotah, which were the special order.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kellogg (Ill.) presented a memorial signed by two hundred citizens from the District he represents, against the amendments to the Constitution, lately proposed by himself.

Mr. John Cochrane (N. Y.) presented the proceedings of the New York Democratic State Convention, signed by six hundred and fifty delegates, relative to a settlement of the national difficulties. Laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Mothers, read this.
The following is an extract from a letter written by a pastor of the Baptist Church to the *Journal and Messenger*, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:
"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply. sep29-d&wly

A NEW REMEDY.
Superseding CUBEBS, COPAIBA, CAPSULES, or any compound that has ever been before the people. It has been used by ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS
In their private practice, with entire success, in all cases.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
For diseases of a private nature; *a cure is frequently performed in a week*, and entire confidence may be placed in them. This remedy is a newly discovered specific, more active and speedy in its effects than Cubebs or Copaiba alone. The pills are half the size of Capsules, and never nauseate the stomach, or impregnate the breath. Six dozen pills in a box—price one dollar, and will be sent by mail, post-paid, by the agent, on receipt of the money.
Sold by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTT & CO., wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia. nov2-eodd&wly

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE.—The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is to restore the health, no matter from what cause it may be suffering. They take out all impurities from the system; and they have the same power of expulsion over miasm, poisonous vapor of decayed vegetables, or indeed any poisonous exhalations breathed by man whatever. In fact, if the blood is poisoned, it is impure, and impure blood results in disease.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
though innocent as bread, yet they are capable of purifying the blood and curing disease. So, they cure all kinds of fevers, all asthmas, catarrhs, costiveness and painful affections of every kind.
Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal eet, New York, and by all Druggists. Also, by GEO H BELL, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines de9-d&wlm

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills, prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES
it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
THESE PILLS SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN BY FEMALES DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, AS THEY ARE SURE TO BRING ON MISCARRIAGE, BUT AT ANY OTHER TIME THEY ARE SAFE.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
For sale by C. A. BANNVART, Harrisburg. jy7-dawly

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruration, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducting, with certainty, periodical regularity.* They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most *eminent Physicians in America.*
Explicit directions, stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the *Price One Dollar each box, containing forty Pills.*
A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free, of the Agents. Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, by enclosing price to the General Agent. Sold by druggists generally.
R. B. HUTCHINGS, General Agent,
14 Broadway, New York.
Sold in Harrisburg by C. A. BANNVART.
dec1 '59-d&wly

New Advertisements.

MADERIA WINE!—WELSH BROTHERS' OLD RESERVE WINE—full bodied and fruity. In store and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
feb18 73 Market street.

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES!!!
LARGE ARRIVAL!!
HAVING JUST RETURNED from the Eastern cities, where we have selected with the *greatest care* a large and complete assortment of superior GOODS, which embrace everything kept in the best City Groceries, we respectfully and cordially invite the public to examine our stock and *hear our prices.*
feb15 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR RENT—The Buehler House RESTAURANT, with sale of Fixtures. feb14

APPLES!! APPLES!!!—Five Hundred Barrels of superior APPLES just received from New York State. For sale at lowest cash price by
feb12 JAMES M. WHEELER.

ELECTION.
OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Feb. 11, 1861.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at CALVERT STATION, on THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th of February until after the election. By order.
feb12-dto ROBT. S. HOLLINS, Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale *ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ACRES OF LAND*, situate in Susquehanna 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 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 enquire of
A. O. HIESTER,
C. F. MUENCH,
Assignees of John Wallower, Sr.
feb12-d1w&wts

HOUSES TO RENT.—Two or three dwellings, in the brick row, on Third street, near Walnut, are offered for rent, from the 1st of April next. For terms, enquire of MICHAEL BURKE.
feb13-dtf

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.

NEW BOOKS!
The "CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIRDS," Illustrated by W. HARVEY. Price 75c. cloth.
The "CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE BOOK," Illustrated by HARRISON WEIR. Price 75c. cloth.
The "CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF QUADRUPEDS, Illustrated by W. HARVEY. Pric 75c. cloth.
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 *Drawbach'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,
feb9-dtf 126 Market Street.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder."
"Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery."
Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal.—"What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder." jan12-dtf

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