

An act relative to turnpike roads within the borough of Chambersburg.

Supplement to an act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the north end of the bridge over Clark's creek, on the road leading from Harrisburg to Sunbury, across Peter's mountain, to the south end of the bridge over Powell's creek, on the said road, in the county of Dauphin.

An act to vacate Buan street, between Frankford and Paul streets, in the late borough of Frankford, Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia.

A supplement to an act relative to roads and bridges and road and bridge views and view in the county of Schuylkill, approved the 6th day of March, A. D. 1860.

An act to incorporate the North American oil company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Allegheny Mountain health institute.

An act to incorporate the Ardeseo, oil company.

An act to incorporate the Eagle cotton works.

An act relative to taxation in the borough of Chester.

An act relating to the Susquehanna and the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre telegraph company.

An act to repeal an act to secure a stricter accountability of certain public officers in Schuylkill county, approved the 17th day of February, A. D. 1859, so far as it relates to the township of West Penn and South Manheim, in said county of Schuylkill.

An act relating to reference and arbitration in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Supplement to an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Delaware County turnpike road company.

A further supplement to an act authorizing the Limerick and Colebrookdale turnpike company to extend their road, from or near Boyertown, in Berks county, to the township line of Pottsville, near Jacob Bowers's mill, passed the twenty-sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

An act to amend the general turnpike, bridge and plank road law as to Erie county.

An act to incorporate the Idaho oil company.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Darby railroad company.

Adjourned.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS G. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETERGILL & Co., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 30 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Patriot and Union, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

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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 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 on the 21st inst., have the honor to announce that the Convention will be held, agreeably to the call of the Executive, on the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., in BRANTON'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 23rd inst., can be obtained at the regular stations of the Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia and Reading, and Cumberland Valley railroads.

A. L. ROUMFOIT, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

A Significant Fact.

On the change of Administration, March 4th, there will be five living ex-Presidents of the United States, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. Every one of these retired statesmen favors the plan of compromise known as the Crittenden plan, or something akin to it; while Mr. Lincoln, if the Republican organs are right—and his speeches may be taken as an indication of his policy—rejects all compromise, and prefers force. Is his wisdom greater than the combined wisdom of his predecessors?

Attitude of the Southern Confederacy.

Some of the Republican papers are endeavoring to reinvigorate the drooping spirit of coercion by representing the speeches of JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the new Southern Confederacy, as breathing defiance and inviting war. The Tribune says that Mr. DAVIS talks of war as a "welcome contingency," and it urges more extensive preparations in the Northern States than have yet been made. It seeks to convey the impression that the Northern States are absolutely in danger of an attack from the troops of the Southern Confederacy, with the evident intention of inducing military preparations by the North. Now nothing could be more false and dangerous than these statements. The inaugural address of Mr. DAVIS does not contain a single word which even hints at aggressive war. On the contrary, he states clearly and explicitly the desire of the separated States for a peaceful recognition of their independence. If words like these can be tortured into a menace of the North, we are at a loss to understand how Mr. DAVIS says: "As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of it." "Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peacefully to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will be fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will be our duty, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and to invoke the blessing of Providence on a just cause."

The substance of this language is, that the separated States are in earnest, that they desire peace, but if they are attacked they will defend themselves. They don't threaten to make war

upon the Government, but if the Government attempts to coerce them, then they will resist—and their separate Confederacy would be a ridiculous farce if they did not. There can be no war without the North insists upon it.

Lincoln's Speeches.

Persons who formed their estimate of Mr. LINCOLN's capacity from the report of the discussion between him and Judge DOUGLASS, which was widely circulated by the partisans of the former during the Presidential contest, and triumphantly pointed to as evidence that LINCOLN was an intellectual match for the Little Giant, cannot fail to observe a wonderful degree of inferiority between the late speeches of the President elect and those attributed to him in the Senatorial canvass. At the time the pamphlet containing the report of the discussion made its appearance, Judge DOUGLASS published a letter stating that his own speeches were not fairly reported and that Mr. LINCOLN never made the speeches attributed to him. There can be no doubt of the truth of this statement. Compare the strong, vigorous and able speeches of LINCOLN, as they appear in this campaign document, with the weak, confused, contradictory stuff recently emitted by him, and ample evidence is furnished that the discussion with Douglas was "doctored" for the benefit of the Republican candidate. We now understand why it was that the Republicans always referred inquirers to this report as establishing LINCOLN's claims to statesmanship.

The evidence which Mr. LINCOLN insists upon giving the people at almost every station on the line of his circuitous route to Washington of his total incapacity and frivolity, would in peaceful times create no other sentiments than those of disgust and contempt. But at this critical juncture, when every word is weighed, it increases the prevailing alarm to think that the administration of the government is about to pass into the hands of a man who has the heart and the mind to utter so much nonsense.

As an indication of the effect of these speeches upon the conservatives of Maryland, we quote portions of an article on the subject, taken from the Baltimore American, the leading organ and exponent of this sentiment:

"Any attempt at review of the particular doctrine enunciated in any given speech would be useless, because he contradicts himself continually—sometimes in the next succeeding effort, and sometimes in one speech we find opposing views set forth. The most unaccountable feature in the case is the appearance of gravity and dignity about the most frivolous, weak, and unstatesmanlike productions it has ever been our fortune to meet with. It is hard to realize that a man who is to occupy the seat of Washington is so entirely ignorant of the state of this great nation, and so utterly unequal to the emergency of the times, as Mr. Lincoln appears to be. When he tells us that there is no crisis, no distress in the country, nobody injured, and nobody disappointed but a few scheming politicians, he either perpetrates a very sorry jest, or he manifests an ignorance and imbecility that are positively appalling. A man who can talk flippantly about an 'artificial crisis' when there are thousands upon thousands of his countrymen suffering for the common necessities of life, and suffering because the success of his party—whether justly or not does not matter—has been the signal for the disruption of the Confederacy, such a man can have but a very feeble appreciation of the distressing realities around us.

"We are the more disappointed, because a different course at this particular juncture would have wrought so much on the side of harmony and reconciliation. Mr. Lincoln ought to know that there is a vast amount of embittered feeling now existing at both extremes of the country, and a recognition of this fact, even in the most stately and dignified style, with a very slight leaning towards compromise and friendliness, would have won him golden opinions among true Americans everywhere. A total silence upon all the vexed questions of the hour would have been far more appropriate than any of the addresses he has delivered. The grain of wheat that we are able to gather out of this abundance of chaff is in the reflection that a man of experience and statesmanship, and of undoubted intellectual ability, is to be the real head of the incoming Administration. Between Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln there is not much difficulty in making a choice.

Let the People Decide.

As the session of Congress approaches its close, and it becomes painfully evident that no relief for the evils under which the country is suffering can be expected from Congressional action, the public mind becomes oppressed with the sadness of our political condition, and demands an opportunity to be heard. It is next to a certainty that there is no help to be expected from Congress in any form available for present relief; but that body can refer the subject to the people, in the form of a submission of the Crittenden proposition, or some similar plan, which can receive the authoritative approval or condemnation of the electors of the country.

It is idle to deny the fact that the Northern States are many of them shamefully misrepresented in our national councils—that the Senators and Representatives holding seats there do not reflect the opinions of the people of their respective States, and if the question were to be referred to their constituents, their doctrines and their political acts would be repudiated by an overwhelming majority. Believing this, and not doubting that the voice of the Northern States is for compromise and peace, we demand of Congress, as the last and only boon they can grant, that they allow the people to pronounce upon the issues before the country, and declare, by their votes, whether they will allow the Union to be destroyed, through the madness of sectional animosity, whether, by adopting the proposition of the venerable and patriotic Senator from Kentucky, or something equivalent thereto, they will grant that justice to the slaveholding States, which, if not fully equal to their demands, will yet be accepted as a basis of settlement; and lead, even now, to a restoration of political relations, and save the Union from disintegration.

The Peace Conference at Washington does not promise to produce the results desired. The incongruity of the elements of which it is composed, forbids us to hope for the good which it seemed capable of accomplishing. Destitute of the authority to enforce its conclusions, could it reach those of a satisfactory character, its action must be chiefly recom-

mendatory, and to give such action any value, it must be nearly or quite unanimous. To pass upon any plan of adjustment by a mere majority vote, gives to such plan no force or power, since the same divisions have existed there as with the Congress. But there is one thing the Peace Conference and the Houses of Congress may unite in—we mean an agreement to let the people of the country speak for themselves on the subject. To do less is to deny to them the exercise of their plainest and dearest rights—to persist in ruining the country without giving to them an opportunity to approve or disapprove the action of their representatives. In their name we demand that they be permitted to speak upon this disunion question. They are misrepresented, in many instances, in both branches of Congress, and have no means of declaring their opinions excepting at the ballot box. Shall this be denied them?—Let the members of Congress from New York, from Pennsylvania, from Connecticut and from other Northern States, where the popular majority would not declare, by thousands, in favor of an honorable adjustment, answer.

If the Peace Conference can agree to no other settlement, it ought, at least, to unite upon this, and recommend to Congress an immediate submission of the question to the people. We will be content with that appeal, and we confidently believe it would result in a triumphant vindication of the position of those conservative men, who have sought to meet the South with honorable concessions, and to stay the tide of secession, by reason and not by force. Dare the Sectionalists refuse this trial? Have they the hardihood to reject all plans of adjustment, and withhold from the people the right to speak for themselves?—Journal of Commerce.

Views of Jefferson and John Q. Adams Respecting Political Crises.

Hear what Mr. Jefferson says:

"With respect to our State and Federal Governments, I do not think that their relations are correctly understood by foreigners. They generally suppose the former to be subordinate to the latter. But this is not the case. They are separate departments of one people and integral whole. But you must ask, if the two departments should claim each the same subject of power, where is the common umpire to decide between them? In cases of little importance and urgency, the prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from the questionable ground; but if it can neither be avoided, nor compromised, a Convention of the States must be called to decide the doubtful power to that department which they may think best."

With these remarks of Mr. Jefferson the following declarations of John Quincy Adams are in harmony. They are taken from a speech of his, delivered in New York in 1839—just fifty years after the Federal Constitution went into operation:

"But the indissoluble link of Union between the people of the several States in this Confederation, is, after all, not in the right but in the heart. If to-day should ever come—may Heaven avert it!—when the affections of the people in these States shall be alienated from each other—when the fraternal feeling shall give way to cold indifference, or collisions of interest shall foster into hatred—the bonds of political association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of concentrated interests and friendly sympathies; and far better will it be for the people of the separated States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint. Then will be the time for severing to the people the ties which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution, to form again a more perfect Union by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separate parts to be united by the law of political gravitation to the centre."

Will the present generation heed these lessons of wisdom imparted to them by those patriot sages? Will the people of this country show their wisdom by letting the seceding States "part in friendship" from us, and "leave them to be reunited to us by the laws of political gravitation?"

Lord Brougham in Favor of Concession.

The following letter, addressed by Lord Brougham to the Birmingham conference, is well deserving of the attention of those shallow politicians, who, in order to sustain something they call a platform, make shipwreck of the Union:

My DEAR HILL—I have again to express my great regret at not being able to attend the conference. You may well believe how deep an interest I take in it. There wants some such thing to give one comfort in these times, when such untoward events are, it is to be feared, in progress. The difficulties unhappily interposed by various causes (some of a kind not easily removed) to the settlement of Italy under a constitutional government, forming her from the worst tyranny of modern times, and above all, the alarm felt by all the friends of human improvement at the risk of disunion in America, are naturally uppermost in one's mind at the present time. How much it is to be wished that the contending parties in both Italy and America would take a leaf out of our books, and learn the wisdom as well as the virtue of compromise and mutual concession! Our constitution is the genuine result of this wisdom. I heartily wish success to the conference, and believe me, etc.

BROUGHAM.

FORT SUMPTER.—"Jon," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in his letter of the 18th inst., says:

I have just read a private letter from a citizen of South Carolina, formerly in Congress from that State, which states that Fort Sumpter will be taken, at whatever cost of life, on or before the 4th of March. The writer himself took part in the enterprise, and as he is perfectly well informed in regard to the intentions of the State authorities, it may be considered that this information settles the fact, if there was any doubt of it, that the fort is to be taken, and without reference to what the Montgomery government may advise or order on the subject. Assurances are given by the same writer that South Carolina will insist upon free trade, and that she and other cotton States will oppose any tariff of duties on imports of an average rate higher than six and a quarter per cent.

AN EXTENSIVE GOLD FIELD.—Thomas Starr King, in a letter about the California gold region to the Boston Transcript, says:—It is an area equal to the whole of New England, and its riches are scarcely touched as yet. There is no more danger that the wheat produce will give out than that the gold harvest will. The hydraulic pipes, fed by 6,000 miles of aqueduct, may pour out their wrath without stint; the 300 quartz mills, that cost \$3,500,000 may roar day and night, that cost \$3,500,000 may roar day and night. It is said by some geologists here that there are single quartz veins in the State which contain more gold than is at present in circulation in the world.

There is a rumor of a new ladies magazine to be started by a leading firm of publishers. The name of Mrs. S. C. Hall is spoken of as the address of the new publication.

"Little Dorrit," by Mr. Charles Dickens, has just been translated into French by Mons. P. Lorrain.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1861.

DEAR PATRIOT—We continue to vibrate here between the alternating surges of hope and over-casting clouds of despair. When the committee of the Peace Congress first reported, the newspapers alleged that it had adopted, substantially, Mr. Guthrie's plan of adjustment. Without knowing the details of the plan reported, I do not know that the report has not yet been published. I still think that Lincoln ardently desires that an adjustment may be made, and that this feeling is known to some of his confidential, conservative friends, and hence we find a conflict between the editors of some of the leading Republican papers, conspicuous among whom are Weed and Greeley, editors of the leading Republican journals in New York. To outward appearance, Lincoln manifests a leaning towards the ultras of his party, and thus, for the time being, keeps his party together. Judge Kellogg, (Republican), who represents the Congressional District adjoining the one Lincoln resides in, proposed and advocated a plan of adjustment, immediately after his return from a visit to Illinois, and, no doubt, he did so with the implied, if not the expressed sanction of Lincoln; and the other day some fanatical editor took him to task for his conservatism, and the Judge gave him a foretaste of coercion and internecine war, by giving him a sound thrashing and letting out some of his Black Republican blood, which is to be found scouring the veins of the Abolition wing of the party. Hence you see the Judge is determined to have peace if, like the Irishman, he has to fight for it.

I was rather amused at Sumner, in presenting an Abolition petition in the Senate, this morning. He said it was true that there were but few names to it, but that it represented truly the sentiment of the people of Massachusetts. He said when you get beyond the reach of the paving stones you find the true sentiments of the people; having reference, I presume, to the people of Boston refusing to hear Abolition lectures in that city. Vain man he is, clinging to the last straw that floats upon the political tide that carried him into official power. He made no mention of the twenty-two thousand voters of his State who petitioned for the adoption of the Crittenden proposition.

Yours, truly, SOLOZ.

THREE CHILDREN DESTROY THEMSELVES WITH STRYCHNINE.—Mrs. Mott, a worthy widow, had occasion to go from home in Perry county, Mississippi, recently, leaving her three little girls—the oldest about seven years, the second five, and the youngest about two years of age. While she was absent, they found a bottle with some strychnine in it, and without knowing what it was, the little ones poured water in the bottle and drank it. When the mother returned she found one of them already dead, and the others speechless. They all died within a few minutes of each other and were buried in the same coffin.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Traveler says: "The Joint Special Committee of our Legislature, which has under consideration the subject of the personal liberty laws, will report in a day or two. There will be two reports, a minority of three being opposed to any action, but the majority, consisting of seven members, are said to have a declaratory act to extend to any construction of the statutes which shall contravene the Constitution of the United States or laws passed in pursuance thereof."

"BOB MAY BE PUT THROUGH."—On Tuesday evening about seventy-five young Republicans of Cincinnati gave a supper in the ladies' ordinary of the Burnet House, to Mr. Robt. Lincoln, eldest son of the President. Gov. Morgan, of Indiana, sat at the head of the table, etc. etc. being Gen. Sam. F. Cary, of College Hill. A committee was deputed to bear an invitation to the President. He returned with an apology for not coming himself, and saying that "Bob may be put through." Toasts were drunk, and speeches made, and sentiments uttered.

SHOT BY A GAMBLER.—Mr. Govan, an Arkansas planter, was shot and fatally injured by one Scott a gambler, on the steamboat Uncle Sam, below Memphis, on the 18th inst.—The affray grew out of a game of cards.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXVIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning. The resolution for the relief of John Randolph Clay, minister to Peru, was passed. The consideration of the President's message was postponed till Thursday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fenton (N. Y.) offered a preamble reciting the clauses of the Constitution relative to amendments thereto, and adding the following:

WHEREAS, Varied and conflicting opinions prevail among the members of this House in regard to the causes which have produced the unhappy disturbances now affecting our country and in regard to the proper mode for quieting and adjusting these disturbances, and guarding against their future recurrence; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, the proper tribunal to which all existing disturbing questions should be referred for deliberate consideration and final settlement, is a convention of delegates from the several States of the Union, to be called in the mode prescribed in the Constitution.

Mr. Fenton offered the above as a substitute for the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three. It was ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Stanton, authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers. The question being on its third reading and engrossment,

Mr. Stanton said there was much misapprehension as to this bill. It was erroneously supposed that it was to raise an army to march into the seceding States to subjugate them. He called attention to the acts which the bill proposed to amend to show the necessity for the present legislation. The law of 1795 provides for calling out the militia for the suppression of an insurrection in any State against the authority of the United States. The second section provides for calling out the militia to aid in the execution of the laws when they are resisted by a combination too powerful to be overcome by the ordinary judicial process. In his judgment the laws cover cases of insurrection against the authority of the United States; but he found that the ex-Attorney General entertained a different opinion, and that it only authorized the President to call out the militia to aid the officers of the court in executing a process to overcome combinations against the execution of some particular law, and did not authorize the calling out of the militia to put down a general insurrection; but to remove and to avoid this ambiguity the Committee on Military Affairs had deemed it to be their duty to extend the law, not to any specific case, but wherever there is resistance to the authority of the United States.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Jura has passed here with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst. The steamship America had arrived out.

Napoleon opened the Legislature on the 4th inst. He gives pacific assurances and reiterates the non-intervention policy.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 5th inst. In her speech she alludes to the American troubles, expressing a fervent wish for their amicable adjustment.

LIVERPOOL, 5th.—The sales of cotton for two weeks have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export.

The market opened with an advance of one-eighth chiefly in finer qualities, but closed with a declining tendency, and quotations barely maintained, owing to the advices from the United States by the America.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market closed with an advancing tendency for all qualities.

Messrs. Richardson and Spence quote flour dull but steady at a partial advance of 3d.—Wheat firm, with a partial advance of 1d. Corn firm at 3d. and 6d. advance.

The Provision market closed dull. Beef heavy. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet. Produce—sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Rosin steady at 4s. 7d. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 30s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, 5th.—Consols are quoted at 91@91½ for money, and 91½ for account. Sales of Income Certificates, R. R. at 27½ @28½ discount. Erie R. R. stock 31½. N. Y. Central R. R. 85. The money market closed active but unchanged.

The Jura has arrived up. Her papers furnish the following intelligence:

ENGLAND.—The Bombay mail of January 12th had reached England. The India news was unimportant. The markets at Bombay were active, and freights had slightly improved.—The underwriters at London and Liverpool had advanced the rate of insurance one per cent. on cargoes from Southern ports, owing to the increased frequency of fires on board of cotton ships and the war risks.

FRANCE.—The speech of the Emperor to the Legislature opens with an explanation of the liberal concessions and greater latitude granted to the Legislature. He refers to the satisfactory nature of the commercial reforms, and then proceeds to the consideration of foreign affairs. He says that he had endeavored to prove that France sincerely desires peace and that without renouncing her legitimate influence, she does not pretend to interfere where her interests are not concerned. Non-intervention had been his policy in the Italian complications, and his motive for sending a fleet to Gaeta was to furnish a last refuge for the King. Erroneous interpretations and a partial derangement of neutrality at length necessitated its withdrawal. He points to the recognition of the annexation of Savoy and Nice as an evidence of the maintenance of the rights of France, and to the proceedings in China as a war for the honor of France which is avenged. He rejoices at the restoration of the Christian Cross to China, and to the protection of the Syrian Christians against fanaticism. He considered it necessary to increase the garrison of Rome when the security of the Pope appeared to be threatened. He concludes by saying that the Republic, expelled and confidence restored, his firm resolution being not to enter into any conflict in which the cause of France should not be based on right and justice. The London Times regards the speech as unfavorable, and says there is nothing reassuring in it. It affected the English funds unfavorably.

The case of Bonaparte vs. Patterson had been further argued on both sides and adjourned till the 8th of February.

Marshal Bugeot is dead.

It is said that the participants of the Conference at Paris on the Syrian question had been agreed to by the powers.

The Paris Bourse on the 4th was heavy.—Rentes 68f.

SICILY.—The Siege of Gaeta was continued. Prince Carignan had arrived at the Sardinian camp at Gaeta and his mission is reported to be in reference to the negotiations for a surrender.

ITALY.—The Italian elections prove more and more favorable to Cavour, and it is said that he will propose the following to the Parliament: "The proclamation of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, with full powers for an unlimited period, a loan of three millions of francs and the calling out of all the military reserves."

DENMARK.—The intelligence from Denmark continues warlike.

LIVERPOOL.—Feb. 5, Evening.—Francois II. has issued an appeal to the Two Sicilies, offering the Constitution of 1812, a Sicilian army and a separate administration. He asks them to make an essay on the Royal family, abandoned but brave and too well instructed by misfortune.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The Pope has ordered his troops to return.

Fifteen thousand Sardinians have passed through Umbria on their way to Naples.

The Sardinians have evacuated the papal dominions, in compliance with the order of Napoleon.

The Southern Congress—An Important Bill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19.

The Congress has passed the bill for the regulation of the customs, which admits, free of duty, all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions of war and materials thereof, living animals and agricultural products in their natural state; also, goods, wares and merchandise from the United States, if purchased before the 1st of March, and imported before the 4th of March. Texas is exempted from the operation of the tariff laws.

This news is reliable.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.

Incomplete returns indicate the election of the Union ticket for the State Convention in this city, by about 500 majority. The election passed off quietly, with no disturbance of any kind occurring.

The returns from the State, as far as received, favor the election of the Union candidates.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.

Demand for flour has fallen off. Sales for shipment of 500 bbls. good Pennsylvania, extra at \$5.25; 1,000 bbls. extra at \$5.25; and the best at \$5.25 to \$5.75. For common and extra family at \$6.50 for fancy. Wheat is more active; 9,000 bushels sold at \$1.27. Corn firm at 26 1/2c. Corn meal at 55c. Yellow Southern, less firm. Whisky half cent lower; sales at 71c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Flour firm. Sales of 11,600 bushels at \$2.20 to \$2.25 for 1st. Flour of 5c. advance of 10c. for Ohio; and \$5.45 to \$5.70 for Southern. Wheat firm; Red advanced 1c. Sales of 12,000 bushels at \$1.24 for Milwaukee Club. Corn firm; sales of 12,000 bushels at 48 1/2c.; Yellow Southern, less firm; 6c.; whisky dull at 71c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.

Flour dull.—Howard Street and Ohio are held at \$5.25; City Mills 55c. Wheat active and firmer at \$1.26 to \$1.30 for red, and \$1.45 to \$1.50 for white. Corn active at a decline. 25,000 bushels sold at \$1.28 for mixed, 60c. for yellow. Flour steady. Coffee firm at 22 1/2c.—Whisky dull at 71 1/2c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 confused with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is made from 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 suffer from poverty, impurity or deficiency of blood, and consequently with some chronic disease or ailment, take this Blood Food, and you will receive a supply of it from our druggists here, and you will notice that our druggists have received a supply of this article, and also of the well-known Dr. E. B. RAY'S INFANTINE COD-LIVER OIL, which every mother should have. It contains no mercury or other kind of any kind whatever, and of course must be invaluable for all infantile complaints. It will allay all pain, and soften the gums in process of teething, and at the same time regulate the bowels. Let all mothers and nurses, who have endured anxious days and sleepless nights, procure a supply and be at once relieved. Sent by mail, 11c. See advertisement. Sent by mail, 11c.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Scotch-Infant Syrup for children, which will facilitate the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing inflammation, will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, it will give rest to your nerves, and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. Sent by mail, 11c. at 121, 126 and 127.

NEW BOOKS.

"THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIRDS," Illustrated by H. W. B. Price 75c. cloth.

"THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF FISHES," Illustrated by H. W. B. Price 75c. cloth.

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, 121, 126 and 127.

New Advertisements.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!!
SELLING OFF
AT COST!

TO CLOSE OUT
BUSINESS!
AT NO. 12,
NORTH-WESTERN SIDE OF
MARKET SQUARE!

I AM NOW CLOSING OUT
MY ENTIRE
STOCK OF GOODS!
EMBRACING
EVERYTHING
IN THE LINE OF

CHINA,
GLASS,
QUEENSWARE,
TEAS,
LIQUORS,
GROCERIES,

&c., &c., &c.
FLUID AND COAL OIL LAMPS AND
LANTERNS.

GLASS BOTTLES,
TUMBLERS,
GOBLETS, &c.

DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS.
"OLD BOTTLED LIQUOR"

CEDAR WARE,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, &c.

The Public are invited to call, examine the GOODS and the LOW PRICES I am selling at, and judge for yourselves.

W. L. TREWICK.
Feb 20-1w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of ABRAHAM BOWMAN, Administrator of Samuel Frank, late of Jackson township, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties interested at his office, in the city of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place they are hereby notified to attend and present their claims.

H. M. GRAYDON, Auditor.

FRUIT, &C., FOR SALE.—At Boas & Co's. The subscriber has just received from Bradford county a lot of fresh Apples, including the variety, Apple Butter, Buckwheat Flour and Butter, all of which he offers for sale low for cash.

JOHN MUEZEN.
THE AMERICAN READER!
A popular and very interesting Reader, designed for the use of ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS generally throughout our country, and now in the use of the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, by order, and with the unanimous vote of the Board of School Controllers of said District. It may be had on application to the Author and Publisher, South-west corner of Lombard and 23rd streets, Philadelphia, for \$6.00 per dozen, or 75 cents per copy.

Orders may be left at this office, or any quantity of number of them, and they will be promptly delivered to address free of freight or postage. Feb 19-6m

MADERIA WINE—WELSH BOTTLED.—THERE'S OLD RESERVE WINE—full bodied and fruity. In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIGLER, 78 Market street. Feb 18

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 by the best City Grocers, we respectfully and cordially invite the public to examine our stock, and hear our prices.

WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
FOR RENT.—The Buehler House RESTAURANT, with sale of Fixtures. Feb 18

APPLES!!! APPLES!!!—Five Hundred Barrels of superior APPLES just received from New York State. For sale at lowest cash price by JAMES M. WHEELER. Feb 12

ELECTION.
OFFICE NORTHWEST CORNER RAILWAY CO. BUILDING, HARRISBURG, Feb. 19, 1861.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at CALVERT STATION, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.