frertisement. Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same es as regular advertisements. Books, Stationery, &c.

CCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, OCHUUL DOUBLE.—DUHOOL DIRECTOR,
Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of
School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete
assortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE,
Market Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the follow-

Malacina McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's gPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, fown's, Byerly's. Combry's.

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DIOTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker,
DIOTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker,
Worcester's Comprehensive, Worsester's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto,

ster's Primary, Webster's High Bender, total Academic.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the while a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the store, procured at one days notice.

L. Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.

ALMANACS.—John Baser and Son's Almanac for sale at M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.

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SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, ADAMANTINE SLATES

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,

Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled. REMEMBER THE PLACE,

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NO. 18 MARKET STREET. NEWBOOKS! JUST RECEIVED

"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide
World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.

"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.
For sale at

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A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL WINDOW CURTAINS,
PAPER BLINDS,
Of various Designs and Colors, for 8 cents,
TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER,
At [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter (\$1.25.)

As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality.

E. M. POLLOCK & SON, and Quality.

Below Jones' House, Market Square. TETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Li Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manu-

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the old English Reports, scarce and rare; together with
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ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF SPLICED FISHING RODS! Trout Flics, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of FISHING TACKLE! A GREAT VARIETY OF

WALKING CANES! Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest! Silver Head Loaded Sword Hickory Fancy Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, NO. 91 MARKET STREET, South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

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WORKER IN TIN, SHEET IRON, AND METALLIC ROOFING,

Second Street, below Chestnut,

HARRISBURG, PA.

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METALLIC ROOFING, of Tin or Galvanised Iron, and the street with on hand.

constantly on hand.
Also, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Spouting, &c.
He hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his custo
mers, to merit and receive a generous share of public pat rounge.

Ly Every promise strictly fulfilled.

B. J. HARRIS,
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Second Street, below Chestnut.

FISH!! FISH!!! MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.)
SALMON, (very superior.)
SHAD, (Mess and very fine.)
HERRING, (extra large.)

GOD FISH. SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.) SMOKED HEALTH SAND ANCHOVIES.
SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.
Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls.
The entire lot new_pirsof from the fisheries, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

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In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street.

HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER. Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices.

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FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALADOIL SO to KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

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Patriot Union.



HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

Coal.

TOTHE PUBLICE

JOHN TILL'S

VOL. 3.

COALYARD, BOUTH SECOND STREET, BELOW PRATT'S ROLLING MILL,

HARRISBURG, PA., Where he has constantly on hand LYKENS VALLEY BROKEN, EGG, STOVE AND NUT COAL.

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AND NUT COAL, ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY. It will be delivered to consumers clean, and full

veight warranted. ID CONSUMERS GIVE ME A CALL FOR YOUR WINTER SUPPLY.

Orders left at my house, in Walnut street, near Fifth; or at Brubaker's, North street; J. L. Speel's, Market Square; Wm. Bostick's, corner of Second and South streets, and John Lingle's, Second and Mulberry streets, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN TILL.

COAL! 070 AL!! ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVERS COAL BY THE

PATENT WEIGH CARTS! NOW IS THE TIME

For every family to get in their supply of Coal for the winter-weighed at their door by the Patent Weigh the land. Carts. The accuracy of these Carts no one disputes, and they never get out of order, as is frequently the case of the Platform Scales; besides, the consumer has the satisfaction of proving the weight of his Coal at his

I have a large supply of Coal on hand, consisting of S. M. CO.'S LYKENS VALLEY COAL all sizes. LYKENS VALLEY do " " do. WILKESBARRE

All Coal of the best quality mined, and delivered free from all impurities, at the lowest rates, by the boat or car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel. JAMES M. WHEELER. Harrisburg, September 24, 1860.—sep25

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BITUMINOUS BROAD TOP do.

PATENT WEIGH CARTS.
For the convenience of my numerous up town customers, I have established, in connection with my old yard, a Branch Coal Yard opposite North street, in a line with the Pennsylvania canal, having the office formerly occupied by Mr. R. Harris, where consumers of Coal in that vicinity and Verbeketown can receive their Coal by the PATENT WEIGH CARTS, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE FOR HAULING, And in any quantity they may desire, as low as can be purchased anywhere.

FIVE THOUSAND TONS COAL ON HAND, Of LYKENS VALLEY and WILKESBARRE, all sizes.

IJF Willing to maintain fair prices, but unwilling to be undersoid by any parties.

IJF All Coal forked up and delivered clean and free from all impurities, and the bast article mined.

Orders received at either Yard will be prompsly filled, and all Coal delivered by the Patent Weigh Carts.

Coal sold by Bost, Car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.

JAMES M. WHEELER.

Harrisburg, October 13, 1860.—oct15 PATENT WEIGH CARTS.

YKENS VALLEY NUT COAL-For Sale AT TWO DOLLARS PER TON.

ICA All Coal dolivered by PATENT WEIGH CARTS

JAMES M. WHEELER

Coaldelivered from both yards.

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Prom whatever cause originating, and whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE.
Females, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for
Complaints incident to the sex. Use
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Helmbeld's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is per-

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its TASTE AND ODOR,

But immediate in its action, giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, Bloom to the Pallid Cheek, and restoring the patient to a perfect state of HEALTH AND PURITY.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prescribed and used by THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

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BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS Trying to paim off their own or other articles of BUOHU on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUOHU,
The Chicinal and and Control The Original and only Genuine.

We desire to run on the

MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!

Their's is worthless—is sold at much less rates and comnissions, consequently paying a much better profit.

WE DEFY COMPETITION! Ask for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

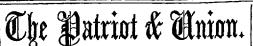
Take no other.
Sold by JOHN WYETH, Druggist, corner of Market and cond streets, Harrisburg,
AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

EXTRACTS! EXTRACTS!

WOODSWORTH & BUNNEL'S
SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS · OF

BITTER ALMOND,
NECTARINE,
PINE APPLE,
STRAWBERRY,
BOSE, BOSE, LEMON AND VANILLA,

K ELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place Just received and for sale by WM. DOOK, Jr., & C 10 to flad the best assertment of Porte Monnaies. 1629



THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

INAUGURATION TRAVELS—TOURS OF THE PRE-SIDENTS OF THE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN CONFEDERACIES.

Lrom the New York Herald, Feb. 19 Last year was for us one of abundance, plenty prosperity and fruitfulness. The great staples —cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco—yielded most bountiful crops. Gold flowed in Pactolian streams from the Pacific coast, and the land waxed fat, while the tillers thereof rejoiced exceedingly. It was a great year for the politicians, too. The crop of conventions was larger than usual, and of Presidential candidates there was more than a genteel sufficiency. The result has been that we have no less than two Presidents, with Cabinets and Congresses to match, the Southern confederacy appearing to be more harmonious and more dignified than the Northern. The two Presidents-Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Mr. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois-commenced their inauguration tours last week. That of Mr. Davis has been completed. Mr. Lincoln's is somewhat longer, and his agony will not be over until the end of this week. On Monday, 11th inst., he left Springfield for Washington, and, after passing through Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Cleveland, arrived on Saturday at Buffalo, where he narrowly escaped being torn in pieces by his admirers, was pretty thoroughly done up, and enjoyed, no doubt, his Sabbath as hugely as any day laborer in

Yesterday Mr. Lincoln proceded to Albany, and threw himself into the embraces of the

lobby. The incidents of his tour, so important in a historical point of view, are exceedingly curious and entertaining. When leaving his neighbors, "perhaps forever," the new Northern President was in a lachrymose and pious frame of mind. Before he reached Indianapolis, however, Mr. Lincoln became jovial, and began to exercise his talent as a raconteur. Arrived at Indianapolis, the seat of radical Republicanism, the President made a rather clumsy speech on the delicate subject of coercion and State rights. The warmth of his receptton had undoubtedly taken Mr. Lincoln off his feet, and turned his head. At Cincinnati, he patronized the Kentuckians, and began to find out that the crisis was only imaginary; that although trade had received a severe blow, public securities had been very seriously depreciated, the prestige of the nation lost so far as foreign powers are concerned, the Union practically dissolved, the public treasury empty, and the public credit as bad as that of any kite-flying jobber, a reign of terror existing over nearly one-half the country, thousands of men in arms against the Government-all this was nothing, only a pagatelle, a mere squall, which would soon blow over. At Pittsburg, Mr. Lincoln declared that because he was in Pennsylvania he was bound to speak about the tariff. He confessed entire ignorance of the details of the measure which his party had brought forward in Congress, pledged himself to the ambiguous plank in the Chicago platform, which was put in to gammon the Pennsylvanians, and means any-thing or nothing at all, and thought it would be better to leave the matter to the next Congress

Morrill & Co. will please take due notice. Why the President elect should feel bound to speak of a matter concerning which he knew nothing, because he happened to be in a particular locality we cannot see. By the same rule he should talk pork and whisky at Cincinnati, piety and produce at Cleveland, Central railway at Buffalo, "Bridge" at Albany, Southern trade at New York, Camden and Amboy railroad at Trenton, insignificance of New York at Philadelphia, and ditto of Philadelphia

-of which latter statement Messrs. Sherman,

at Baltimore. At Cleveland the ancient rail splitter waxed gallant, and desired to make the acquaintance of a young person of the better sex who had written to him some advice as to his whiskers, and various other subjects germane to the advancement of the outer man. There was not much difficulty in ascertaining the whereabouts of this young woman, and the greeting she received from the President elect seems to have produced a profound sensation.

All this nonsense might be excused in a stump speaker, but it is, to say the least, quite beneath any man of common sense who has been elected to a very high office, at a moment when the country needs more than at any other time in its history so far, a first class man at the helm of State. But the fact is that since General Scott's famous tour, when he spoke of the delightful Irish brogue and the sweet German accents, we have seen nothing so absard as Lincoln's speeches by the way.-Many people are astounded that a man who carried on a debate (the Douglas discussion) with more than ordinary ability should talk such stuff as that which Lincoln has uttered during the last week. It is no doubt true that the man has been almost killed with kindness, half smothered with endearments, and worshipped as a demigod by the Western politicians, every mother's son of whom expects a fat office. We can understand how a stronger head than Lincoln's would be turned by this ovation, and see philosophically that he might leave home humble, prayerful and timid, and afterwards become so intoxicated with the wine of triumph as to fancy that he had achieved greatness, instead of having it thrust upon him. We notice, likewise, that his speeches contain occasional references to his reliance upon the aid and protection of a Power higher than those of this mundane sphere. He will do well to call in some supernatural aid, as it is quite evident that he has not sufficeint mental calibre for the discharge of the duties he has undertaken.

The other President, Mr. Davis, has been received with the greatest enthusiasm during his journey from Mississippi to Montgomery, Alapama. He made five and twenty speeches en route, but we do not hear that he told any stories, cracked any jokes, asked the advice of he young women about his whiskers, or discussed political platforms. His speeches are rather highly flavored with the odor of villanous saltpeter, and he evidently believes that civil war is inevitable. But we must recollect that Mr. Davis is a soldier, a graduate of West Point, a hero of the Mexican war, and a statesman of a military turn of mind. Mr. Lincoln was a splitter of rails, a distiller of whiskey, a story teller and a joke maker. He afterwards became a stump orator, and used his early experience as his literary capital. Now we have the rails abandoned, the whisky still stopped, but the scent of both hangs about the

when next he opens his mouth we trust he will | rocally afforded to merchants from their credinot put his foot in it. If Mr. Lincoln aspires to be the second Washington of this great confederacy, let him come out emphatically in his inaugural in favor of the Crittenden resolutions as amendments to the Constitution; let him call an extra session of the new Congress, and in his first message boldly reiterate this plan and its submission at once to the people through the States; let him appoint his Cabinet, but not dispose of another office in his gift till this great and overwhelming question

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECHES AND THE MORTIFICA-TION OF HIS FRIENDS.

The Washington correspondent to the New York Express writes.

The mortification of the Republicans at Mr Lincoln's recent speeches increases with every fresh emanation from the Presidential tripod. They begin when it is too late to realize the truth of the allegations of the Union men of Illinois as to the incompetency of Lincoln for the Presidency. During the canvass, his sup-porters appealed triumphantly to his published speeches as proof of his ability. It now appears, as suspected at the time, that these speeches were carefully prepared by Mr. Judd and other friends of Mr. Lincoln, revised and re-revised, polished and re-written, to such a degree that they who heard them on the stump could not recognize them in print. This was a part of the game of deception played by the republicans upon the people to foist a man upon the country for its chief magistrate who was never regarded, by his most intimate acquaintances, as anything more than a jocose, cunning, country politician. I am assured by those who know him well, that a more illiterate man it would be difficult to find, even among the self-made lawyers of Illinois. His chief characteristic is an immense "gift of gab," and a wonderful command of language, unaccompanied by a corresponding copiousness of ideas. The election of such a man at such a crisis is undoubtedly the greatest evil that has ever befallen this country. But the mischief is done, and the enly relief for the American people is to shorten sail, caulk the hatches, put in the dead-lights, send down the top-masts, and prepare for a hurricane.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. Washington, Feb. 19.—The deliberations of the Peace Conference to-day were initiated by the introduction of a resolution by Gov. Wickliffe to limit speeches to thirty minutes. It was moved to amend this by substituting ten minutes. Another proposition was that the convention should meet at ten o'clock in the morning and adjourn at four p. m., then to meet at eight in the evening, and adjourn at ten .-Still another proposition was to close debate

on Thursday and proceed to vote. I understand that no vote was taken upon the above, and that it is not unlikely that there will be no decisive vote upon compromise propositions until after the arrival of Mr. Lincoln. A vast responsibility rests upon him. Either the conservative element from the North is to be strengthened and peace insured, or politicians by trade, and idealists, are to perpetuate the present condition of States beligerent, a bankrupt treasury, trade prostrate and credit

Commodore Stockton opened the discussion this morning in a long speech, in which he pronounced strongly against coercion. For every regiment that would be raised in the spring up in the same North to oppose the

Mr. Granger, of New York, followed in a speech, in which he descanted upon the fact that the last Presidential election was not an endorsement of Republican policy by a majority of the people of the North, and that were New York called upon now to speak, she would go for compromise by a hundred thousand ma-

Mr. Noyes of New York, (Republican,) replied, stating that he was not to be intimidated

by speeches of preceding speakers. Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, made a conciliatory speech, deprecating remarks of a partizan character. He was older than the Constitution, and he hoped that he should not survive its wreck.

Mr. Ewing made a speech against Abolition-

Senator Morrill of Maine, who is represented by Maine democracy papers as a signer to a paper contributing money for running off fugitive slaves, put questions concerning the intentions of Virginia in standing between the Government and rebellious States.

Mr. Sedden answered these at much length. Mr. Rives, of Virginia, made a long speech answering objections as to the irregularity of proposed methods to amend the Constitution. The convention that framed the Constitution was not regularly called, etc. So also amend-ments had been made in which there had been a departure from the strict rule.

Mr. Summers concluded the day's session in what is spoken of as a powerful effort.

PROGRESS OF THE COMMERCIAL REVULSION—INCREASE OF FAILURES.

In referring a few days since to the effect of the political crisis upon commercial affairs, as indicated by the number of failures in the United States for the month of January, our table of failures was incomplete, and did not em. brace the entire country; but we have obtained a list of failures for that month from the Commercial Agency, of Dun, Boyd & Company, the branches of which extend to the remotest parts of the country, thus enabling them to command the fullest information, by means of a system which works with the accuracy of a perfect machine; and it appears, from this statement, that the aggregate of failures for the last month was as high as 859 in the United States, and thirty-three in the British provinces, making a total of 892 failures in the first month of the present year. These failures were divided between the States as follows:

FAILURES REPORTED ON THE	BOOK OF DUN, BOYD & C	
DURING THE MONTH	OF JANUARY, 1801.	
Alabama	Mississippi	
Arkenged	Missouri	
Connectiont	New Hampshire	
Dal and Die of Columbia 11	New Jersev	
Georgia34	New York City	
Tilitania 931	RRISTER OF N. I. DISIU	
Indiana	North Carolina	
Town	Unio	
Kengag 4	Pennsylvania	
Kentucky	Khode island	
Londalana	MONTH CHICHINA	
Maine	Tennessee	
Marriand	Texas	
Maggachngatte	vermont	
Michigan	Virginia	
Minnesota	Wisconsin	
•		
Total in United States		

This is a black record, indeed, and gives a doomy prospect for the future if our political difficulties are not sepedily settled, so as to reconstruct commercial relations between the North and South. Had the country been less prosperous than it is, and the money market manner and the matter of his speeches. For the future the Northern President should profit by the example of his Southern rival, who does not attempt to tell the Southern people a most flourishing condition, and the addition that the crisis is nothing, that nobody is hurt to our financial resources, sent in recently from (on the contrary, he acknowledges that the Europe to the amount of some seventeen mil-revolution hurts North and South,) but declares lions of dollars, to purchase cotton and breadrevolution hurts North and South,) but declares that the South is ready to meet any hardship stuffs, which are a necessity to our foreign dollars, and on this judgment had issued an Minister, Mr. Dallas, and family. Mr. and that the South is ready to meet any hardship stuffs, which are a necessity to our foreign dollars, and on this judgment had issued an Minister, Mr. Dallas, and family. Mrs. Dallas,

tors, and by the merchants to their customers, in expectation of better things to come, the whole commercial fabric would have gone to pieces before now.

The condition of affairs at the present time is far worse than it was at any former period even in 1858, when the effects of the financial revulsion of the fall of 1857 first began to be felt-as the following table of failures in the months of January for five years, taken from the books of Dun, Boyd & Co., will prove:

No. of Failures. January, 1854. 439
January, 1858. 825
January, 1859. 640
January, 1860. 455
January, 1861. 859

Here we see that the failures last month excrisis, which then arose from purely commercial causes, was beginning to manifest itself. In the succeeding years, it will be seen that we were obtaining gradual relief, until in 1860 things had so far recuperated that, only for the political difficulties in which we are involved, this year would have found us perfectly recovered, and as prosperous as ever. With everything in our favor-good crops, plenty of money, wisdom learned from adversity-nothing could stem the tide of prosperity except the unfortunate political differences which have

arisen out of a senseless abstraction. With these facts before us, is it difficult to point out what should be the course of Mr. Lincoln! Can he any longer lay the flattering unction to his soul that we are living in a country where "nobody is suffering?" that the crisis is merely "artificial?" He is in our city now, and if he wants light upon the actual condition of the country let him send for a few of our merchants-republican merchants if he pleases-men who have commercial relations with every quarter of the Union, and ask them what they think of the real state of affairs. Let will exclaim, "Bring me no more reports," and will go to Washington a wiser man than when he left the village of Springfield, Illinois. If Mr. Lincoln hopes to be the second Washington of this great confederacy, and to obtain that grace and strength from the Almighty for which he prayed so fervently when leaving his Western home, let him come out emphatically in his enaugural and recommend the Crittenden resolutions as amendments to the Constitution; let him call an extra session of the new Congress, and in his first message boldly reiterate this plan and its submission to the people, and he will be thus enabled to stop the flood of ruin and destruction which is overwhelming the commerce and prosperity of the whole country.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives: SIR: The House of Representatives, by a unan-

imous vote, permitted the undersigned to place upon the Journals the reasons which influenced them in voting for the passage of bill No. 239, entitled "An Act to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, and to facilitate the construction of a railroad from Sunbury to Erie." We now avail ourselves of this permission, and give for our votes the following reasons:

By the act approved the 21st day of April, A. D. 1858, entitled "An Act for the sale of the State canals," the Delaware Division, the Lower North Branch Division, the Upper North Dr Division, the West Branch Division and the Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania canal, was sold to the Sunbury and Eric railroad company for the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars, and said company was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of seven millions of dollars, bearing an interest of five per centum payable semi-annually on the thirty-first days of January and July in each year, and in payment of the purchase money for the canals, the State Treasurer was authorized to receive and deposit in his office, bonds of the Sunbury and Eric railroad company to the amount of three millions five hundred thousand dollars, just the one half of the amount of the bonds authorized to be issued. The other three millions five hundred, thousand dollars, were also to be deposited in the State Treasurer's office for the purposes mentioned in the act. As an additional security to the State, however, the said company was required to issue a mortgage on the whole line of their road, and which was required to be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the city of Philadelphia, and then deposited also with the State Treasurer, and to be a lien for the purchase

money on the entire road. Had we been in the Legislature at the time of the passage of this act, we should have op posed it, because we deem it a policy, unwise as well as unjust, to take the public property, belonging to the citizens of the whole State, to advance the interests of any corporation. The canals were the property of the tax payers, and if it was a prudent measure to dispose of them by sale, the amount to be realized should have gone to the sinking fund, and been appropriated to the liquidation of the State debt. But over this matter we had no control. The responsibility of the passage of the act referred to attaches to others, and not to us.

It was stipulated in said act that if the Sunbury and Erie railroad company should fail in making the payments to the State as required by the act, the Attorney General was authorized to sue out the mortgage and recover the payments due, or take possession of the road. The Legislature, by an act passed the 13th day of April, A. D. 1860, postponed this action, or rather this authority to the Attorney General, until the first day of May, 1861, and gave to the contractors and laborers a lien in preference to the Commonwealth, of six hundred thousand dollars. This act we regarded at the time as only the beginning of that which was to follow, namely, the release by the Commonwealth of first mortgage bonds, and the substitution of second mortgage bonds in lieu thereof. By the act of the 13th of April, 1860, the contractors obtained a lien in preference to the Commonwealth of six hundred thousand dollars, and had this amount been sued out by them, judgment therefor obtained and a judicial sale had, there is no doubt but the road would have been sold for that amount and no more, and the State would have been defrauded out of the amount due her. This act we also opposed, because it was giving away to contractors the security which the State had in her property, or rather it was permitting them to have the first lien. But the act was passed and we are not responsible for its passage. After mature deliberation we were con-

strained to consider the passage of the bill under consideration in a different light from that which we would have considered it in had it been an original proposition. Suppose, for example, the Legislature would refuse to grant them the relief asked for, the line of railroad would remain unfinished, and the State would have a mortgage which at best would be worthless, because it operated upon an unproductive and unfinished road. If the contractors then by a refusal on the part of the Legislature to grant the relief, were compelled to obtain judgment for the amount of six hundred thousand

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due the State lost. But by the passage of this bill, the State becomes the second mortgagee -the company is enabled to finish their road and the State some time will realize the amount which in an unguarded moment she invested therein. Such being the case, and to secure the tax-payers of the State from the possibility of loss, we deemed it our duty to vote for the bill. The original proposition by which the interest of the Commonwealth in the canals were transferred or sold, if you please, to the Sunbury and Eric railroad company, for the bonds of said company, we had nothing to do with, not being members of the Legislature at the time, and the act by which a priority of lien of six hundred thousand dollars was given to contractors on said road, over the Commonwealth, we violently opposed; still both these ceed even those of January, 1858, when the acts became laws, and we had no other alternative left us but to vote for the present bill in order, if possible, to save to the Commonwealth at some future day the amount of three mil-

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BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION WILL be served to so seribers residing in the Borough for SIX CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS FER ANNUM.

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Erie railroad to the Commonwealth. This explanation of our course we deem necessary to those whom we represent, and as it is made in good faith, we hope and trust it may be received in the same spirit in which it is

lions five hundred thousand dollars, agreed in

the first instance to be paid by the Sunbury and

made, and prove satisfactory. E. PENN SMITH, H. B. RHOADS, MICHAEL P. BOYER. I assume the above reasons for my vote.

JOHN MANIFOLD.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ELK COUNTY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting convened at the Military Hall, in St. Mary's, on Saturday last. The meeting was organized by appointing George Weis, Esq., President, Bernard Echel and Frederick Rudolph, Esqs., Secretaries. E. G. Weis, L. Volmer, A. Kuntz, him hear their statements, and we opine that he | Chas. Weis, Frederick Shoering and T. Custis were appointed Vice Presidents. The object of the meeting being stated by the President, in a very eloquent and forcible manner, the motion was made to appoint a committee of three persons to draft a preamble and resolutions. The following gentlemen were appointed:—E. Schultze, Charles Luhr and J. Windfelder, Esqrs. During the absence of the committee, G. Weis, Esq., being loudly called upon, responded in his usual happy manner; and after the conclusion of his remarks, the Committee on Resolutions was introduced, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the moments of political danger, the people cannot do any better way than to express grievances, and to request their members of Congress, as well as State Legislatures, to ameliorate threatening evils : And whereas. We see with regret that our country is on the verge of a dissolution: And whereas, As we believe that the only mode to avert the the present evils is by concessions of the North to the South: And whereas, We are fully persuaded that concessions so obtained may yet be able to bring a settlement of this dreaded question, and thereby do full justice to the whole Union; therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of Elk county, would most respectfully request our representatives in our State Senate and in the House of Representatives to use all fair and just means to pass such a law as may repeal any laws on our statutes as are likely to infringe on the rights of the South, and to do all in their power to bring about an amicable settlement of this dreaded question.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire and request our member of the State Legislature to lay aside all party feelings and to come to the rescue of our beloved country, as patriots, and let all minor party considerations rest, for the one great question, to save the Union.

Resolved, That in the recent speech of our

honorable Representative from Jefferson county we are led to believe that the gentleman was grossly mistaken if he considers that the ideas there advanced and expressed will be endorsed by a majority of his constituents; but, on the contrary, they are most generally condemned by men of all parties.

Resolved, That we are and ever will be true to the Union; and if any coercive means should be used, we would prefer to use them rather against the cause than the effects of the present troubles. Resolved, That we are led to believe that if

the North will accept the Bigler and Crittenden propositions, the Union may yet be saved, and our Southern brethren be induced to return back into this National family. Resolved, That we beg our Senators and members of the House of Representatives in Wash-

ington to do their utmost to pass the above compromise. Resolved, That in the Hon. Wm. Bigler we recognize the honest and true patriot, who, in the moment of our danger, has shown himself the man of no party, but the friend of the

Resolved, That these procedings be signed by the officers of this meeting, and a copy sent to each of our members, and published in all papers friendly to the Union,

After the preceding resolutions were adopted, the meeting was addressed by E. C. Shultze, Esq., who, in an enthusiastic speech, recounted the dangers attending a civil war, and closing in a strong appeal to the people to stand firm to the Union. After the conclusion of Mr. Schultze's speech, a petition to our Legislators, for the repeal of all laws infringing on the rights of the South, was signed by over 230 voters. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

[Signed by the officers.]

A curious circumstance has transpired in Paris, in the course of the investigation arising out of the Patterson trial, which may compromise the legitimacy of the Count de Chambord. better known as Henry the Fifth. The Count's father, the Duke de Berri, was, like Prince Jerome, married twice, and both his wives were living when the Count was born. In fact, the cases are exactly parallel, and the Count is the issue of the second marriage by the Duchess de Berri, while Miss Browne, the first wife, was unacknowledged. It is now stated that the register of the marriage at the French Chapel in London has been tampered with, no doubt at the suggestion of Louis the Eighteenth, just in the same way that the entry of the Empress Josephine's marriage with Napoleon was tampered with, when that potentiate was anxious to get a divorce from Rome. This discovery cannot fail to have a serious effect on the state of parties in France. It will tell, at all events, in favor of the younger branch of the Boarbons, represented by the children of Louis Philippe.
Who knows but the proceedings in the Patteron case were purposely instituted for the very object of bringing this fact prominently before France and the world?

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN LONDON.—AS AN evidence of the cordial feeling existing on the part of the British government towards the United States, a gentleman just returned from London says that the Queen has extended constant and marked attention to the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, and family. Mr. and Mrs. Dallas have been invited to Windsor, and