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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.

The Peace Convention finally adjourned on Wednesday night, after agreeing upon a plan of settlement which we publish in another column. The first and most important article is substantially the extension of the Missouri Compromise line across the Territories to the eastern boundary of California, prohibiting slavery north of said line, while south thereof no change shall be made in the condition of persons held to service or labor.

The next great question is, will Congress submit this plan to the States for ratification in the way prescribed by the Constitution for its own amendment? This would require a two-thirds vote of both Houses, which probably cannot be obtained at this session. But failing in this, the next best plan is to submit the proposed amendments in the way proposed by Senator BAKER.

During the discussion in the Senate on the bill for the commutation of tonnage duties, Mr. Bound, of Northumberland, in the course of a spread-eagle speech in opposition to the passage of the bill, took the liberty of saying that the influence of the Pennsylvania railroad company was so overshadowing as even to control the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention, and prevent the passage of resolutions against the repeal of the tonnage tax.

We allude to this incident for the purpose of showing the line of argument pursued by some of the opponents of the removal of unwise restrictions imposed upon our internal commerce, as well as to show that the silence of the Democratic Convention upon this particular bill was the result of the wise discretion of its members, and not attributable to those undue influences which exist only in the minds of the suspicious and the credulous.

It is with pleasure that we are enabled to announce the final passage, by the Senate, of the bill for the commutation of tonnage duties upon the Pennsylvania railroad, and also the bill to promote the completion of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, and thereby secure the immediate interest which the State has in that great improvement.

Although the bill for the commutation of tonnage duties was opposed, earnestly and ably, by gentlemen for whom we entertain the greatest respect, we heard nothing to shake our settled conviction of the impolicy and injustice of the tax upon tonnage upon the Pennsylvania railroad, or any other avenue transporting the products of industry to market.

The following shows the vote in the Senate on the final passage of this bill: YEAS.—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Bound, Connell, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Heistand, Imbrie, Landon, Lawrence, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Robinson, Schindler, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, Yardley, and Palmer, Speaker.—25.

The vote on the final passage of the bill for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie railroad was more decided than could have been anticipated, and showed how strong was the conviction of the necessity of this measure for the completion of the road and the development of that hitherto neglected portion of the State through which it passes, as well as for the better security of the payment of the mortgage held by the State upon the property belonging to the company.

YEAS.—Messrs. Benson, Blood, Bound, Connell, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hall, Hamilton, Heistand, Imbrie, Landon, Lawrence, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Robinson, Schindler, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton, Yardley, and Palmer, Speaker.—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Boughter, Clymer, Crawford, Irish, Ketcham, Mott, Penney, and Welsh.—8.

"Hauling in their Horns." Some of the most belligerent of the Republican journals are beginning to manifest a more peaceful spirit, and becoming decidedly less offensive and rampant than before Mr. Lincoln's arrival at Washington. Precisely what influence that fact has exerted upon their position, it would be difficult, and perhaps rather indelicate to undertake to determine.

Be this as it may, says the Journal of Commerce, there is a perceptible and favorable change in the tone of several of the leading Republican papers. The improvement consists in the avowal of a willingness to admit New Mexico as a State, with permission to establish or prohibit slavery, as her citizens may determine; thus practically disposing of the question of territory south of 36° 30', and taking out of Congress the discussion of the slavery question, so far as present territory is concerned.

We are glad to see this sudden effect of the influence of the President elect, upon the press and the politicians of his party. Of course our Editorial brethren, being averse to official preferment, will not be in the slightest degree influenced by mercenary considerations, but should the horde of office seekers throughout the country be toned down in their ultra, uncompromising notions, by the hope of thus getting on the right side of the President, we can see no great cause for regret at the circumstance.

THE MINORITY PRESIDENT.—In point of fact, the two Democratic candidates, Douglas and Breckinridge, received together a much larger number of votes than Lincoln did. The Tribune Almanac gives the full returns as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Douglas: 1,865,976; Breckinridge: 847,968; Democratic vote: 2,713,942; Lincoln: 1,867,610; Democratic majority: 856,332.

If it be said that the Democratic vote as thus given, includes some Bell men in those States where there were Fusion tickets, we admit it; but on the other hand, the vote of South Carolina, whose Electors are chosen by the Legislature, is not included at all. Being unanimous for Breckinridge its popular vote, if cast, would have added 40,000 or 50,000 to the Democratic side.

THE INUNDATIONS IN HOLLAND.—AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.—The inundations referred to in my last letter are spreading with fearful rapidity. As the ice breaks up, notwithstanding that the thaw is gradual and unaccompanied with heavy gales, the waters collect in the upper localities of the country, and overflow the dykes, lay villages and towns under water, causing great loss of property and human life.

LATER FROM SYRIA.—The following statements are from letters from Beirut: The representatives of the Christians at Mokhtara have returned. Foad Pasha asked them if they would be satisfied if he ordered two hundred Druses beheaded. They told him that they had nothing to do with the matter; it belonged to him to do them justice; the hundreds killed at the various places could not speak, and had they not died they would have been killed also; and their people were murdered under the floating flag of Turkey, and it was their business to find out, through their own troops, who were the murderers.

A correspondent of the Independence says: The relations between the French Government and the Holy See are very cool, and not likely to improve, if, as is reported, a brochure is about to appear in Paris under very high patronage, contending for the establishment of the Papacy at Jerusalem.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT ADOPTED BY THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The following is the plan adopted, (in a form to constitute the thirteenth article of the Constitution) with the vote on each section:

Section 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line the status of persons held to involuntary servitude or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. Nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation. But the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal courts, according to the course of the common law.

Section 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-thirds majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty. [Adopted by a vote of 11 to 8.]

Section 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary servitude, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent, just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining and taking away persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States or Territories which do not establish or recognize; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary servitude in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation, by sea or river, of touching at shores, ports, or landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic, against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on others.

Section 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such labor or service is due. [Adopted by a vote of 15 to 4.]

Section 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof. [Adopted by a vote of 16 to 5.]

Section 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States. [Adopted by a vote of 11 to 9.]

Section 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor, in all cases where the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. [Adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.]

AN "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" IN WASHINGTON.

Now that Mr. Lincoln is in Washington, after escaping the dangers of "infernal machines," "horrible plots," and the blowing up of whole railroad trains by conspirators, his friends are themselves getting up all sorts of plots for their own individual benefit. A Washington writer of the New York Commercial (rep.) tells us: "Mr. Lincoln is 'firm in the faith,' but doubtless appreciates the distracted condition of the republic, and will not directly oppose any action of the Republicans in the Peace Congress which may be disposed to condition the Union men in the border States. Personally he may make no concessions."

The Post (also rep.) has from Washington the following curious paragraphs: "The friends of Chase and Cameron were very urgent all day yesterday in urging them respectively upon Mr. Lincoln for places in the cabinet. He is, as yet, utterly non-committal, saying that the chief opponents of neither come from their own State. A strong pressure is also made on the President elect by the parties who are opposed to any adjustment of the present national difficulties. They have not succeeded as yet in getting any distinct avowal of his policy. Last night, being warned of the fate of Tyler, Fillmore, Webster, and other compromisers, he said that the warning was needless, as he understood his position. He is anxious to adhere to his friends, and redeem the pledges of his election; but he is greatly bored by conflicting suggestions of his supporters."

Another republican journal (The World) has the following from Washington: "Mr. Greeley has arrived at the National Capital on a self-imposed mission. He is there to use all his influence to procure the formation of the incoming cabinet from the extreme and proscriptive wing of the Republican party.—The main object which he has in view is said to be the ousting of Senator Seward from the Secretaryship of State—a purpose which is entirely consistent with the course of the Tribune for some time past. They can be no doubt that Mr. Greeley is terribly in earnest, and will go at his work with all the pertinacity of a most persevering and relentless nature. Neither should his influence be underrated—much inferior though it be at Washington to what it is at Chicago. He is a man who can only be overcome by being met with a determination and a vigilance equal to his own; but then he can be baffled with certainty and ease; for he is now felt to be dangerous even by the

more thoughtful members of his own party.—His purpose is to make the incoming administration uncompromising and aggressive, and he hopes to effect this chiefly by the exclusion of Mr. Seward."

A correspondent of the Express writes: "The theory of the 'irrepressible conflict,' acted upon by Lincoln in selecting Seward, Cameron and others, is that it is better to take conservatives than radicals, because the former are in the majority in the free States, and because they have a power at the South, while the radicals have no power South, and are feeble in the North."

"Mr. Henry Winter Davis, having destroyed himself as a hero, is said to be desirous of a foreign mission, &c., and may therefore be sent to Berlin or St. Petersburg, or Madrid or Turin."

The Albany (N. Y.) Journal (rep.) thus talks out to its radical political friends: "The opposition of the New York Tribune, and those who sympathize with that incendiary journal, is inflamed by political hostility to Gov. Seward. They have labored, in Congress and in the Peace Convention, to prevent a union of all who love the Union, in the hope of excluding him from the Cabinet. This, in the language of the Post, is the key to the extraordinary course pursued by those who lead in the opportunity to every plan for the peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties."

RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—A meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, was held at Lancaster, Pa., a few days ago, for the purpose of making arrangements for a proper reception of President Buchanan upon his return to his home on the 5th or 6th of March. Ex-Mayor Zimmerman was called to the chair, and Dr. S. Welchens was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated, and after some discussion relative to the arrangements, a committee of twenty-five citizens was appointed for the purpose of completing arrangements. Subsequently a resolution was passed to the effect that the committee have power to increase their number to thirty-six.

GENERAL NEWS.

RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—A meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, was held at Lancaster, Pa., a few days ago, for the purpose of making arrangements for a proper reception of President Buchanan upon his return to his home on the 5th or 6th of March. Ex-Mayor Zimmerman was called to the chair, and Dr. S. Welchens was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated, and after some discussion relative to the arrangements, a committee of twenty-five citizens was appointed for the purpose of completing arrangements.

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—Mr. Thomas Neel, of Lower Chancetown, was found dead in the tail race at Grove's mill on Sunday morning, the 17th inst. Mr. Neel was seen on his way home with a horse and buggy after dark on Saturday night, and in crossing the bridge over the race, it is supposed the animal became frightened and was unfortunately thrown from the side of it into the water, at a distance of some ten or twelve feet, where he was found on the following morning, and the horse seriously injured. The deceased was a man of family. His age is about 40 years.—York (Pa.) Press.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.—Dunville, the once popular actor and dramatist, Oliver Everett Dunville, brother to the well-known poet of the same name, and son of a sister of the Hon. Edward Everett, died at Memphis, Tenn., on the 22d inst. He entered the histrionic profession at an early age of sixteen. As an actor he was known over the States, and as an author, leaves a number of plays behind, the three most prominent of which have been The Stage Struck Yankee, Out and Come Again, and The Lady of the Lions.

MRS. LINCOLN'S COACH.—The coach presented to Mrs. Lincoln, by a few friends in New York, was forwarded to Washington on Monday. It is what is technically called a full dress coach, with a richly trimmed hammer-cloth depending from the driver's seat, and elaborately carved standard for the footman. The steps are concealed, and descend only with the opening of the doors. The lining is of crimson brocade, and the cushions and back are furnished with the latest improvement in seat-springs. Altogether, it is a luxuriously fitted-up establishment. The cost was \$1,500.

KIT CARSON ALIVE.—Kit Carson, the famous hunter, guide and mountaineer, is living at Antioch, N. Y. He is an agent to the Erie and Ontario R.R. Co., and his salary amounts to \$1,500 per annum. Kit is not a wealthy man; his property is estimated at about \$6,000. He keeps fifty or sixty cows, five hundred head of sheep, and several horses and ponies. He married a Mexican lady, with whom he lives happily.

ABSCONDING MINORS.—Mayor Lamb has received sundry telegrams from Baltimore lately, in which bereft parents have complained that their sons have left home for the purpose of joining the same to sea. In each case the parents are unable to make arrests, as the youths described had gone off in the Southern cars before the messages came to hand.—Norfolk Daily Book.

The Duke de Valency has published a pamphlet, in which he has the naivete to recommend as the best means of settling the Roman question, that the Pope should assemble a council, whose object should be "to reconcile the Church with modern civilization, and put an end to the fatal misunderstanding which now exists between the ministers of religion and the partisans of the principles proclaimed in 1789."

Mrs. Edwards, sister of Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. E. D. Baker, editor of the Springfield Journal, and lady, and Mrs. Grimsby, all near relations of Mr. Lincoln's, are at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. They will leave for Washington in the course of the present week. Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Baker, and Mrs. Grimsby will assist Mrs. Lincoln in doing the honors of the White House.

It is stated that a heavy advance has taken place at New York in the price of brandies, wines, gins and other liquors, in consequence of the anticipated passage of the new tariff, which enhances the duty. The stock on hand is unusually light. New vintage Cognac cannot be purchased lower than \$2.90 @ 25 per gallon.

The European Powers are urged to establish forts along the coast of Africa, and to the withdrawal of their squadrons. The purpose is to entirely prevent the deportation of slaves from Africa. It is contended that this will be a cheaper method of putting an end to the slave trade, than the means now employed, while the new plan will be completely effectual.

PARDON OF AN AMERICAN.—George Colton, an American, who had been captured and sentenced to death for conspiracy and revolution in Chili, in 1859, and whose sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for ten years in the penitentiary in the capital, has lately received a full pardon.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—The California Legislature has passed resolutions endorsing the Crittenden compromise, and the views against coercion expressed by Brookridge and Douglas. It is said that an attempt is making to reunite the two wings of the Democratic party in that State.

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that a movable photographic establishment shall be attached to each regiment in the French army, under the directions of an officer to be perfectly versed in all the technical details of the art. Great advantages, topographic and historiographic, are expected from this measure.

The Royal Academies are about to abrogate the silly Salic law which has banished female students from their schools. It has lately been discovered that the very best of the competition drawings sent into the Academy were the work of female hands.

THE COURT MARTIAL OF LIEUT. BARBOT.—The court martial of Lieutenant Barbot, tried for shooting a gunner belonging to the steamer Mohawk, named Bennett, was concluded at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday, but the verdict of the court has been sent to Washington, and revised or confirmed by the Department before it is allowed to be published. The main points of Lieut. Barbot's written defence were that Bennett's conduct was so violent and mutinous as to have a prejudicial influence on the surrounding crew; that he (Lieut. B.) drew the pistol to intimidate Bennett, and that the wounding was entirely accidental. Lieut. Barbot is a French Louisianaian by birth.

We learn from authority indisputable, says the Norfolk Herald, that a gentleman, highly distinguished, and a prominent member of the Virginia Convention, emphatically asserted to a friend with whom he was in conversation about the crisis—"Go home and tell your people all is well, and that the Fourth of July will be celebrated under the Stars and Stripes."

The Queen of Naples has written to her parents to pray them not to feel any anxiety on her account, as her health is as good as could possibly be under the circumstances in which she is placed. The Queen adds "that by the bursting of a shell in the palace in which she resides, she had been struck in the face by some pieces of glass."

A worthy old couple, living at Beauey, France, have just celebrated the seventy-second anniversary of their wedding. The husband is ninety-seven years of age; his wife is ninety-one; both are in full possession of their faculties, and are in good health and spirits.

In consequence of the accumulation of funds at Beirut, the New York Relief Committee have suspended the collection of funds for the relief of the sufferers by the Syrian massacre, deeming the collection of more funds here unnecessary.

MR. SEWARD'S NEW TABERNACLE.—This edifice is now very nearly finished in London, at a cost of £30,000, of which £20,000 have been raised by subscription. It is to be opened for worship about the last of March.

In the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, one of the machines for printing delaines, stamps the piece with sixteen different colors and shades of colors in passing through once. There is only one other like it in the world.

A man named Godfrey Welsehey has been arrested at Pittsburg, charged with being concerned in the late attack to assassinate Mr. Hoelen and family by means of an infernal machine.

The English papers state that the Emperor of France has resolved to construct with all dispatch, ten iron-cased frigates of La Gloire class. Eastern newspapers speak of samples of the new maple-sugar crop just received. The sugar season is backward, but a large yield is anticipated.

Col. H. S. Webb, distinguished for his services in the Mexican war, and brother to J. Watson Webb, is now in New Orleans, to offer the services of himself and four sons to the Southern army.

The next House of Representatives in Congress will be reduced in number 83 members by the States which have seceded.

The City Councils of Washington city have adopted resolutions complimentary of Senator Crittenden.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE. PORTLAND, Feb. 28.

The steamship Canadian has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 15th by telegraph to Queenstown.

The steamer North Britain arrived on the 14th and the Teutonia on the 15th.

The Neapolitan troops at Gaeta have capitulated. The Royal family are to be permitted to leave in a French steamer, the garrison to remain prisoners of war until Messina and other places held by the royalists are surrendered. The stock of cotton is rapidly accumulating and the consumption largely declining. It is rumored that the mills at Manchester and about to adopt the short time principle.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable, with a decline for all qualities of goods.—Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Provisions dull. LONDON, February 14.—Consols quoted at 91 1/2 @ 92 for money, and 92 1/2 for account. The Bank had advanced the rate of discount to 8 per cent, and breadstuffs dull and declining. Provisions quiet.

LONDON, February 15.—Sales of Illinois Central railroad 28 @ 27 1/2 discount; Erie railroad Stock 30; New York Central railroad 72 @ 74. The Bank of France has increased the amount of specie in its vaults 43,000,000 francs.

ENGLAND.—A furious gale occurred on the English coast on the 9th inst. The bark Tarquin, of Bath, Maine, from the Clyde for Brazil, founded on the 9th, off Wicklow, Ireland. Eleven men and one woman perished. There has been an immense number of wrecks and great loss of life. The disasters to American shipping are not so numerous. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell alluded to the difficulty of protecting British interests in America owing to the civil war. He also said that the San Juan difficulty with the United States was unsettled, but that England had made propositions in a fair spirit, and he hoped that they would be acceded to. Referring to the fugitive slave Anderson he, said the only correspondence embraced a demand from the United States for his extradition, and a simple acknowledgment of the demand.

It is reported that a steamer Great Eastern will sail for New York in March. It is said that a number of English merchants are about to present an address to the Queen praying that negotiations may be entered into with France for a mutual reduction of their existing armaments.

A breakout of Weavers in Blackburn and its vicinity is considered as imminent. A large meeting of cotton spinners and manufacturers in the district resolved to resist the dictatorial demands of the operatives, who in turn maintain their position with firmness.

FRANCE.—The Comptant Patterson case is still undecided. The directors of American Bank had destroyed the confidence created by the Imperial diploma of October, and that an unreserved return to a constitutional policy can alone restore the King and his country.

AUSTRIA.—The subscriptions to the new loan exceed thirty millions of florins. The count of Berth has voted an address to the Emperor as King of Hungary, declaring that the recent rescript had destroyed the confidence created by the Imperial diploma of October, and that an unreserved return to a constitutional policy can alone restore the King and his country.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The public are greatly astonished at the advance in the Bank rates. Scarcely a single fact justifying such a course is known to the commercial people, and in fact as regards the stock of bullion and reserve of notes, is wholly unsupported. The bank returns of to-morrow may afford some explanation.

The discount and stock market are easier and funds opened better this morning, but declined on the bank announcement. There was also a general decline in railways.

A telegram from Paris says the Bank of France would have reduced its rate yesterday, but for the announcement of the course of the Bank of England.

Mr. Cameron, Grand Master of the Orange Lodges of British America, has made the difficulties at Toronto at the Prince's reception the subject of an address to the Queen.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. After splendid speeches from Messrs. Stanton, of Ohio, and Kigore, of Indiana, to the vote Constitution failed to receive a two-thirds vote, was re-considered. The amendment was passed by yeas 138, nays 65. The vote was announced by the Speaker amid applause from the Democratic and Republican members.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 25th inst., THOMAS L. WILSON, in the sixty-first year of his age.

New Advertisements.

FORRENT.—A Frame Dwelling House, situated on Second street, below Mulberry, containing six rooms, recently papered and painted. Rent of [mar-3]dt

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 1st, 1861, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will leave Harrisburg as follows:

GOING SOUTH. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave at 3.00 a. m. MAIL TRAIN will leave at 3.30 a. m. EXPRESS TRAIN will leave at 4.00 a. m.

GOING NORTH. MAIL TRAIN will leave at 1.40 p. m. EXPRESS TRAIN will leave at 5.50 p. m.

The only Trains leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will be the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN South, at 3.00 a. m., and the EXPRESS TRAIN North, at 5.50 p. m.

For further information apply at the office of Pennsylvania Railroad Dept., JOHN W. HALL, Agent, Harrisburg, March 1st, 1861.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

In compliance with the City Charter, notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the several wards of said city, that an election for persons to fill the various offices of said city will be held at their usual places, on the THIRD FRIDAY OF MARCH, 1861, to-wit: on the 16th day of said month, 1861, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning, and seven o'clock in the evening of said day.

In the FIRST WARD the qualified voters will meet at the School House, corner of Front street and Mary's alley, in said city, to elect one person for Mayor, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Elections of said ward, and School Directors, and one person for Alderman.

In the SECOND WARD the qualified voters will meet on said day at the West Window of Herr's Hotel, on Market street, to elect one person for Mayor, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Elections of said ward, and School Directors, and one person for Alderman.

In the THIRD WARD the qualified voters will meet on said day at the School House, corner of Walnut street and River alley, to elect one person for Mayor, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Elections of said ward, and School Directors.

In the FOURTH WARD the qualified voters will meet on said day at the West Wall of West State street, and vote for one person for Mayor, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Elections of said ward, and School Directors.

In the FIFTH WARD the qualified voters will meet on said day, at the Dairy of John Foster, corner of Ridge road and North street, to elect one person for Mayor, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Elections of said ward, and School Directors.

In the SIXTH WARD the qualified voters will meet at the School House, on Broad street, west of Ridge avenue, and vote for one person for Mayor, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Elections of said ward, and School Directors.

In the SEVENTH WARD the qualified voters will meet on said day at the residence of J. M. Keppner, on Market street, to elect one person for Mayor, one person for Assessor, one person for Judge, and two persons for Inspectors of Elections of said ward, and School Directors.

GIVEN under my hand at the Mayor's Office, HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1861.—WM. H. KEPPNER, Mayor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Orphans' Court of Dauphin county has appointed the subscriber Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the said court, of the estate of John Cain, deceased, of which estate the said John Cain, Administrator, &c., of William Murray, late of Harrisburg, Merchants' deceased, and among the heirs of said deceased, and the Auditor is directed to make said distribution on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at his office in Chambers street, Harrisburg, at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day, to make said distribution, when and where all parties interested are notified to attend.

February 13, 1861. JNO. ROBERTS, Auditor. Feb13-d3aw

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to distribute among creditors the balance of money in the hands of the said court, of the estate of John Cain, deceased, of which estate the said John Cain, Administrator, &c., of William Murray, late of Harrisburg, Merchants' deceased, and among the heirs of said deceased, and the Auditor is directed to make said distribution on Monday, the 18th day of March next, at his office in Chambers street, Harrisburg, at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day, to make said distribution, when and where all parties interested are notified to attend.

February 13, 1861. JNO. ROBERTS, Auditor. Feb13-d3aw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. MARY HOBBS, deceased, late of the city of Harrisburg, have been granted to the undersigned by the Orphans' Court of Dauphin county, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any just claims are requested to present them, legal vouchers and bills of settlement.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1861. JOHN ARNOLD, Executor of said dec'd. Jan29-d3aw

CAUTION.—Whereas my Wife SARAH ANHOLD has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, she do give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

Feb. 19, 1861.—31ow* JOHN ARNOLD, Dauphin, Pa.

FOR RENT.—A Fine THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING—modern style, with water, gas, and a central part of the City.

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