livered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor shall be due. On the adoption of the resolution a long and

on the adoption of the resolution a long and exciting debate ensued, after which they were adopted by the following vote:

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. IRISH and Mr. IMBRIE, and were as follows,

viz.:
YEAS.—Messrs, Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Crawford, Finney, Fuller, Gregg, Hamilton, Hiestand, Lawrence, Meredith, Mott, Nichols, Parker, Schindel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Welsh, Wharton, Yardley and Palmer, Speake

NAYS.—Messrs. Benson, Imbrie, Irish, La don, Penney and Robinson—6.
So the question was determined in the affirma

Maily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Atternoon, January 30, 1861

Contested Election Decided.

Our readers will observe from the Report of the Special Committee that the contested election case from the Luzerne district has been decided in favor of the sitting member, LEWIS R. PUGHE, Esq., who has been duly declared elected by a majority of FIVE. The report of the Committee was unanimous, and is approved by all who have examined the evidence in the case.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMIT-

TEE.—This body meets this afternoon in this city. An informal meeting was held last night, and rumor has it that the members generally express themselves in favor of the Crittenden Compromise resolutions, that they expect a general dissolution of the States, and are in favor of permitting the Southern States to take all the Forts, steal everything belonging to the United States, and express themselves decidedly opposed to any coercive measures being used whatever.

KENTUCKY STANDS FIRM.—Kentucky has taken her stand with Maryland for the Union, and the Legislature have refused to call a Convention to consider the question of Secession. This most gratilying fact, taken together with the successive Union speeches of Clemens, of Virginia, and Etheridge and Nelson, of Tennessee, indicate a conservative sentiment in the Central States which will yet save the Republic. Kentucky has the glory, in all great emergencies, of having stood firmly by the Union : and twice her Statesmen have been the means of its sal-She bids high now for another vation. laurel.

THE Constitution of the State of Mississippi prescribes that no person shall be Senator unless he be a citizen of the United States; no person shall be a Representative unless he be a citizen of the United States; no person can be Governor unless he be a citizen of the United States; and no person can be a voter unless he be a citizen of the United States. Now, if the act of secession has really taken Mississippi out of the Union, her Governor, her members of the Legislature, her inhabitants, are all divested of their citizenship; and they are consequently incompetent to act, and what they do must be "null and void, and no

MARYLAND COMMISSIONERS TO THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE. - Gov. Hicks has appointed the Hon. Augustus W. Bradford, Hon. William T. Goldsberough, Hon. John W. Crisfield and Hon. J. Dixon Roman, Commissioners on the part of Maryland to meet the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Virginia. in Washington, on the 4th day of February, "to consider and co-operate in the adoption and recommendation of efficient measures to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed."

AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT .- Lord Palmerston gave utterance to the following sentiments respecting the existing state of affairs in this country, at an after dinner speech lately delivered by him at Southampton. The wish expressed that we may have no domestic strife in which brother shall be arrayed against brother, will find a hearty echo in this region:

Gentlemen, the third event which, though not accomplished, is, I fear, too far advanced is taking place in another quarter of the globe; I mean America. [Hear, hear.] We have too much reason to fear that that Union, which has existed not much less than a century, which has conduced to the happiness and prosperity of our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlan-tic, is likely to be broken and disrupted. It is not our business to express, in regard to that extent, any other feeling than this—that we wish, from the bottom of our hearts, that these disputes, whatever they may be, may be settled by an amicable understanding—[cheers]—and that, whether the Union is destined to remain unimpaired, or whether these States are determined to separate into different communities, our earnest prayer is that the result may be brought about by amicable means—be it for maintaining the Union or be it for dissolving the Union—[hear, hear]—and that the world may be spared the afflicting spectacle of a hos-tile conflict between brothers and brothers. [Hear, hear-]

New York and Virginia. Governor Morgan, of New York, com municated to the Legislature of that State on Thursday the series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia several days ago, recommending the appointment of Commissioners by the several States to meet in Washington with a view of adjusting our present difficulties. Governor Morgan approves of the sug-

mends it to favorable consideration: "The mass of the people of this State, and o the entire North, are actuated by an earnest de-sire that no honorable effort should be left un-tried to maintain, by peaceful means, the Amer-ican Union as it has existed for almost a century; and especially to encourage every exertion made toward an adjustment of existing differ-

gestion of Virginia, and in his message to

the Legislature of New York thus com-

ences by the loyal States.

'Holding sentiments in full harmony, as I do, with these purposes, and with a view to the consideration of such measures as may eventuate in securing to the citizens of Slaveholding and Non-slaveholding States such mutual guar-antees as will fully protect the right of each, I recommend the appointment of a corresponding number of citizens of this State, in whose character and patriotism the people shall have full confidence, with a view of meeting, in the same spirit which prompted these resolutions, the representatives of Virginia, and of such other States as may be there present, for the consideration of the objects indicated in the esolutions herewith submitted.

resolutions herewith submitted.

"And it may not be improper, in the present threatening attitude of National affairs, to respectfully call your attention to the importance of every step taken in connexion with our Federal relations. Acting both as trustees of the past and guardians of the interests of the future, we should remember that history, holding us to our responsibilities, will record our acts, not with the hand of weighties or of fewer history. not with the hand of prejudice or of favor, but with calm impartiality. Let us, therefore, consider with care our duty in the present emergency, and he ready to perform, fearlessly and conscientiously, the duties which our respective positions have imposed upon us."

Another Letter from Major An-DERSON.—Major Anderson was invited to the grand Masonic testival to be given by the Masonic Fraternity in Albany, on the 30th inst. The probability was not very great that he would leave Fort Sumter and journey to Albany for the purpose, but the Committee secured an autograph letter, which runs as follows:

FORT SUMTER, Jan. 15. Permit me to express the gratification your Union-loving sentiments have given me. The time is at hand when all who love the glorious Union, under whose flag the country has won the admiration of the civilized world, shall show themselves good and true men. Our fel-low-countrymen in this region have decided to raise another flag. I trust in God that wisdom and forbearance may be given by Him to our rulers, and that this severance may not be "comented in blood."

Regretting that it will not be permitted m to be with you on the 30th,

I am, sincerely yours, ROBERT ANDERSON, Major United States Army

Done Ozarone. Who bulk of the deficit in the Post Office Department occurs in the Southern States, and the suspension of the postal service \$67,557 07, the seven Cotton Statesto Texas. Under present circumstances through those unprofitable as well as un- to a full understanding of our difficulties. grateful States. Mail facilities have already been denied to the city of Pensacola, and the same measure applied to all the Federal Government will give them a "realizing sense" of the advantages. they have lost by their disunion antics.

THE UNION MEETING AT NASHVILLE. Smith, Esq., Governor W. B. Campbell, vided by party and geographical lines, and Governor H. S. Foote, R. J. Meigs, Esq., and Dr. Thos. R. Jennings, successively. Mr. Crittenden's proposition was approved the floor of the House, a representative by acclamation. Captain Driver offered can only distinguish himself—that is, he bethe following resolutions, which were comes conspicuous and notorious, which renunanimously adopted :---

Resolved, That no act of the Convention of Tennessee which is not submitted to the peo-ple, to be decided by them at the ballot-box, shall bind us; that we will form ourselves into companies, and resist all such by force of arms.

Resolved, That we approve the patriotic and manly efforts of the Hen. Andrew Johnson to preserve the Union, and all our rights within

"PERISH COMMERCE."-This remark, seaport—that of Mobile—but it seems own harbor, and save the General Government the trouble of doing it, we don't to say that they will soon get tired of this ficient reporters of the Globe, occupying a

Correspondence of the Daily Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1861. When William H. Seward announced the idea of an *crrepressible conflict*, he elicited a howl of disapproval which nearly resulted in his own hunt of death. The doctrine was not only denounced as dangerous, but those who attempted to explain any of the positions of Gov. Seward on this subject, were immediately deounced as Black Republicans. It seems now, however, that this doctrine of an irrepressible conflic^t has become one of the favorite arguments of the advocates of secession to sustain their treason. It affords them the clue to rhetoric and a reason for their designs to destroy our form of republican government, and is thus descanted upon by the Charleston Mercury of the 18th instant:

"The social and political organization of the South is, in all respects, theoretically and practically, different and opposed to that of the North. Southern institutions are essentially conservative. It recognizes distinct order and classes. It establishes them. One-third of the whole Southern population do not cast a single vote. They are disfranchised. They are not ecegnized as citizens of the several States. They are slaves. In South Carolina one half the population of the State are in this category. The distinctive feature of South Carolina is its conservatism in all things—its obedience to its laws : its law and order ; its respect for authority, divine and human. Southern society is unquestionably of an aristocratic cast.— Every white man is of a favored class. He is, among others around him, 'a Roman citizen.' Feeling his own authority, he recognizes that which he has established. As a great political philosopher, Burke defines it, he yields 'a proud inbmission and dignified obedience.' Through habit, association, and education, it becomes his second nature. Southern society individualizes men. Northern society conglomerates, cen-

"They are two distinct systems of political organization, based on two radically different theories of government. Hence Mr. Seward is quite right when he says there exists between them 'an irrepressible conflict.' They are in direct conflict, one with the other. It is, therefore, quite impossible to conceive how, under one ballot-box, the two can co-exist in one government. Men may theorize that if the North would adhere to the Constitution there would be no difficulty. They beg the question. The if is in opposition to the nature of things. Men cannot be moulded, in their inherent nature, to our wills. There are certain laws which

will always govern them.
"Under the existing Union the theory and institutions of Sonthern society, or that of Northern society, will eventually give way. For both to exist, continueand work out their wn ends, they must be separated.

"If there existed no other reason, policy and theory alike would demand that the Southern people should be a separate, independent peo-

I want the Northern, and particularly the Pennsylvania reader, to peruse and ponder these paragraphs as containing the real sentiment and objects of secessionary revolution, viz : because the Southern aristocracy cannot longer exist under the rule of a ballot box in which the mud sills of the North exercise, with them, equal and often superior ower. Even at this extended juncture of affairs, it is well that such a concession should be made to the governing classes of the country, man in all sections of the country can draw his own inference. It is well, too, that a leading secession journal should thus relieve the Republican party of all responsibility in the presin the seceding States will afford great ent crisis, as well as deprive the dough-faces at relief to the federal treasury. While the North of all further motives for abusing New England States in 1859 paid a nett those who have the courage to assert a profit to the Post Office Department of disapproval of the great wrong which is being perpetrated at the South. After such a confession it would be idle to pro-South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ala- pose either concession or compromise, and bama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas more than insane to believe that the secession--had an aggregate deficiency of \$2,203,- ists will be satisfied with any proposition or re-479 03! Of this amount, \$211,000 be. sult other than the entire destruction of every be reciprocated; if it would bring back the leaders of the rebellion in the South, for he longed to South Carolina, and \$623,000 form of Republican government on this hewe should think the Administration would and encourage an errepressible conflict, nothing to make concessions. The Southern States have not asked concession in any form. The not hesitate to abolish all the post routes will or can rouse the people of the free States man's life, and the oldest frequenter of the

Southern States in rebellion against the any point in the gallery of the House to the only asked their rights. floor, without discovering something to interest and instruct. It is nothing more than a grand politico-intellectual arena, on which men struggle for the mastery, and where mind bears away the palm of victory. The representative who takes his seat there for the first At the grand Union meeting in Nashville, time, finds himself surrounded by a strange speeches were made by John Hugh and singular concourse-strange, because disingular, because each representative is intent only on his own business which is constituted by the interests of his constituents. On ders a man distinguished in a political sense. The man thus conspicuous on the floor is not the man who keeps the machinery of legislation in motion. He is not the individual who looks after the business of Congress-he is merely known as a speaker, and to that class of men, those eternally engaged in talking, the

country is indebted for its present confusion and future gloomy confusion. From the gallery this morning I could not once made by a celebrated politician, of the aristocracy, who has been creating as desist from making a loose observation of one now appears to indicate the theory of one much sensation throughout Pennsylvania and of the new republics lately hatched out the Union, as any other man in that State on "down South." Alabama has but one this Nation. To look at him quietly engaged at the reporter's desk, the careless visitor would that this has already become one too administration has received more castigation many for the flourishing trade of the new than was ever inflicted upon any culprit. He republic. Measures are therefore about has been bearding the lion in his den for more to be taken to sink vessels in the ship than three years—devising his secret thoughts; channel of that harbor, as they have al. —exposing his dishonesty—tearing the veil from his hypocrisy, and holding the attention ready done at Charleston, and thereby and admiration of the American people with prevent the entry and departure of com- the influence of a wizard, or with what is more mercial vessels to and from Mobile. If powerful, the influence of the truth written in they are fools enough to blockade their an independent and manly manner. And yet that plain (the ladies call him handsome) young man is scarcely ever noticed by the thousands that daily crowd the gallery of the see who need complain. We will venture House, or if noticed, it is only as one of the ef-

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL. desk on the floor of the House of Repres entatives. John J. M'Elhone, as a reporter, stands at the head of his profession here in Washington-John J. M'Elhone as the Occasional of the Philadelphia Press, is better known to the country than any other newspaper writer from the federal Capitol. As Occa sional the country know him intimately—but as John G. McElhone he is only known to his friends, among whom he is regarded as one of the most accomplished men of the times.-He is a Philadelphian by birth—a graduate of the High School in that city; and has been engaged as a reporter for the Globe newspaper for nearly ten years, commencing when he was yet in his teens. I have heard John C. Rives, the proprietor of the Globe, pronounce Mr. McElhone the most correct reporter that ever wrote a word—the highest compliment that could possibly be paid to any man in the profession, because some of the most accomplished scholars have been engaged by Mr. Rives as reporters for his newspapers which is recognised as the official paper of Congress.

> Telegraph. SPECIAL DISPATCHES

TO THE

DAILY TELEGRAPH. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Jan. 30. House.—The Speaker laid before the House letter from Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabama, stating that he had received a certified copy of the secession ordinance of Alabama, and there-

fore felt it to be his duty to decline any further participation in the business of the House. He adds that he need not express his deep regret at the circumstances which render this step ne cessary on his part. His earnest prayer was that God might save the country. Mr. Cobb made a few affecting remarks on taking leave, imploring his friends to do something with a view of re-uniting all the States.

The SPEAKER presented the proceedings of the Illinois Democratic State Convention, in favor of some settlement of the present troubles, either by the border State or Douglas or Crittenden plan, and especially favoring the calling of a national convention.

Mr. Cox (Ohio.) I hope they will be laid on the table and printed; they are the expression of 200,000 as good patriots as live in the Re-

The SPRAKER said they will take the usual course, namely, lie on the table and be printed. Mr. REYNOLDS, (N. Y.,) from the select committee of five, reported a bill for calling forth the militia of the United States in certain cases. Mr. Branch, (N. C.,) presented in writing

his reasons for non concurring in the report.—
The bill was re-committed and ordered to be printed. Mr. John Cochrane, (N. Y.,) from the same committee, reported a bill further to provide

for the collection of duty on imports.

The House resumed the consideration of the denate's amendments to the Post Route bill. SENATE.—The annual Agricultural Report from the Patent Office was received and

ferred to the Committee on printing. Mr. Bigler, (Pa.,) presented several memo-riols and among the rest the memorial of the workingmen of Philadelphia, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. He said that the latter was a memorial representing fifty thousand workingmen of Philadelphia, without any po-lition-distinction, gathered in mass meeting from anxiety for the safety of the Union, but in no way countenancing disunion, yet willing to yield any thing reasonable to the South, ex-

to yield any thing reasonable to the South, expressing the belief that the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky are eminently just and wise. He moved that the memorial be printed.

Mr. Camenon (Pa) said that he also had petitions representing the workingmen of Philadelphia, but expressing different sentiments. He referred to the speech of his colleague and said that he had been charged with endorsing his speech. Certainly he never andorsed the his speech. Certainly he never endorsed the whole of it, but he was willing to do anything to bring peace and safety to the country; but he first wanted to know if what he did would he reconstructed it. considered it rebellion.

misphere. If such a desire, expressed in the bold language of the Mercury, does not beget Pennsylvania had expressed their willingness South has no complaint of the Constitution, but that the Constitution has been violated and A glance from the gallery of the House at their rights disregarded. They never asked for the busy scene on this floor, is an event in any concession, but only asked that the Constituman's life, and the oldest frequenter of the halls of legislation never turns his vision from the North humiliated if they granted. They

Mr. Halm, N. H., said he had been listening since the commencement of the session for exactly such a sensible speech as the gentle-man from Virginia had just made. He thought from this announcement of the Senator that there was still some prospect for the Union. On this subject the Senator from Virginia had expressed the very sentiments that he (Mr. Halb) entertained. Feeling responsible, he desired to acquit himself of any patriotic obligation that he might owe, and proposed at some time, when no body else thought he could make a better speech, if ever such time arrived, to make a few remarks to that portion of the country which takes interest in what is being

The Missouri Legislature.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 20. A joint resolution passed the Senate yester day, appointing Gen. Doniphan, Waldo P. Johnson, J. D. Colter, Judge Hough, Gen. Atchison, Ferdinand Rennett, and Judge Back ner, Commissioners to the Convention to be held at Washington, on the 4th of February.
The same resolution was introduced in the
House, and laid on the table. Mr. Vest,
Chairman of the House Committee on Federal relations, reported resolutions taking strong grounds against the action of New York and Ohio, in offering aid to the general Government to coerce seceding States, which passed by a vote of eighty-nine to sixteen.

Anti-Slavery Meeting at Syracuse.

The anti-slavery meeting again convened this morning and proceeded to pass the usual resolutions. At noon a large mob took possession of the platform and one of their speakers addressed the audience. During a tempo-SYRACUSE, N. Y.: Jan. 30. ers addressed the addence. During a temporary lull the Abolitionists adjourned me, me, claiming that they had carried their point of holding the meeting. Eggs were thrown at the police, but the hall was finally cleared.

Secession Meeting at Wilmington, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 80. A large and enthusiastic secession A large and entrusiastic secession meeting was held here last evening at the theatre. Frominent gentlemen, formerly opposed to the movement, took a strong position with the South and declared that they were a unit with

New York Tobacco Sales.

New York, Jan. 30. The tobacco sale to day was spirited, all on kind of fun. seat immediately in front of the clerk's of Kentucky tobacco were sold at 42@11. The Latest Foreign News.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30. The steamship Bohemian has arrived from Liverpool, with advices to Friday the 18th inst. The steamer Anglo Saxon from Portland, and the steamer Fulton from New York, had arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 132,000 bales, including 36,000 bales on speculation, and 16,000 for export. The advices from the United States had caused an advance on all descriptions. Fair and middlings have improved 1@1d, and lower qualities being scarce are \$\frac{1}{8}\text{d higher.}\$ The sales to-day, (Friday,) were 20,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation. The market closes active and buoyant; breadstuffs quiet and prices steady. Provisions dull.

London, Jan. 18.—Liverpool Breadstuffs
Marker.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence report
wheat declining, the market opening at easier

prices but unchanged quotations.

London Money Marker.—Friday, noon Consols $91\frac{2}{3}$ @ $91\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and $91\frac{1}{2}$ @ $91\frac{1}{2}$ for

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The following sales re-ported; Illinois 301@31; P. C. dis't; Erie B. R., 33; New York Central, 74@76.

FRANCE.—It is expected that a decree will soon appear, that if Piedmont makes war on Austria she need expect no assistance from France. Great military preparations were in

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has issued Instructions to the commanders of its fleet to

Instructions to the tentimate of the seminate ENGLAND.—The Times' city article of Friday evening says funds were firm, but prices closed on Friday the same as on Thursday. About \$60,000 were taken from the bank to-day for America.

The London Times deprecates the secession movement in America, and says that should the Southern Confederation become the real United States, as far as the present and pros pective territory is concerned, it is doubtful whether the connection between New York and New England, on the one hand, and Illinois and New England on the other hand, could ong survive a total separation from the South.

Important from the National Capital. WASHINGTON, JAN. 30.

The President has approved the bill for the dmission of Kansas into the Union.

The number of Federal troops which arrived here last night is 80, making in all less than 300. These are divided into three companies of artillery and one of infantry. An arrangement has been made for concentrating them at any particular point in case it becomes necessary to quell disturbances of the public peace.

Acting Postmaster General King has received complaints from Northern gentlemen that their etters from the South have been violated. One person writes that six letters addressed to him by a lady in Mobile, and not on political subjects, have evidently been opened by unauthor-ized parties. The department has promptly instituted an investigation.

Lieut. Sanders, of the army, will leave Wash ington to-day, with dispatches from the War Department for Florida.

The Constitution newspaper will be discontinued to morrow, to be re-issued, the editor says, under better and more favorable auspices, and in the more genial atmosphere of the Southern

m the more genial atmosphere of the Southern Republic. The paper is to be established at Montgomery, Alabama.

A delegation, consisting of a committee of thirty-three, representing fifty thousand working men of Philadelphia, this morning waited on Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Chameron, at their respective residences. They were introduced. respective residences. They were introduced by Senator Bigler in a brief but appropriate adby Senator Bigler in a brief but appropriate address. J. B. Nicholson responded for the delegation eloquently and patriotically, stating the object of the visit to be to testify the appreciation of the Union held by themselves and those they represented, their desire for a settlement of the National difficulties on a satisfactory basis, and that the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, whose character they revered and whose patriotism they admired, was heartily endorsed by them, and they wished its adoption urged and secured. The Senator feelingly and hopefully responded

The Legislature of Georgia.

MILLEDGYILLE, JAN. 30.

The Convention refused to re-consider the revenue ordinance adopted yesterday.

A resolution was introduced, giving the Governor power, under certain circumstances, to resident the press say after thoroughly testing the remedy which should be always on hand to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-falling affection will unserringly point you to Professor WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD REMOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need what the Press say after thoroughly testing the remedy when have a doubt. revenue ordinance adopted yesterday.

A resolution was introduced, giving the Gov-

The Senator feelingly and hopefully responded.

New Advertisements. COAL REDUCED!

Consumers of Coal Take Notice! COAL DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY LIMITS BY THE PATENT WEIGH CARTS, 41 THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES, FOR

CASH, VIZ:

LYREN'S VALLEY NOT COAL, at \$2 00 per ton. SMAIL EGG COAL, at \$2 90 per ton LARGE EGG " at \$2 90 per ton.
BROKEN " at \$2 90 per ton. BALTIMORE COAL CO.'S WILESBARRE STEAMBOAT, \$3 00 Broken, \$3 00, EGG, **\$3** 00 BROAD Top Coal (for Smith's use) 12% cents a busher

2,500 bushels Oars for sale at lowest cash prices. A large lot of superior HIGEORY AND OAK WOOD, 101 sale at the lowest rates. Agent for Bu Font's Gun and Blasting Powder, for sais

at Manufacturer's prices. Coal delivered from both yards, at above rates, by Putent Weigh Carts, which are certified to by the Sealer

of Weights and Messures. Every consumer will please weigh their Coal on delivery, and if it fall short 10 'pounds, I will forfeit the

Coal. A large, full and complete stock of the best kinds of Coal, always will be found on hand.

JAMES M. WHEELER. j29-1m

REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL VIGOR AND PURITY.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL,

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates; for, while pleasan to the tasta, it is revivilying, exhibarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also reviviles, reinstate, and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

sli. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted as to act in perfect, accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhibitating in its effects and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYS PEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE. FAINTNESS. NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PAL-

PITATION OF THE HEART, MELAN-CHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CA-SES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESS AND IRREGULARI-

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Berangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLE and FEVER, but prevents all attacks arising from Missimation.

tacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it infallibly prevents any deleterious consequences following
upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness strengthens the digestive
organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

tary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to out-door exercise, should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety.

There is no mistake about it.

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!

MOTHERS, TRY IT

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false four sons and husbands, for while the former from faire felicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather han let their condition be known in time, the latter are so often mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always rigilant, and to you we considently anneal: for we are sure your never-failing

A resolution was introduced giving the Governor power, under certain circumstances, to make reprisals and grant letters of marque. It was tabled.

An address to the citizens of the South and the world, detailing the causes which prompted Georgia to secede from the Federal Union, was adopted.

An ordinance, declaring it to be the fixed policy of the State to grant security to all the States, was adopted.

An ordinance, declaring it to be the fixed policy of the State to grant security to all the States, was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at Savannah, at the call of the President.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 30.

Conviction of Armstrong for Marder.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 30.

The jury in the case of Armstrong, for the murder of Crawford, returned a world of guilty of murder in the first degree.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

THE Express Train South at 7.40 A. M. And the Express Train North at 8.15 P. M. will be discontinued from this date until further notice.

30-31 FIRE Y. BRING.

And assortment, comprising France.

FRANGOLAIDE, ST. BRING.

A the assortment, comprising France.

FRANGOLAIDE, ST. BRING.

A two STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LARGE STORE ROOM, stoate, on Market street, junty Apply to Vol. 2 EMBERNAN.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LARGE STORE ROOM, stoate, on Market street, jan 20.

A two STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LARGE STORE ROOM, stoate, on Market street, jan 20.

COAL FOR SALLE.

COAL FOR SALLE

Bestiman.

COAL FOR SALLE

Bestiman.

A two COAL FOR SALLE

RESTORER ROOM, stoate, on Market street, jan 20.

COAL FOR SALLE

Bestiman.

Bestiman of the street of the store o

giange-if Qo. Zimmerman, Exchange office, In ORDER to close the business of John T. Wallower & Son, the subscribers will deliver in any part of the city of Harrisbürg, first quality of LYKEN, YALLEY COAL, at two Boliars and Seventy Five cents are duced wholesale price.

A. O. HIESTER, C. F. MUENCH, Assignees.

A. O. HIESTER, "Any Index Setting of the System obstructions, and all come in right in the end, little ting in the seeds of death are already germinated; and yet, careless of themselves as they are, if any vanis state lunastic Hospital-with PRESH AND CORNED REEF, during the year 1861. The Fresh Beef must be at the Hospital, Any further information can be obtained from the Saperintendent to whom all proposals must be addressed.

Exchange office, Exchange office, Exchange of the close of the commendation of the city of Harrisbürg, first quality of LYKEN, Inc. 100K TO. YOURSELF IN TIME. How many in consequence of a false delicacy suffer from suppressed, pain are young that by-and-by nature will work itself clear dreaming that the seeds of death are already germinated, and the entire animal comount of the control of the system, because the vital energies are impaired, and the entire animal economy deranged, debilitated; and yet, careless of themselves as they are, if a functions of the system, and retayligorate the body, they have been delivered in the side, cut up and weighed on the scales, at the Hospital. The Fresh Beef must be addressed.

Any further information can be obtained from the Saperintendent to whom all proposals must be addressed.

Superintendent.

Superintendent.

Exchange of a false delicacy suffer from suppressed, pain are young that he restrative for unitying the Blood and strengthen the system. The new York control of the system. The mean think because they from obstructions, and all come in right in the end, little ting in the system. Decause they from ob