

livered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor shall be due.

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, 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. PUGH, Esq., who has been duly declared elected by a majority of FIVE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—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 gratifying 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.

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; and 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.

MARYLAND COMMISSIONERS TO THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.—Gov. Hicks has appointed the Hon. Augustus W. Bradford, Hon. William T. Goldsborough, 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 conducted to the happiness and prosperity of our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic, 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 hostile conflict between brothers and brothers. [Hear, hear.]”

New York and Virginia.—Governor Morgan, of New York, communicated 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.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1861. When William H. Seward announced the idea of an irremissible 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 denounced as Black Republicans.

“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 recognized 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 an aristocratic cast. Every white man is of a favored class. He is, among others around him, ‘a Roman citizen.’”

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.—Major Anderson was invited to the grand Masonic festival to be given by the Masonic Fraternity in Albany, on the 30th inst. The probability was not very great that he would leave Fort Sumner and journey to Albany for the purpose, but the Committee secured an autograph letter, which runs as follows:

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 fellow-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 cemented in blood. Regretting that it will not be permitted me to be with you on the 30th, I am, sincerely yours, ROBERT ANDERSON, Major United States Army.

bulk of the deficit in the Post Office Department occurs in the Southern States, and the suspension of the postal service in the seceding States will afford great relief to the federal treasury. While the New England States in 1859 paid a nett profit to the Post Office Department of \$67,557.07, the seven Cotton States—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas—had an aggregate deficiency of \$2,203,479.03! Of this amount, \$211,000 belonged to South Carolina, and \$623,000 to Texas. Under present circumstances we should think the Administration would not hesitate to abolish all the post routes through those unprofitable as well as ungrateful States. Mail facilities have already been denied to the city of Pensacola, and the same measure applied to all the Southern States in rebellion against the Federal Government will give them a “realizing sense” of the advantages they have lost by their disunion antics.

THE UNION MEETING AT NASHVILLE.—At the grand Union meeting in Nashville, speeches were made by John Hugh Smith, Esq., Governor W. B. Campbell, Governor H. S. Foote, R. J. Meigs, Esq., and Dr. Thos. R. Jennings, successively. Mr. Crittenden’s proposition was approved by acclamation. Captain Driver offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That no act of the Convention of Tennessee which is not submitted to the people, 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 Hon. Andrew Johnson to preserve the Union, and all our rights within the Union. “PERISH COMMERCE.”—This remark, once made by a celebrated politician, now appears to indicate the theory of one of the new republics lately hatched out “down South.” Alabama has but one seaport—that of Mobile—but it seems that this has already become one too many for the flourishing trade of the new republic. Measures are therefore about to be taken, to sink vessels in the ship channel of that harbor, as they have already done at Charleston, and thereby prevent the entry and departure of commercial vessels to and from Mobile. If they are fools enough to blockade their own harbor, and save the General Government the trouble of doing it, we don’t see who need complain. We will venture to say that they will soon get tired of this kind of fun.

desk on the floor of the House of Representatives. John J. McElhane, as a reporter, stands at the head of his profession here in Washington—John J. McElhane is better known to the country than any other newspaper writer from the federal Capitol. As Occasional the country know him intimately—but as John G. McElhane 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 O. Rives, the proprietor of the Globe, pronounce Mr. McElhane 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.

Latest by Telegraph.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. HOUSE.—THE SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabama, stating that he had received a certified copy of the secession ordinance of Alabama, and therefore felt it to be his duty to decline any further participation in the business of the House. He said that he need not express his deep regret at the circumstances which render this step necessary 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, for a vote on the bill to provide for the collection of duties on imports. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate’s amendments to the Post Route bill. Mr. BRANCH, (N. C.), presented in writing his reasons for not concurring in the report. The bill was re-committed and ordered to be printed.

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MR. CAMERON, (Pa.), presented several memorials and among the rest the memorial of the workmen of Philadelphia, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. He said that the latter was a memorial representing fifty thousand workmen of Philadelphia, without any political distinction, gathered in mass meeting from anxiety for the safety of the Union, but in no way countenancing disunion, yet willing to do any thing reasonable in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. He said that the latter was a memorial representing fifty thousand workmen of Philadelphia, without any political distinction, gathered in mass meeting from anxiety for the safety of the Union, but in no way countenancing disunion, yet willing to do any thing reasonable in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

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The steamship Bohemia 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 182,000 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 qualities have improved 3/4d, and lower and middlings being scarce are 3/4d 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 MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence report wheat declining, the market opening at easier prices but unchanged quotations.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Friday, noon.—Consols 91 3/4 for money, and 91 1/4 for 6 months.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The following sales reported: Illinois 30 1/2 @ 31; P. C. dist; Erie R. R. 33; New York Central, 74 3/8.

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 progress. SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has issued instructions to the commanders of its fleet to keep strict neutrality at Gaeta.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—COAL REDUCED! Consumers of Coal Take Notice! COAL DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY LIMITS BY THE PATENT WEIGHT CARS, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES, FOR CASH, VIZ: LYKENS’S VALLEY NUT COAL, at \$2 00 per ton.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE THAN SILVER OR GOLD, IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK, REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL VIGOR AND PURITY.

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL, BLOOD RENOVATOR. It is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinvigorates, and renews the blood in its natural purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any natural derangement of the Urinary organs. It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent their return, and thus save the system from the influence of the disease; at once, if already attacked.

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