Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA. Saturday Atternoon, February 16, 1861.

Railroad Bills Passed.

The bill for the relief of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, and also the Bill for the commutation of Tounage Tax duties, passed the House of Representatives finally this morning. We are glad that the bills are thus early passed through the House.

This will give Senators a full opportunity to mature and perfect them if they should to mature and perfect them if they should be deficient in any manner. Heretofore Wildey and Davis, Speaker—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Bixler, Blanchard, Wars—Messrs. Alexander, Bixler, Blanchard, Wars—Messrs. Alexander, Bixler, Blanchard, Wars—Messrs. these important bills have been kept back until the last week of the session and Donley, Elliott, Frazier, Gibboney, Goehring Heck, Hill, Irvin, Lichtenwallner, Myers, Pat then they were necessarily run through in great haste without proper consideration. Both bills passed by very large majorities, Republicans and Democrats both voting for them, party considerations being entirely left out of view. We carnestly hope that they will accomplish the good their friends claim for them, and we are sure the people will be glad to get rid of the contention and strife they have heretofore created. We know that the people would have been glad years ago to have given the public works to any company without any consideration whatever.

Tne Southern Post Offices.

The passage by the House of Representatives of a bill to abolish the postal system in the seceding States, is a good indication of the stand which the country is compelling politicians to take. When South Carolina seceded such a bill could hardly have passed by a bare majority. But as the events of the times have accumulated, any sympathy for her has been destroyed by her own action, and to day only twenty-six men dare to vote in her favor in the House of Representatives .-The old Roman spirit is not yet extinct.

Such a bill is manifestly right. The only argument against it is the fact that the government is not in any manner to FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL, recognize the separate existence of a State, and should consequently keep all its machinery in operation in every part, the conveniences as well as the burdens. But it does not continue the burdens. The forts and custom houses are captured by the seceding States, and in all respects they are permitted to, and do, exercise the most absolute and unlimited control of all government property within their borders. Practically, the only connection which we have with them is to pay their postage paid their expenses, and a surplus, we tinue the old system.

interrupted. Major Anderson and his question of coercion and invasion. It has altroops at Fort Sumter have repeatedly ready awakened the country to a just apprecimade complaint that their letters were ation of the position the coercionists occupy, withheld at Charleston, while every paper and it has also placed the subject of coercion in almost gives statements of Northern mer-chants of letters sent to and from the ever it may be termed that will describe it as South being opened on their way. Moneys any other proceeding than that of a people collected at the different offices is fre- seeking the vindication of their rights by Conquently withheld from the government by stitutional and legal acts or influences. authority given from the States. A system of odious espionage has been adopt- on parties, and parties, and odor, commenced a war on ed, giving to every insignificant postmas- Mr. Lincoln. You will see that Douglas and ter the power of examining mail matter the few desperate men who cling to his forto determine whether or not it is incendi. | tunes, will assail Mr. Lincoln on every motive ary, and withhold it, if he decides it to be and pretext. They will do this as much to Naples. such, from its destination.

the seceding States is to furnish aid and Free States. If they can succeed in breakcomfort, at the government's expense, to ing down Mr. Lincoln's Administration, they rebels conspiring against the government. And it is therefore eminently proper that such aid and comfort should not be continued longer. We should allow Florida. with her fifty thousand whites, when she Donglas imagines that he can again convulse declares herself free and independent, to the country, and again ruin commerce and enjoy the freedom and independence of paying one hundred and seventy thousand hint has even been thrown out by the more dollars annually for her mails, the expense service of Douglas' followers, that Mr. Lincoln which they are now to the United States. This, and the abolition of her ports as or nullifying Douglas and his followers. You ports of entry, and the consequent exportation of cotton through Northern outlets, will soon give her and her sisters in treasome wholesome instruction, from disastrous at the outset, than any offer of terms which they cannot fail to profit.

A Palmetto flag made its appearance at took it in charge, placed it over a barrel Lincoln, if he made such an alliances, as they of tar, and, after dipping it in the same were brave and energetic in his support during material. burned it; the best disposition that same November's bitter contest. that could have been made of the unsight I understand that the right to secede is fiercethat could have been made of the unsight.

I understand that the right to secede is fiercebe allowed to ride on this train except those
be allowed to ride on this train except those
'We are for the Union as it is, the Constituholding tickets of invitation from the President
tion, and the enforcement of the laws."
In

Erie Bill.

The bill to change the name of the Sun bury and Eric Railroad was passed finally this morning in the House of Representatives by the following vote, viz:-

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, 'Anderson, Armstrong, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Bisel, Blair, Boyer, Bressler, Brewster, Butler, (Carbon,) Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Collins, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Carleill Carbon, Happer Hayes, Hill-Gaskill, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Hill-man, Hood, Hofius, Huhn, Kline, Koch, Law-rence, Leisenring, Lowther, M'Donough, M'-Gonigal, Manifold, Marshall, Moore, Morrison,

Bliss, Brodhead, Burns, Clark, Cope, Dismant terson, Reiff, Stoneback, Taylor, Tracy, Williams and Wilson-26

the bill and ten against it. The others to make up their minds that those who have voting were all Republicans.

Bill for the Commutation of Tonnage Duties.

The bill commuting the Tonnage du ties on the Pennsylvania Railroad passed final reading in the House of Representatives this morning, and will now go to the Senate, where it will no doubt be properly examined at an early day and finally disposed of. The vote on final passage was as follows :-

YEAS—Messrs. Abbett, Acker, Aschom, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Butler, (Carbon.) Butler, (Crawford.) Byrne, Caldwell, Cowan, Craig, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Ellenberger, Gaskill, Gibboney, Goehring, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hofius, Huhn, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, M' Donough, M'Gonigal, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Peirce, Preston Pugha Bandall Ballshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Peirce, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reily, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Taylor, Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wildey and Davis Sweller, 40

vis. Speaker—60. vis, Speaker—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Barnsley, Bisel, Bixler, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brodhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Dismant, Donley, Elliott, Frazier, Happer, Hayes, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irvin, Kline, Lichtenwallner, Manifold, Myers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith, Revis, Stahmen, Stander, Smith, (Berks,) Stehman, Stoneback, Strang, Tracy, Williams, and Wilson—38.

[Correspondence of the Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1861. The speech of Mr. Lincoln, purported to have been delivered at Indianopolis, is variously regarded by members of Congress, Peace Commissioners and sojourners in Washington. By some it is pronounced a declaration of war, and by others a mere definition of "invasion" and "coercion," while many sensible men are willing to take Mr. Lincoln at his word, and rejoice that there is a prospect of having the laws stadicated and enforced in every part of the Union. The question, after all, consists of bille Brory other part of the government whether the Federal government has the power they have repudiated, and they even say to maintain itself against itself. If the Union that this part is repudiated also, and that is indissoluble, it is time we should know it, the present is a separate arrangement of and if there is power anywere to suppress treaeach State which holds its own post coln has asked certain questions in this relaoffices, and mail systems, under a contract tion, to which there can be but one answer, either express or implied with the depart- and it is this answer that has produced such ment at Washington. If their post offices consternation among your dough-faces in the North, and the sympathizers with the secessionists in the South. The mere takshould see them soon seized upon as pering of what belongs to the Federal Governquisites of the State, but while they do ment is not coercion, nor is the fact that a Fednot, it is very satisfactory to them to con- eral officer attempts to enforce the law in any of the seceding States, an act tantamount to the Bourbon army speak of a projected surrent the Could be manufactured in England cheaper, by the Bourbon army speak of a projected surrent the cost of the carriage, than here, so that it der, but Francis the Second has sent a fresh could be sold for the same price in Pittsburgh circular to his ministers abroad stating that candor of the President elect in stating the

Already have the conjurers and sooth savers of parties, and particularly of the Douglass gratify their own mortification and hatred, as to gain some favor with what remains of the The whole use of the postal system in Democratic organization in the Border, Slave consider they will at once be commended to the favor of the men who they so outrageously deceived by the repeal of the Missiouri Compromise; and having again secured the confidence of a respectable number of men, trade by an agitation based on some of his abstract theories and impracticabilities. The would secure a powerful support by conciliating can imagine how desperate a cause has become when such conciliation is deemed necessary-and I know of nothing that could happen to the administration of Mr. Lincoln more of amity or association with Stephen A. Douglas. He was not elevated to power for such a purpose, while the men who battled through the opprobrium and slanders hurled at them Glasgow, Kentucky, the other day. It last November by Stephen A. Douglas, would was treated with little respect. A crowd be as prompt to spurn and desert Abraham

ble of entertaining disunion sentiments, trol the actions of the border State Commis- elect.

secess is recognized, what security have men of the North in the future conduct of the present secessors, provided they could be induced to return into the family of States? Won't More Enthusiastic Demonstrations. South Carolina's loyalty be as valuable as Mississippis' bonds? And can't Louisiana and Georgia and Alabama at any moment seize on public property and appropriate the national finances as they have already done? Of course they can, and therefore it were useless to consider and compromisé or offer any concessions unless this right to secode is fully understood to be obsolete and invalid.

One of the most annoying facts, and one vhich most irritates a certain class of men from the slave States, is the fact that among the large number of respectable business and pro fessional men here from the North, there are so few who exhibit the audacity and trepidation common to that class of Northern doughfaces who heretofore have represented North-Politically eighteen Democrats voted for loss to account for the indifference, and begin destroyed the Union must also restore it to its pristine power, grandeur and symetrical proportions. The Southern people have dissolved this Union at least four times since its first organization, and each time it was accounted a duty on the part of the North to requite the belligerent States. It excited the vanity, passion and valor of the South to force proceedings to these extremes, particularly when they so well knew that the North could be brought to almost any terms in a settlement. But, as I have written, a different class of men are prominent in the North in this crisis. A class who, while they love the Union, are determined to lose nothing by the integrity and inde-pendence of their section, to reclaim States that have only been burdens on their progress if not actual obstructions to the developm and prosperity of the resources and industry

INQUIRER.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Later News from Europe. THE AMERICAN CRISIS IN ENGLAND. Seward's Speech Published and Endorsed

by the London Journals. A BOSTONIAN ARRESTED FOR MURDER, Commercial Affairs and Matters in Eu-

rope Generally. NEW YORK, February 16.

The steamship City of Baltimore has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult.

England.—The American crisis is the leading topic of the journals and among the business community. Mr. Saward's speech is published at length, and its merits freely sear assed. The London Times applied his argument that South Carolina is guilty of rebellion, and says that this is the principle which should have emanated from the President.

meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, pa-facturers an adequate reward for the pers were read by Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Sir Chas. Bright, and Col. Schafner relative to the cial independence and prosperity." surveys and route for the projected North At-

ITALY.—The latest from Gaeta says that a flag of truce had been sent to the fleet from the fortress, and the firing was afterwards sushe is resolved to meet and to end all his perils in his present position.

The elections of members of Parliament in Italy show a large majority for the government. The returns from Southern Italy are imperfect, but favorable.

FRANCE.—The import case of Patterson vs. Bonaparte, was argued in the French Tribunal on the 25th. The case was adjourned to the 1st of February, and a decision may be expected a few days later.

The negotiation between the banks of France and St. Petersburg, for an exchange of sliver and gold, has been broken off, the Emperor at the last moment refusing his sanction. is reported in Paris, but denied at Berlin, that France has demanded explanations of the recent warlike speeches by the King of Prussis The Paris Bourse was buoyant and animated. Rents 68f 5c. Trade in France was very dull. The duty on oil and rags has been reduced at

AUSTRIA. -- It is asserted that Prince Metternich has notified M. Thouvenal that Austria will consider an attack by Garibaldi or any part of the Austrian Territory as a casus belli against Piedmont.

CHINA —Letters received by Overland Mail announce that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, was to leave Hong Kong Dec. 15th, in the U. S. Steamship Niagara. The U. S. Steamers Hartford and Saginaw, and the U. S. Ship John Adams were at Hong Kong Dec. 15th. London, Jan. 31.

All descriptions of American securities improved. Illinois Central R. R., 29 discount vesterday, to day are quoted at 25 @271. Erie ks yesterday sold at 801, and are higher to day.
SHIP NEWS.—Arrived at Liverpool from Philadelphia, ship M. Campbell.

[Private Dispatch to the Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16. The National Guard Regiment held a special The National cuard negiment and a special meeting this evening, to make arragements to visit Harrisburg on the 22d inst. The entire regiment comprises about four hundred men, and is the finest looking and most spirited corps in the State.

 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

FRIDAY MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

OLD ABE MAKES A SPEECH.

What He Said and How He Said It.

His Views on the Tariff.

Description of the President Elect. DEPARTURE FOR CLEVELAND.

PITTEBURG, Friday, Feb. 15.

The morning opened drearily, affording but little hope that the programme for the day could be carried out. A heavy rain was falling, while the streets were alike deep with mud, and the whole aspect of the city highly uncomfortable. Nothwithstanding all this, crowds ern sentiment and fortitude. They can't un derstand why these men are not laboring and sweating to save the Union. They are at a loss to account for the indifference, and begin standing the heavy rain, hundreds had collected, and as new arrivals reached the ground every few minutes, these were soon swelled to

Mr. Lincoln rose shortly before seven, and after breakfast received a number of our citi-zens, all of whom seemed highly pleased with candor and genial conversation. At half past eight, in pursuance of his promise of last night, he appeared on the balcony, and was re-ceived with thunders of applause. He wore a large turn down collar and black tie. His face bears no resemblance to the cuts of him, which have appeared in print. A judiciously cultiva-ted beard and whiskers hides the hollowness of his jaws to some extent, and takes away that prominence of cheek bone given him in the va-rious engravings of him before the public. He is a good humored, intelligent looking gentleman, and the impression which his appearance made on the audience was far from unfavora ble. After the cheers which greeted Mr. L.'s appearance had somewhat subsided, Mayor Wiln addressed the President.

MR. LINCOLN ON THE CRISIS.

Mr. Lincoln responded in a well-timed address. He commenced by returning thanks to the people of Pittsburgh for the kindess they ad shown him, and expressed his regret that his arrangements did not permit him to remain some time longer in the city. He then referred to the state of the country, maintaining that the crisis about which so much was said, and which all felt so keenly, was an artificial crisis, and ought in reality to have no existence. He might go on and explain the causes which produced it, and why it was produced, but that would require an explanation which he had not then time to make. The people had only to stand by the Union and the Constitution and no apprehension for the safety of the country and its prospects need be entertained. [Great arplause.]

HE IS IN FAVOR OF A TARTER.

The gentleman next alluded to the tariff ques tion, presuming that it was a speciality with Pennsylvania, and they would like to hear from him on the subject. Assuming that direct taxation was to be avoided whenever possible, tariff was necessary to the existence of the government. It was, after all, but a system of national housekeeping and controlled by the same influences that regulate this department of our domestic affairs. The meal-tub should be replenished to meet the wants of the family, and so should the Treasury to meet those of the nation. The speaker then referred to the Chicago platform, and had the following plank from the same read to the meeting:

12. Plant, while providing evenue for the apport of the General Government by duties

upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that The new Indian loan has been introduced in | policy of national exchanges, which secures to The new Indian loan has been introduced in London. It is £3,000,000 sterling, at 5 per the working men liberal wages, to agriculture cent. interest, redeemable after 1870. At a remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufactures and educate reward for their skill, lapers were read by Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Sir bor and enterprise, and to the nation commer-

The principles laid down here were those which antic Telegraph.

A young man named Thomas Donegan, hailing from Hoston, Mass., had committed a murthan that plank sets forth. It contained our der in Liverpool by stabbing, and had also professions of what we would do for the peonearly killed his father.

professions of what we would do for the peonearly killed his father. live up to them. The speaker then went on to show that labor being the true standard of was afterwards sus.
The deserters from could be manufactured in England cheaper, by fa projected surrent the cost of the carriage, than here, so that it circular to his ministers abroad, stating that as Pittsburgh manufactured iron, then the amount of this carriage was but so much lost labor. A system which permitted this he thought wrong in itself, and it ought either suddenly or gradually to be remodeled, so as to afford part protection to the home manufacturer. The gentleman next alluded to the Morrill

bill, and said if it should not become a law at this session of Congress, there is nothing that ought to be more pressing upon the people, and their Representatives and Senators in Congress, than to study the subject of a tariff in all its manifold phases—not in a narrow and con-tracted spirit, but in a broad and national one. [Cheers.] A tariff should be so arranged as to ster and protect the interests of all the iron of Pennsylvania, the corn of Indiana, the reapers of Chicago. [Enthusiastic demonstrations, and cries of "that's the doctrine."] No portion of our common country should be overlooked, but equal and exact justice be meted out, to the end that we may be a happy, united and prosperous people. [Renewed cheering.] Fellow-citizens: I have already over-staid my time, and am compelled to come to a close. ["Go on, go on." "We could listen to you all day."] I again thank you for the cordial reception you have given me to this great city and county; it has been a right west-ern welcome, and I shall ever keep it green in my memory, ["God bless you; you deserve it."] I bid you farewell! Mr. Lincoln bowed and retired from the bal-

cony, smid the shouts of the delighted multitude, the waving of handkerchiefs, and a hundred different well wishes.

PREPARING TO DEPART.

A passage was cleared as soon as possible in the hall, and after a few moments the party were ready to leave the hotel. The appearance of the President in the hall was the in And the standard of Philadelphia Coming to Harrisburg.

ance of the President in the nan was the instant signal for the most uproarious demonstrations. Men seemed perfectly wild, and it was only by the utmost exertions of the military exertions of the military and police that a narrow passage was kept open for him to pass through. The procession began to move about through. The procession negat to move about nine o'clock, General Negley and two of his staff at the head, followed by the Jackson Independent Blues and the Washington infantry, the Citizens' Band discursing music. Then the Citizens Dana uncurreng music. Then came the carriage containing the President, followed by Young's Band, the suite of Mr. Lincoln, the Pittsburg and Allegheny Councils, a Committee of the Legislature, and a number

The Railroad and the Military.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.

The arrangements for the military to pass
free over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Harrisburg, on the 22d, is confined to those that go in full uniform, and in companies. The special train for the President elect and suite will considered to the Legislature, and a number of private citizens, in carriages.

Along the route which covered the principal streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets were lined with "fair women," and the streets were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows were lined with "fair women," and the streets of this city and Allegheny, the windows we sist of only two passenger cars, and none will motto was stretched across Smithfield street: some places along the route, where the growd was fine.

Final Passage of the Sunbury and sioners in the Peace Congress. If this right to PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN PITTSBURG. was usually great, and the decorations betok-Lincoln rose to his feet, and received ovations that cannot have failed to move him.

At the depot in Allegheny there was another repetition of the crowding and surging that took place at the Monongahela House, and it was only with considerable patience and perseverance that Mr. Lincoln was enabled to reach he car designated for himself and suite. newed his farewell from the platform, and shortly afterward the train started, bearing away our Chief Magistrate, amid the cheers of assembled thousands

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kellogg, (Ill.) presented memorials, signed by two hundred citizens from the district he represented, against the amendment to the Constitution lately introduced by him-

Mr. Cochrane presented the proceedings of the New York Democratic Convention signed by six hundred and fifty delegates, relating to the settlement of our national difficulties.

Laid on the table. SENATE. - The VICE PRESIDENT being absent on account of sickness, the Secretary called the Senate to order.

On motion of Mr. Powell, Mr. Foore took the Chair. Mr HALE, N. H., said he had been asked by the unanimous request of the Naval Committee to move that the vote excusing Mr. Thomson from service on that Committee be re-considered. The vote was reconsidered and Mr. Thom-

son was not excused. A resolution for printing 20,000 additional copies of the Agticultural report from the pa

mr. Prance, Md., reported from the Committee of Conference on the deficiency bill, that the Committee had agreed to one portion of the agreement which strikes out the Chiriqui amendment. Before the question was taken

on agreeing to the report. Mr. Gazza called up the Territorial bills for Nevada and Dacota, which were the special

MR. LINCOLN AT CLEVELAND.

DEMONSTRATIONS ALONG THE ROUTE

MILITARY AND CIVIC DISPLAY.

At Rochester the train entered on the Cleveland and Pittsburg, and at Wellsville a new engine was attached, beautifully decorated. At Salinsville and Bagdad, crowds had as

embled in the rain and mud to get a glimpse of Mr. Lincoln, who merely bowed in response At Alliance an elegant dinner was provided

by Mr. McCullough, the President of the road. A salute was fired, which broke many of the adjacent windows, including the one at which Mrs. Lincoln was seated. During the dinner a company of Zouaves stood guard, and the band performed the na-

At Rayenna and Hudson, where the train stopped a few moments, a great crowd was as

sembled, and displayed much enthusiasm.
ABRIVAL AT CLEVELARD. The train arrived at Cleveland at 20 minutes

after 4 o'clock, amid the roars of artillery.

The arrangements for the reception were ad mirable. The military, fire companies and trades paraded, and made a fine display. The procession moved through the principal streets to the Waddell House, Mr. Lincoln being greated with great enthusiasm.

J. M. Masters, acting Mayor, welcomed the President, and Judge Andrews did the same on behalf of the citizens' committee.

Mr. Lincoln responded briefly as follows:

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens of Cleve -We have been marching about two miles through snow, rain, and deep mud. The large numbers that have turned out under these circumstances testify that you are earnest about something or other. But do I think so meanly of you as to suppose that earnestness is about me personally? I should do you injustice to suppose that you did. You have as sembled to testify your respect to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. And here let! me say, that it is with you, the people, to advance the great cause of the Union and the Constitution, and not with any one man. It rests with you alone. This fact is strongly impressed on my mind at present. In a community

like this, whose appearance testify to their intelligence, I am convinced that thecause of liberty and the Union can never be in danger. Frequent allusion is made to the excitement at present existing in national politics. It is as well that I should also allude to it here. I think there is no occasion for any excitement. The crisis, as it is called, is altogether an artificial crisis. In all parts of the nation there are differences of opinion in politics. There are difference

of opinion even here. You did not all vote for the person who addresses you. And how is it with those who are not here? Have they not all their rights as they ever have had? Do they not have their fugitive slaves returned now, as ever? Have they not the same Con-stitution that they have lived under for the last seventy odd years? Have they not a position as citizens of this common country, and have we any power to change that position have we any power to change that position i [Cries of go on.] What then is the matter with them? Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? As I said before, this crisis is all artificial. It has no foundation in fact. It was "argued up," as the saying is, and cannot be argued down. Let it alone, and it will go down of itself. [Laughter.]
Mr. Lincoln said they must be content with

but few words from him. He was very much fatigued, and had spoken so frequently that he was already hoarse. He thanked them for the cordial, the magnificent reception they had giv-en him, and not less did he thank them for the votes they gave him last fall; and quite as much he thanked them for the efficient aid they had given the cause which he represented a cause which he would say was a good one.

He had one more word to say. He was given to understand that this reception was tendered to understand that this reception was tendered not only by his own party supporters, but by men of all parties. This was as it should be. If Judge Douglas had been elected, and had been here on his way to Washington, as I am to-night, the Republicans would have joined in walcoming him just ag his friends have joined.

welcoming him, just as his friends have joined with mine to night. If all do not join new to save the good old ship of Union on this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another: He concluded by thanking all present for the devotion they had shown for the cause of the Union.

At the close of the speech Mr. Lincoln was presented with several splendid boquets and floral wreaths. A great cheer was sent up by the crowd for Lincoln and the Union.

Mr. Lincoln's levee this evening was attend-The party leave at 9 o'clock to-morrow morn

The President's Departure from Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Neb. 16. Mr. Lincoln's party left the Waddle House at 8.30 this morning, escorted to the depot by the military and an immense concourse of citizens. The train left the depot at 9 o'clock. Mr. Lin coln bowed his adieu from the end of the rear car, admidst vociferous cheering. The weather

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be nvaluable, and be hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWAPD A. Willson, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

Kings county, New York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

nfallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and atways successful as a preven

THESE PILLS HAVE BEEN USED BY
the doctors for many years, both in France and
Americh, with unparalleled success in every case; and
the les urged by many thousann ladies who reed them, to
make the Fills public for the alleviation of the e suffering
from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent
an increase of family where health will not perhalt it.—
Females particularly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against these Fills white in that
condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage, and
the proprietor assumes no responsibility after this admonition, although their mildness would prevent any milchief to health—otherwise the Fills are recommended.
Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price
\$1.00 per box. Sold wholesale and retail by
CHARLES A. BANNVART, Druggist,
No. 2 Jones Rew, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Ladies," by sending him \$1.00 to the Harrisburg
Post Office, can have the Fills sent free of observation to
any part of the country (confidentially) and "free of postage" by mail. Sold also by S. S. STAYANS, Reading,
Johnson, Holloway & Cowdens, Philadelphia, J. L. LesBERGER, Lebanon, Damer H. Heffsely, Lancaster; J. A.
Wolf, Wrightsville; E. T. Miller, York; and by one
druggist in every city and village in the Union, and by
S. D. Howe, sole proprietor, New York.
N. B.—Look out for counterfeits. Buy no Gelden Fills
of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. Howe. All
others are a base imposition and unsafe; therefore, as
you value your lives and health, (to say nothing of being humbugged out of your money.) buy only of those
who show the signature of S. D. Howe on every box,
which has recently been added on account of the Pills
being counterfeited. THESE PILLS HAVE BEEN USED BY

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS, Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M. D., REW YORK CITY.

SPFECH OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.

Mr. Lincoln and suit left Pittsburg in a smart shower of rain, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of great numbers of people lining the track for a long distance.

At Rochaster the

of nature

T.) MARRIED LADIES.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the atmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that

they represent to do.

N O TICE,

where the female system is they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULLAR RESULI. The condition referred to is PRECNANOT—the result, MINCARRIAGE. Such is the wreststible tendency of the medicate to restore he excuted functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. Sent by mail on enclosing \$1 to De Coenselus I. Chersenan, Box 4,531, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one 2. aggist in every town in the United States R. B. HUTCHINGS, General Agrat for the United States, the World of the Coenselus and the states of whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS

Prepared from a Prescription of Str J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all ose painful and dangerous diseases to which the female stitution is subject. It moderates all excess and renoves all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be

relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government

tamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, at they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return insti For sale by C. A. BANNVART. iv9 dawly

New Advertigements

FISH! SHAD, No. 1, SALMON, No. 1, HERRING, No. 1,

COD FISH, No. 1 MACKEREL, No. 1. Of the above we have all the different lized packages rom the KITT to the BARRELL in store and for sale at the

WM. DOCK, JR. & CO.

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES! LARGE ARRIVAL!

HAVING JUST RETURNED from the
Estern cities where we have selected with the
GREATEST CARE a large and complete assortment of superior goods which embraces anything kept in the best
city groceries, we respectfully and cordially invite the
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PRICES. WM. DOOK JR. & CO.

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SAMP GUIS,
HOMONY SHAKER CORN,
SPIIT FASS, BARLEY,
MARROW FAT BRANE,
WHOLE PEAS, &C. &C.
Just received and for sale at the Lowest Case PRICSS.
WM. DCCK JR. & CO.

MADERIA WINE.

ELSH, BROTHER'S OLD RESERVE WINE fall bodied and fruity. In store and for feble JOHN H. ZIEGLER. WINE full bodied and fruity. In store and for JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 78 Market street.

FOR RENT. TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING

A TWO STURY DRACK

HOUSE on Front street,
ALSO, A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE OF
Penn street, city of Harrisburg.
C. O. ZIMMERMAN,
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NOTICE! NOTICE!!

Round and captured on the Susquehanna River at the Old Ferry House, about three miles below Harrisburg, a large Flat, having therein a 1½ inch rope about 60 feet long; also a Tow Line with Swingle Tree attached. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, other wise it will be disposed of according to law.

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