The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canadas They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*

FOR SALE.

A second-hand ADAMS PRESS, platen 29½ by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

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.

Democratic County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held at the Morgan House, February 6, 1861, in pursuance of a call of the Chairman, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee be authorized to call a County Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 18th inst., for the purpose of selecting six additional delegates to act in conjunction with those elected by the late Democratic County Convention, to represent Dauphin county in the Democratic State Convention called to meet at Harrisburg on the 21st inst.

In pursuance of the above resolution, I hereby notify the Democratic citizens of Dauphin county to meet in their respective wards and townships on the 16th inst., at the usual time and place, and select delegates to the County Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 18th inst. WM. D. BOAS, *Chairman.*

WM. D. EARNEST, *Sec'y.*

Party Before the Union.

The New York *Tribune* is in exstasies with Mr. LINCOLN. His Indianapolis speech, and particularly a recent article in the Springfield *Journal*, satisfied GREELEY that the President has determined upon the line of policy that he will pursue—that he is against compromise or concession of any sort—that he will not recede a step from the principles of the Chicago platform—that he will use the army and navy of the United States to recapture the forts taken possession of by the authorities of the seceding States—that, in short, he will do nothing to repair the calamity which his election to the Presidency has inflicted upon the country, but will direct all his energies towards punishing the South for its rebellion. This is to be the policy of the Lincoln admiuistration. All ideas of a peaceful settlement are to be discouraged. Lincoln will stand by the platform of his party if the Union crumble to fragments, and even at the cost of a bloody war. The *Tribune* is delighted at the prospect. The Union is not to be patched up by compromise, and Lincoln has determined to side with the ultra-Republicans.

If any man doubts that the leaders of the Republican party are bent upon carrying out their extreme doctrines even at the cost of the Union, let him read the following exposition of the Republican creed from the *Tribune* of Tuesday last:

What, however, we are not ready to abandon, is our principles; and so long as the Republican party remains faithful to the ideas with which it won the Presidential election, so long we are devoted to it heart and soul. The chief of these ideas is that slavery shall not be extended by the power and influence of the Federal Government; *and the preservation of that idea, and of that policy, we regard as of vastly greater moment to America and to the world, than the preservation of the Union.*

Here we are told that the preservation of the ideas of the Republican party are of vastly greater moment than the preservation of the Union. The *Tribune* would rather see the Union dissolved than slavery extended, or a single slave State added to the Confederacy. And Mr. LINCOLN is going to use the government for the execution of this malign policy.

The State and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad—A Practical View.

The project of making a railroad from Philadelphia to the Lakes, to compete with New York for the vast trade of those inland seas, has been the dream of our statesmen for more than a quarter of a century. Pennsylvania, with characteristic caution, witnessed the enterprise of New York in completing two railways and a canal of great capacity to conduct the trade of the Lakes to her metropolis, before she awoke from her slumber, and commenced the work of constructing the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. That enterprise languished, passed from one management to another, and nearly died from lack of necessary sympathy and aid, until the Commonwealth listened to its appeals, and sold the canals in the possession of the State to the company, upon such terms as were intended to promote its completion.

The available means thus obtained have been exhausted, the road is nearly finished, and the question is now presented to the State whether she will continue to regard this enterprise with favor, or abandon it, and undo all that she has already done to accomplish its completion.

Let us look at this question in a practical light, divested of all prejudices arising from past transactions. The State has a double interest in the Sunbury and Erie railroad:

First, That it shall be immediately completed, for the development of the country through which it passes, and to secure to this State commercial advantages, flowing from direct communication with the Lakes.

Second, That the claim which the State has upon the road for the price of the State canals shall be ultimately paid.

How can both these interests be subserved? It is obvious that they go hand in hand. They cannot be severed without working a double injury. Whatever policy benefits the company equally benefits the State—indirectly, in promoting the welfare of her citizens, and directly, in increasing the security for the amount due to the Treasury.

Now let us go back a moment and see the position of both parties. When the Sunbury and Erie company purchased the State canals, it executed a mortgage upon the whole line of its road finished and in process of completion, of seven millions of dollars to secure the payment of bonds of an equal amount, one half of which ($3,500,000) were retained by the State as an equivalent for the canals, and the other half held for the use of the company. These bonds, being all based upon the same mortgage, have equal security. Those belonging to the State have no priority of lien over those belonging to the company. At the last session of the Legislature the company was authorized to issue scrip to the amount of $600,000 for the payment of pressing demands, which was made a first lien upon the road, taking precedence of the seven million mortgage.

In consequence of depression in monetary affairs and the extent of this mortgage, the company was unable to dispose of its bonds without ruinous sacrifice, and hence the work had to be stopped upon the road after being energetically conducted to a point near completion. For the purpose of removing this difficulty and furnishing them with marketable bonds to finish and equip their road, the company ask that the Legislature authorize it to issue $5,000,000 bonds and secure the same by a first mortgage, and that the State consent to take a second mortgage for $4,000,000, covering principal and accrued interest on account of the State canals.

What is the duty and interest of the State under these circumstances? She may proceed to sell the road under the mortgage, but what would she realize and who would purchase? First, the $600,000 of scrip issued would be deducted from the proceeds of a forced sale, and then the remainder divided equally between the State and the holders of the company's bonds. The State would get only a small portion of her claim. The road would go into the possession of New York capitalists, the stock and bondholders ruined, and the Commonwealth reap no substantial advantage in foregoing a greater good by grasping hastily at a lesser. This is clearly not the means by which the State can subserve the double interest she has in this road; for she would not realize her claim, or be sure of the completion of a highway to the Lakes, or have any security that, if completed, it would be used to advance Pennsylvania interests. If the State wishes to defeat her own claim, and, at the same time, destroy the company and the capital already invested in the road upon the faith of its ultimate completion and productiveness, she could not adopt a better method of accomplishing this ruinous object than by proceeding to the extremity of a forced sale.

But the State may accomplish both purposes at the same time. The completion of the road is as necessary to the State as to the company. We have shown that their interests are inseperable. We have demonstrated that it is not the interest of the Commonwealth to have the road sold. Then let its completion be encouraged. It will not abstract a dollar from the public coffers; but add incalculably to the general wealth and prosperity. If the State accedes to the request of the company it will have a second mortgage on a completed and prosperous road in exchange for one half of a first mortgage upon an unfinished road, now constantly sinking instead of earning money. We do not see that there is room for doubt or hesitation under these circumstances.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

DEAR PATRIOT:—The troops and weapons of human destruction still keep pouring into the city. Yesterday a large body of United States troops, with a number of pieces of artillery, arrived, and took their line of march towards the Judiciary square, where that branch of the accumulating army is quartered. It reminded me of the approaching coronation of some despotic monarch, instead of the anticipated inauguration of a President of a Republic, elected by the free suffrages of a free people.

Mr. Crittenden this morning presented a petition of twenty-two thousand voters of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of his (Crittenden's) propositions for adjusting the difficulties of the country. The people in that State not being willing to trust their own Senators, it was forwarded to Mr. Crittenden, himself, to present. Mr. Sumner took occasion to say that many of those who signed it did not understand the extent of Mr. Crittenden's propositions. I rather think that he will find that his constituents have as much brains, and a good deal more patriotism, than their Senatorial representative. I think General Wilson, Sumner's colleague, is more disposed to respect the voice of his constituents in the appeal they have made than Sumner. I judge so from seeing him in social conversation with Mr. Crittenden immediately after its presentation, with some conciliatory and patriotic remarks.

The committee of the "Peace Convention" will report to-morrow; and to-morrow is the day on which both Houses of Congress meet in joint convention to count the votes for President and Vice President. The tally papers, certificates of election, &c., have all been prepared in the Senate office. The joint convention will meet in the Hall of the House, and the President of the Senate, (Mr. Breckinridge) will be the presiding officer, and who, after the votes are counted, will declare who is elected. Yours truly, SOLON.

SINGULAR AND MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT ST. LOUIS.—Ann Maria Durmea, the wealthy young German woman said to have been found murdered in the street at St. Louis a few nights ago, has been found to be alive and well. The body supposed to have been that of Mrs. D. turns out to be that of Mrs. Young the mother of John M. Young, a respectable citizen and magistrate. Mr. Y, it appears proceeded to the hospital, in company with a physician, to witness the post-mortem examination of the body of the supposee Mrs. Durmea. As the cloth was removed from the face of the corpse. Espuire Young turned pale and started back speechless The corpse was that of his own mother. She resided with another son, and as she frequently spent a couple of days with one or the other of her relatives, her absence from home created no alarm. It is supposed she was returning from a visit after dark when she was waylaid and murdered, though it is not altogether certain but that she may have died suddenly of apoplexy. The only evidence that she met with violence is the fact that much of her clothing was torn from her body. This, however, she might have done herself in her death struggles.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—At the instance of Mr. Harris, the American minister, all the Americans in Japan observed the 29th of November last as thanksgiving day. The officers of the U. S. steamer Niagara, who took home the Japanese embassy, were treated with great respect. Lt. Wise and ten officers of the ship, with Col. Ripley, of the U. S. army, were handsomely entertained by the Regent of Japan. The Japanese officials also sent on board the Niagara (expected to arrive at Boston in May) presents for the President, the mayors of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and San Francisco, and minor and less bulky ones for the officers of the ship.

PENNA' LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

A large number of bills were reported by the different committees.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. SCHINDEL, an act to revive and continue in force the law relative to graduating lands on which taxes have not been paid.

Mr. NICHOLS, a supplement to the act relative to certain courts.

Mr. PARKER, an act relating to writs of error.

Mr. LAWRENCE, a joint resolution relative to the pay of the commissioners of Washington.

Mr. IRISH, an act to incorporate the Petroleum oil company of Pittsburg.

Mr. MEREDITH, an act to incorporate the Freeport gas and water company.

Mr. HAMILTON, an act for the payment of the claim of J. R. Bitner & Co., for damages by fire on the Columbia railroad, in 1854.

Mr. LAWRENCE, an act authorizing the commissioners of Washington county to compromise with the bondholders of the Hempfield railroad, and to facilitate the collection of taxes in said county.

Mr. SMITH, an act relative to certain parts of real estate belonging to the estate of Jane Willing, deceased; also, a supplement to the act relative to the mode of drawing jurors in the several courts of Philadelphia.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution that three members from each House be added to the committee to invite President Lincoln to visit Harrisburg—that said committee be authorized to visit Pittsburg and make the invitation in person—make the necessary arrangements, &c.—which was passed.

SECOND READING.

An act relative to certain military companies in the Washington County brigade, came up on the orders, and passed finally.

BILLS RE-CONSIDERED.

On motion of Mr. HIESTAND, the vote by which the supplement to the Gap mining company was postponed indefinitely was re-considered, and postponed for the present.

Mr. SCHINDEL moved a re-consideration of the vote defeating the act to create a new election district in the Twenty-fifth ward of Philadelphia; which was not agreed to.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. MOTT called up House bill, entitled "An Act in relation to the sheriff of Monroe county;" which was passed finally.

Mr. PARKER called up House bill, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Philadelphia skating club and humane society;" which passed finally.

Mr. BENSON call up the act to incorporate the Tideout and Pittsfield turnpike and plank road company; which was passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up the act to amend the charter of the First Presbyterian church, of Frankford; which was passed.

Mr. IRISH called up the supplement to the act to incorporate the St. Mary's cemetery, of Allegheny county; which was passed.

Mr. HIESTAND called up an act relative to the administration of justice in Lancaster county; which was passed.

Mr. SCHINDEL called up Senate bill No. 174, entitled "A supplement to an act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke or mineral coal, and for other purposes;" which was passed—yeas 18, nays 12.

Mr. SERRILL called up House bill, entitled "An Act to erect a new ward in Pottsville;" which was passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up House bill, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Chesnut Hill academy;" which was passed finally.

Mr. GREGG called up the supplement to the act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Larry's Creek plank road company; which passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 13, 1861.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., by the SPEAKER, and prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Shoemaker.

Mr. SHAFER offered a joint resolution authorizing the clerks to purchase a certain number of copies of Worcester's Dictionary for the use of the departments. Laid over for one day, under the rules.

Reports of standing committees were received.

The committee in the Philadelphia contested election case reported that the sitting member Mr. CALDWELL was entitled to his seat.

Mr. BRESSLER on leave given presented five petitions in favor of the relief to the Sunbury any Erie railroad company. They were from Clinton and Lycoming counties.

An act to create a new ward in Pottsville was passed.

An act authorizing the committee which was appointed to invite President Lincoln to visit Harrisburg, to proceed to Pittsburg, was passed.

Mr. RHOADS, an act relative to vagrants in the city of Reading.

Mr. ROBINSON, an act relative to the Butler and Freeport turnpike road.

Mr. MULLIN, an act relative to the redemption of unseated lands which may have been sold for taxes.

Mr. BRESSLER, an act relative to the county seat of Cameron county.

Mr. EILENBERGER, a supplement to the act incorporating the Borough of Easton.

Mr. RANDALL, an act relative to foreign attachment; also, an act relative to judgments, etc., in Philadelphia.

Mr. MOORE, an act relative to the importation of fish into Philadelphia.

Mr. THOMAS, an act relative to certaim real estate in Philadelphia.

Mr. RIDGWAY, an act relative to the accounts of John M. Coleman, late county treasurer of Philadelphia.

Mr. LEISENRING, an act to extend the charter of the Greenwich improvement and railroad company; also, upon leave given, a memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade relative to promissory notes.

Mr. DUFFIELD, an act to encorporate the Excelsior steam forcing hose company.

Mr. ABBOT, an act to compensate George Gordon for enjuries sustained in the public service.

On motion of Mr. ABBOTT, the Committee on Claims were instructed to report upon the same during the present session.

Mr. BYRNE on leave given presented a memorial from A. Wellington Hart, asking that the printing of the sheriff's sales of Luzerne county be given to the Scranton papers.

Mr. TRACY, an act to incorporate the Towanda coal and iron company.

Also, an act to extend the enrolement tax of the Susquehanna Valley railroad company; which on leave given was considered and passed.

Mr. BARNSLEY on leave given offered a resolution giving each member a copy of a pocket map of Pennsylvania; which was agreed to.

Mr. ELLIOTT an act relative to Pine Creek.

Mr. HAPPER offered a resolution paying the commissioners who were sent to the peace conference at Washington $6 per diem and mileage. On suspending the rules to consider this, the ayes and noes were required, and were ayes 72, noes 12.

The resolution being before the House, a motion was made to fix the amount at $10 per diem. This was lost by 64 noes [illegible] Eight dollars per diem was finally [illegible] 6 ayes, and mileage, the same as members of Congress.

Mr. HUHN moved as an amendment that Dr. J. H. Puliston, the clerk of the department be allowed the same pay as the commissioners.

The question being raised whether [illegible] had been legally and properly appointed, [illegible] RANDALL moved to amend "that the commissioners be authorized to appoint a clerk, and that his pay commence from the 4th day of last February, and to be the same as that of the commissioners."

Mr. TRACY moved to postpone the whole matter for the present; which was agreed to.

Mr. WALKER offered a series of resolutions denunciatory of the Democracy. They were read from a paper of Wayne county, and had been passed at a town meeting. They treated of Locofocos, and were generally insulting to the Democrats. The SPEAKER declared the resolutions not to be couched in fit language for the House.

Mr. SELTZER moved that the resolutions be printed in the *Legislative Record.*

Mr. LEISENRING moved to amend by printing fifty thousand copies for general circulation.

Mr. HILL declared that they were insulting to members upon the floor of the House. Epithets were used which were offensive.

Mr. BYRNE delivered a powerful speech, declaring that the masses of the land were Democratic in principle. He proceeded further to argue against the impropriety of passing such inflamatory and undignified resolutions.

Mr. PATTERSON favored the printing of the resolutions.

Mr. HILL, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. LEISENRING, Mr. WILSON, Mr. HOFIUS, Mr. AUSTIN, Mr. ABBOTT and Mr. BARTHOLOMEW debated the question.

Then adjourned.

Railroad Election.

The following shows the vote given for Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad at the election held in Philadelphia on Monday last:

Wm. G. Moorhead	12,573.54	12,627
Ellis Lewis	12,573.54	12,627
A. Boyd Cummings	12,573.54	12,627
D. K. Jackman	12,573.54	12,627
S. V. Merrick	12,573 54	12,627
J. D. Whetham	12,573.00	12,573
H. Duhring	12,573.54	12,627
C. B. Wright	12,573.54	12,627
Jas. M. Sterrett	12,573.54	12,627
F. M. Drexel	12,573.54	12,573
B. Rush Petriken	54	54

NATIONAL DEBTS.—The national debt of the United States amounts to about a dollar and a half for each inhabitant, while the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars each would be required from the British population if they should pay theirs.

ROBBERY.—The shoe store of Mr. James A. Shaw, at Chestertown, Md., was broken into on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., and robbed of boots and shoes to the value of about $25.

THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.—Com. Semmes, late secretary of tha lighthouse board, has been made a full member of the board, in place of Com. Tilton, deceased, and Com. Jenkins has been appointed in place of Com. Semmes.

A. J. Hinckley has contracted to clean the streets of New York city for five years at $279,000 a year.

Washington's birthday will be celebrated in New York with more than ordinary honor this year.

A bill has been introduced in the Delaware Legislatuse to permit ten per cent. to be taken as interest, in cases of special contract.

Two persons, a woman and a man, were frozen to death by the intense cold of Thursday night last in New York.

Hon. J. Ridgeway, ex-member of Congress, and Judge Wm. V. Gill, two old citizens of Ohio, are dead.

Mons. Berger, the great French billiard player, has arrived in New Orleans.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

HOUSE.—The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, the Chaplain, in which he said: God bless the outgoing administration, may it close its labors in peace; without further violence and without any stain of blood, and we pray for the incoming administration that Thy blessing may rest on the President elect in his journey hitherward; may Thy good providence be around and about him by day and by night, guarding and guiding him at every step, and we pray that he may be peacefully and happily inaugurated, and afterwards be pure, wise and prudent counsels he may administer the government in such a manner as Thy name may be glorified and the welfare of the people in all their relations shall be advanced, and that our example of civil and religious liberty may be followed in all the world.

Mr. Sherman (O.) sent up a letter addressed to him from the Secretary of the Treasury again urging speedy measures in view of the pressing demands upon the Treasury. Mr. Sherman accordingly reported a bill authorizing the President, in place of any part of the loan, to issue coupon bonds of a denomination not exceeding $50, and bearing not exceeding 6 per cent. interest, and running twenty years, and to apply such bonds at par to the creditors who may receive them, the entire amount not to exceed that authorized by the recent loan act. Mr. Sherman made an explanation, showing the importance of the measure.

Mr. Garnett, (Va.) opposed the reporting of the bill, saying that the President elect had recently made a declaration of war and therefore he (Mr. Garnett,) would throw every obstacle in the way of the tyranical and military despotism about to be inaugurated. (Suppressed hisses.)

Mr. Sherman said that this government will pay its debts at the earliest moment. He moved a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker said that this was not now in order.

On motion of Mr. Washburn (Ill.) a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House was now waiting to receive them, so that in joint body the electoral votes for President and Vice President may be opened and the result announced.

The Senators, preceded by their officers, were announced. The members of the House immediately arose and remained standing till the Senators took their seats in front of the Clerk's desk.

Vice President Breckinridge was conducted to the right of the Speaker, and the tellers—Senator Trumbull and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, and Phelps—took their seats at the Clerk's desk.

When order was restored, Vice President Breckinridge rose and said:

"We have assembled pursuant to the Constitution, in order that the electoral votes may be counted, and the result declared for President and Vice President for the term commencing the 4th of March, 1861; and it is made my duty, under the Constitution, to open the certificates of election in the presence of the two Houses, and I now proceed to the performance of that duty.

Vice President Breckinridge then opened the package containing the electoral vote of Maine and handed it to the tellers, when the certificate was read and the Secretary of the Senate made a note thereof.

The electoral votes of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New York were similarly disposed of.

Mr. Douglas suggested, and no objections made, that the formal part of the certificate and the names of the electors be omitted from the reading.

The returns from the various States were proceeded with, the reading of the vote of South Carolina being productive of a good humored excitement. The reading of the electoral votes was completed by the Tellers, who announced the result. Whereupon the Vice President, rising, said:

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1861.

He made a similar announcement as to Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President.

Movements of the President Elect.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—Governor Morton called on Mr. Lincoln this morning at the Bates House, and escorted him and a part of the Presidential cortege to the Gubernatorial Mansion, where the party breakfasted.

Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons arrived this morning and joined her husband.

An immense crowd commenced gathering in the vicinity of the Bates House at daylight, and at nine o'clock every available space near the hall was occupied. The crowd in the parlors, reception rooms and halls of the hotel was equally as great as last night.

Previous to Mr. Lincoln's departure from the Bates House, he was again introduced from the balcony by Hansol Meredith.

Mr. Lincoln said he had no speech to make. If he made speeches wherever his friende desired, he would not be able to reach the National Capital at the appointed time. He thanked the assemblage for their reception, trusting that they all might meet again under one flag of one Union, and bade them an affectionate farewell.

At 10¼ o'clock, Mr. Lincoln and his suite were escorted by the Governor and a Committee of the Legislature, to the depot, amid the shouts of the multitude. Capt. G. W. Hazzard, U. S. A., at the request of Mr. Lincoln, joined the party here.

MORRIS, Ind., Feb. 12, 1.10 P. M.—The train bearing the President and family and invited guests, arrived here without detention. Large and entnusiastic crowds were assembled at all the stations. The train stopped only at Shelbyville and Greensburg, where Mr. Lincoln appeared at the rear end of the train, and spoke a few words. Every precaution is taken by the railroad company to insure the safety of the train. Flagmen are stationed at every road and crossing and half way between them. They display the American flag as the signal for "all right."

LAWRENCEBURG, Ia., Feb. 12.—An immense crowd was gathered at the depot here, on the arrival of the train, and lamps and banners were suspended across the track. Mr. Lincoln appeared and made a brief speech. He hoped that we were all Union men here, and friendly with our neighbors across the river. He was frequently interrupted with cheers. The train moved off amid the firing of salutes and tumultuous cheering. The National airs were played.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The train with Mr. Lincoln and party arrived here at the appointed time. The foot of Fifth street was literally blocked with people, and the locomotive was compelled to stop; the crowd was so great that it was impossible to get out of the way at the depot, and it was found necessary to bring the military and police forces into requisition to clear the track.

This reception is an era in the history of Cincinnati. The weather was mild and beautiful, and the streets were crowded with citizens and people from this and the neighboring States.—The streets through which the procession passed had been crowded from an early hour in the day, and the windows were filled with ladies. The Burnett, where the Presidential party stop, was handsomely decorated, and every arrangement had been made for the comfort of the distinguished guests. The stars and stripes were flying from all the public buildings, as well as from a number of private stores and dwellings.

At half past ten o'clock, the military, which made a fine display, and the Committee of Arrangements, were at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Depot.

On the arrival of the train Mayor Bishop was introduced, and he welcomed the President elect to the city in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the white house. His appearance was hailed with deafening applause from the vast concourse of people.

The procession, which was under the marshalship of Miles Greenwood, then took up its march, and passed through the principal streets, amid the cheers of men and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs by the ladies, to the Burnett House, where it arrived at a quarter past five o'clock. Mr. Lincoln entered the Hotel, the bands playing Hail Columbia and the Star Splangled Banner.

After a few moments' rest, Mr. Lincoln made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Bishop, who made a short introductory address.

Mr. Lincoln then spoke as follows:

I have spoken but once before this in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Mr. Douglas, and the result has come certainly as soon as ever I expected. I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should have been beaten, and I now wish to call their attention to what I then said:

"When we do, as we say we will, beat you, you, perhaps, want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, as far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean do with you. We mean to treat you as near as we possibly can as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions—to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution. In a word—coming back to the original proposition—to treat you, so far as degenerate men—if we have degenerated—may, according to the example of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people or, as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly.

Fellow-citizens of Kentucky—friends, brethren—may I call you such—in my new position I see no occasion and feel no inclination to retrace a word of this. If it shall not be made good, bo assured that the fault shall not be mine.

These remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13. Mr. Lincoln and suite left the Burnet House at 8.30 this morning, accompanied by a large number of citizens and the Committee of the Ohio Legislature, for Little Miami depot. A special train of two cars left the depot at nine, to be due in Columbus at two. Mr. Lincoln stood on the platform of the rear car as the train went out of the depot, bowing a farewell to the crowd, who cheeced enthusiastically. Mr. A. Stager, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, goes with the Presidential party as far as Buffalo, with an apparatus for making connection with the wires between stations in case of accident to the train.

Terrible Ice Flood at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.

The ice in the river broke up this morning, causing immense damage in the city. Steamers, barges, and canal boats have been driven up on the docks and into the streets. The State street bridge is a complete wreck, and the bridges at Hamilton and Columbia streets are partially destroyed. Several stores along the docks have been demolished. Canal boats with large quantities of lumber, staves, etc., and the offices located along the river, have been carried off by the ice. A number of buildings and boats are jammed together in the basin in an extraordinary manner. The loss will be very great, and the water is still rapidly rising, indicating that the ice is jammed below. Much additional damage is apprehended.

The telegraph wires to Troy have been prostrated.

Flood in the Delaware River.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 13.

There is a flood in the Delaware river, but the water is falling at noon, and the canals are all safe.

Destructive Fire in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 13.

The block of buildings Nos. 33 and 37 on Commercial street, occupied by Sherman and Hall, and others, and containing a large stock of tobacco, etc., was destroyed by fire this morning.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT—The Buehler House RESTAURANT, with sale of Fixtures. feb14

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The Orphans' Court of Dauphin county has appointed the subscriber Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of WILLIAM MURRAY, Administrator, &c., of William Murray, late of Harrisburg, Merchant, deceased, to and among the heirs of said deceased; and the Auditor has appointed *Monday, the 18th day of March next*, at his office in Chesnut street, in Harrisburg, at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day, to make said distribution, when and where all parties interested are notified to attend.

JNO. ROBERTS, Auditor.

February 13, 1861. feb14-d3taw

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT MISCHIEF FROM DOGS.—SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg*, That any dog or slut which may have been, or shall hereafter, be bitten by any mad dog or other mad animal, such dog or slut so bitten shall forthwith be killed and buried sufficiently deep to prevent any nuisance therefrom; and if any owner of any dog or slut so bitten shall refuse to kill the same, and shall permit the said dog or slut to go at large thereafter, he, she or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of eight dollars, to be recovered as other fines are by law recoverable; and it shall be the duty of the Chief Police Constable, or such person as he may authorize, to kill and bury every such dog or slut found running at large.

SEC. 2. *And be it further ordained*, That if any owner of a slut shall hereafter permit her to run at large at any time (when in heat,) within the limits of the said city, he, she or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for each offence, for the use of the city, to be recovered as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the Chief Police Constable, or such person as he may authorize, to kill and bury any slut so found at large.

SEC 3. *And be it further ordained*, That the Chief Police Constable shall be paid out of the City Treasury the sum of one dollar for each and every dog or slut which may be by him killed, or caused to be killed and buried, in pursuance of the directions of this Ordinance.

SEC. 4. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That every dog going at large within the limits of said city, from the 20th day of May until the 20th day of September, in each and every year, shall have securely put on a good, strong, substantial and safe wire basket muzzle, enclosing the whole mouth of said dog, so as effectually to prevent him from biting and snapping.

SEC. 5. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That any and every person owning a dog, and permitting him to run at large without complying with the requisitions of the fourth section of this Ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than two dollars, with costs, at the discretion of the Mayor; and it is hereby made the duty of the Chief Police Constable to report all violations of said fourth section to the Mayor, and in the event of the said Constable not being able to find the owner of a dog so running at large, he, or some person employed by him, shall take up, kill and bury said dog, for which service he or the person performing the service, shall receive the sum of one dollar, to be paid out of the City Treasury.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That every dog going at large within the limits of said city shall have around his neck, *at all times*, a collar of metal, or a collar of leather, with a metal plate, on which metal collar or plate shall be inscribed the name of the owner of such dog; and any and every person or persons owning a dog, and permitting it to run at large without complying with the requisitions of this section, shall be liable to a fine of one dollar for every offence; *And further*, It is hereby made the duty of the Chief Police Constable, or a person employed by him, to take up every dog so running at large, in violation of this section; and unless the said fine is paid by the owner thereof, on demand, or if no owner can be found, the said officer is hereby authorized and required to kill the dog, or cause it to be killed and buried, for which service he shall be allowed one dollar out of the City Treasury.

SEC. 7. *Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That any person who shall hinder or obstruct the said officer, or any one by him appointed, from carrying into full effect and execution any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be liable to forfeit and pay a fine of twenty dollars, which fine, and all other fines and forfeitures, made payable by this Ordinance, shall be sued for and recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman in the manner provided by law.

T. A. HAMILTON, President of Common Council *pro tem.*

Passed February 6, 1861.

Attest:—DAVID HARRIS, Clerk.

Approved February 12, 1861.

feb14-d1t WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor.

WANTED—A WHITE MAN for Waiter, at the European Hotel.

Apply to [feb13-2td*] E. C. WILLIAMS.

HOUSES TO RENT.—Two or three dwellings, in the brick row, on Third street, near Walnut, are offered for rent, from the 1st of April next. For terms, enquire of MICHAEL BURK.

feb13-dtf

APPLES!! APPLES!!!—Five Hundred Barrels of superior APPLES just received from New York State. For sale at lowest cash price by

feb12. JAMES M. WHEELER.

ELECTION.

OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., BALTIMORE, Feb. 11, 1861.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at CALVERT STATION, on THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th of February until after the election. By order.

feb12-dte THOS. S. HOLLINS, Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale *ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ACRES OF LAND*, situate in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, adjoining lands of A. O. Hiester, John H. Fox and others; thereon erected a large TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, BANK BARN, with all the necessary Out-Buildings. There is one of the finest Apple Orchards in the county upon the property, together with a good vein of Limestone; and it will be sold in a body, or in portions to suit purchasers.

If not sold before SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, it will then be offered at Public Sale, at the Court House in Harrisburg. For further particulars enquire of

A. O. HIESTER,
C. F. MUENCH,
Assignees of John Wallower & Son.

feb12-d1w&wts

FOR SALE.—A very fine five-year-old BAY MORGAN HORSE, medium size, perfectly sound and gentle. Is a fast, free traveler, and in every respect a desirable horse.

The owner, having no further use for him, will sell at a bargain. Can be seen at WILLIAM COLDER'S Livery Stable For terms, &c., inquire of

feb9-1wd* J. S. HAMMER, Brady House.

GOLD PENS! GOLD PENS!!

Which for *elasticity and fine points cannot be surpassed.* PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES! Call and try them at

SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOK-STORE,
feb9 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

A large assortment of COMIC and SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES of different styles and prices. For sale at

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
feb9 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

NEW BOOKS!

The "CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIRDS," Illustrated by W. HARVEY. Price 75c. cloth.

The "CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE BOOK," Illustrated by HARRISON WEIR. Price 75c. cloth.

The "CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF QUADRUPEDS, Illustrated by W. HARVEY. Price 75c. cloth.

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
feb9 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The BUILDING on the corner of Walnut and Short streets, used as a COOPER SHOP. This building was originally built so that it could be turned into Dwelling Houses. It consists of three separate frames placed together, each frame being 25 by 20 feet, making the entire building, as it now stands, 75 feet long and 20 feet wide. Will sell also an *EIGHT HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER*, nearly new, and one of *Drawback's Patent Stave Cutters, and a Set of Saws for Jointing Staves.* The above property will be sold at a bargain, as we wish to clear the ground on which the building stands. Enquire at the Broker's Office of S. L. M'CULLOCH,

feb9-dtf 126 Market Street.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A Fine Assortment, comprising Figaro, Zaisgozona, La Suiza, Bird, Fire-Fly, Etelvina, La Beriuto, Capitolio of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-fifth and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by

JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
jan31. 73 Market Street.

APPLE WHISKY!—PURE JERSEY APPLE!—In store and for sale by

JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
feb7 73 Market street.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:

"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder."

"Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery: And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery."

Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal.—"What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder."

jan12-dtf

FOR the genuine