

courses of our children and our children's children. War opens an abyss as horrible as hell.

Disorder in the Union peacefully by treaty, made as many contracts as you please—bind each side by every possible precaution—guard against every contingency—and you will speedily find all your agreements worth as little as the parchment on which they are written.

As separate nations, the Northern and Southern Republics would commence their new career with inevitable and irreconcilable causes for quarrel. Among those the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the line between slavery and freedom need alone be mentioned.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1861.

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

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. POTTENGLIL & CO., Advertising Agents, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston. Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE. A second-hand Amos Patten plow by 25 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 names at our office, Third Street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Democratic State Convention, to whom was entrusted the duty of perfecting arrangements for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, to be held in this city have adopted the following programme:

The Convention will be held, agreeably to the call of the Hon. W. H. WISLER, on the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., in BRANT'S HALL.

Necessary arrangements have been made to enforce proper order in the Hall during the session of the Convention, and to secure the comfort of the delegates attending.

To avoid confusion and secure order, the Committee of Arrangements have determined that no member or person shall be admitted within the bar of the Convention without a ticket of admission. Delegates, upon their arrival, will please call at Room No. 2, BIBLE HOUSE, where they will be supplied with tickets. Reporters of the Press must apply as above to secure seats.

Suitable accommodations have also been provided for the public outside of the bar of the Convention.

Excursion tickets to Harrisburg and return, good from the 21st to the 23rd inst., can be obtained at the regular stations of the Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia and Reading, and Cumberland Valley railways.

A. L. ROUNTORT, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Gen. Stokes' Speech. We invite the careful attention of our readers to the truly able, eloquent and patriotic speech of Gen. William A. Stokes, of Westmoreland county, in this State, delivered before the County Convention, at Greensburg, a few days ago, which we publish this morning.

This speech is one of rare ability, covering as it does the whole ground on the question of the present National difficulties. To those who are acquainted with Gen. Stokes, it is useless to say that he is one of the first men of the day, and that he is always entertaining and instructive.

Of the very many speeches we have read within the past few months on the National crisis, none of them have inspired us with more delight than this great effort of Gen. Stokes.—His style, always eloquent, argumentative and beautiful in point of diction, is of that peculiarly fascinating character that captivates the hearer or reader. In no previous effort has this truly eloquent gentleman shown to better advantage than on the occasion that called forth the speech which we publish in to-day's paper. He has treated the subject with a master hand, and presents the facts and arguments in such a clear and forcible light that all who read his speech will be delighted.

The Programme of the Presidential Trip. The following schedule shows the arrivals and departures in and from the various localities the President elect and party will visit on their journey to New York:

Sunday, Feb. 17.—Remain at Buffalo. Monday, Feb. 18.—Leave Buffalo at six A. M., and arrive at Albany at three P. M.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.—Leave Albany at ten A. M., and arrive at New York at three P. M.

Mr. W. S. Wood, the manager of the Presidential party, informs us that the following arrangements have been completed:

Thursday, Feb. 21.—Leave New York at nine A. M., and arrive at Trenton at twelve M.; leave Trenton at half-past two P. M., and arrive at Philadelphia at four P. M.

Friday, Feb. 22.—Leave Philadelphia at nine A. M., and arrive at Harrisburg at one P. M.

Saturday, Feb. 23.—Leave Harrisburg at nine A. M., and arrive at Baltimore at one P. M.; leave Baltimore at three P. M., and arrive at Washington at half-past four P. M.

Lincoln on the Tariff. Whenever a public man enters Pennsylvania he feels bound to say something about the tariff. Mr. Lincoln made several speeches without alluding to the subject of protection, until he arrived at Pittsburg, where he undertook to give his views on the tariff—a beautiful mess he made of it. 'Only think of it! Here is a man who was represented to the people of Pennsylvania as a devoted friend of protection to their industrial interests, whose record, while a member of Congress, was triumphantly referred to as evidence that he was a Tariff man from conviction—whose election was urged and insisted upon as the only means of securing protection for this State—who was, in fact, elected because he was supposed to be sound on this question—this man, on his way to Washington to take possession of the Executive department of the Government, embraces the first opportunity, upon entering Pennsylvania, to confess that he does not understand the subject, but promises to give it his closest attention, and endeavor to comprehend it fully. This is the sort of man who was elected because of his supposed devotion to the principle of a protective tariff. Instead of having fixed opinions on this subject, it turns out that he has cared so little, and thought so little about it, that he has no strong and settled convictions. The tariff has been with him a secondary consideration. His mind has been so much absorbed with the negro question that he has had leisure to study political economy, to determine whether protection is right or wrong—but he will think over the matter; and he coolly advises a Pennsylvania audience, and Pennsylvania members of Congress, to do likewise—study the question. What do the protectionists of Pennsylvania think of Mr. Lincoln by this time?

It is well known that the tariff plank in the Chicago platform received different and conflicting interpretations during the Presidential contest. While the "People's party" of Pennsylvania said that it meant protection, and would have committed the Administration to that principle, the New York Evening Post and other representatives of the free trade element in the Republican party were equally satisfied that it meant free trade; and they asserted that the party would never dare to pass a protective tariff, or Mr. Lincoln to approve of it. We frequently alluded to the double-faced character of this tariff resolution, and warned the people that it was a cunningly constructed fraud, intended to cheat Pennsylvania by ambiguous expressions. But our People's party rejected all such imputations upon the sincerity of the Chicago Convention, and expressed themselves entirely satisfied that this plank, at least, was constructed of good, sound, honest material. Well, the first expression of opinion from Mr. Lincoln, on this subject, is a confession that there are shades of difference in construing even this platform. So the tariff plank is not so clear, positive, direct and explicit in favor of protection to Pennsylvania interests, as the Republicans represented it to be during the last canvass. LINCOLN says there are shades of difference on the subject—and these shades cover all degrees of opinion between free trade on the one hand, and absolute protection on the other.

First—His own ignorance. He knows nothing about the tariff question; but promises, when he obtains leisure, (and that cannot be until the offices are distributed,) he will set about informing himself, and endeavor to arrive at some conclusion. Second—The Chicago platform is susceptible of different constructions, and is not clearly and distinctly a pledge in favor of a protective tariff. But let us listen to his own words in reference to the Morrill bill, now pending in the Senate, and now put in extreme peril by the exertions of New York merchants against it:

The tariff bill now before Congress may not pass at the present session. I confess I do not understand the precise provisions of this bill. I do not know whether it can be passed by the present Congress or not. It may or may not become the law of the land, but if it does that will be an end of the matter until modifications can be effected, should it be deemed necessary. If it does not pass—and the latest advices I have are to the effect that it is still pending—the next Congress will have to give it their earliest attention. According to my political education I am inclined to believe that the people in the various portions of the country should have their own views carried out through their representatives in Congress. The consideration of the tariff bill should be postponed until the next session of the National Legislature. No subject should engage your representatives more closely than that of the tariff. If I have any recommendation to make it will be that every man who is called upon to serve the people in a representative capacity should study the whole subject thoroughly, as I intend to do myself—looking to all the varied interests of the common country—so that when the time for action arrives adequate protection shall be extended to the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the corn of Illinois and the reapers of Chicago. Permit me to express the hope that this important subject may receive such consideration at the hands of your representatives that the interests of no part of the country may be overlooked, but that all sections may share in the common benefits of a just and equitable tariff.

Not a word here to help the passage of the Morrill bill, but many to defeat it. It may pass, and then again it may not. He don't precisely understand it. If it becomes a law it will be a law, and if it don't become a law then it may possibly be defeated. He has heard about it before—supposes it is still pending—thinks it very difficult to comprehend—has been educated to believe that members of Congress should vote according to the views of their constituents—recommends that members of Congress study the matter thoroughly, as he intends to do; so that when the time for action arrives, adequate protection shall be extended to the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the corn of Illinois and the reapers of Chicago. What a muddle!—Dogberry must have been the model for all this incomprehensible trash.

The quotation above is taken from the report in the New York Herald. We observe that the Philadelphia papers suppress the sentence in italics recommending the postponement of the tariff until the next session of Congress. But a careful reading of the context shows that this sentence accords with what precedes and follows it. The whole question is treated as one to be considered and disposed of at some future day—only requiring careful study and profound investigation. So much for this old Illinois "rail-splitter,"

who, in an hour of infatuation and folly, has been called upon to take the reins of Government into his hands. Of all the miserable, trifling twaddle that ever came from human lips, his speeches are the most miserable and trifling.—He is the greatest humbug of the age, and if his own party friends do not so vote him, (as soon as the offices are distributed,) they are bigger fools than we take them to be.

The Great Difficulty.

We have not a particle of doubt that if the people of this country could select members of Congress, with special reference to the settlement of our national difficulties, they would choose such men as would restore peace and quiet to the country without unnecessary delay. Public sentiment in this State runs so strong in favor of compromise, that the people would scarcely leave a specimen of the radical, uncompromising, stiff-backed Republican—but sweep nearly the whole crew into utter oblivion. The people of Pennsylvania do not value the Republican party before the Union. They would rather see it break into a thousand pieces, than to preserve it—as the Tribune would—at the expense of the Union.

On this subject the Baltimore American forcibly says:—"The great difficulty in the way is the fact that our national Representatives were not elected for the crisis. When they were nominated there were certain vacancies to fill, and certain party triumphs to secure. But they do not come from the class to which statesmen belong, and they are totally unequal to the emergency. The settlement of questions born of the crisis is no part of the bargain they made when they secured their nominations; because the crisis was then only impending. The things that have to be done before peace and harmony can be restored, cannot be done under party rules, and are in fact altogether above and outside of party tactics. Men who undertake to grapple with the momentous issues of the present must be profoundly conscious of the importance of the interests involved; and they must also have due regard to the verdict of posterity. Some of those who have had the greatness thrust upon them—ho have unexpectedly and suddenly found themselves in the midst of revolution, with no antecedent knowledge to guide them, and no native ability to comprehend the exigencies of the hour—will perhaps be infamous hereafter, more because their accidental official position forces them to be actors in a drama of which they do not know any of the parts, than because they are indisposed to perform their known duty."

PENNA. LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock by the SPEAKER. The Journal of Friday was read and approved.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the annual report of the Northern home for friendless children.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. MOTT, a supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania coal company.

Mr. SMITH, an act extending the property of the Philadelphia City Institute from taxation.

Mr. ROBINSON, a supplement to the act authorizing mortgages on coal leases in Schuylkill county.

Also, an act repealing "An Act granting a bounty on fox traps in Cameron county."

Also, an act for the protection sheep in the county of Mercer.

Mr. BOUGHTER, an act for the suppression and destruction of counterfeited bank notes.

Mr. LAWRENCE, an act to repeal "An Act relating to schools in the boroughs of Washington and Cannonsburg."

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. PENNEY offered the following; which was twice read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to inform the Senate what progress has been made in the collection of the judgments recovered against the Pennsylvania railroad company for tonnage tax.

On motion of Mr. WHARTON, the bill for the relief of John Meng was re-considered, and passed a second reading.

Mr. WHARTON called up the act reviving the warrant of Peter Swope, collector of taxes in Huntingdon; which was passed.

Mr. Welsh called up the supplement to an act relating to roads in Middletown township, Delaware county; which was passed.

Mr. MEREDITH called up House bill, entitled "An Act to change the name of the qualified voters of Allegheny township, in Armstrong county, and Center township, Green county, to elect additional Supervisors;" which was passed finally.

Mr. MEREDITH (for the SPEAKER) called up House bill, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of an act for selling the repairs of the public highways to Washington township, Schuylkill county;" which was passed finally.

Mr. CLYMER called up House bill, entitled "An Act to lay out a State road in Berks and Lehigh counties;" which was passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up House bill, entitled "An Act to change the name of the Harmonia sacred music society of Philadelphia;" which was passed finally.

Mr. KITCHEM called up the act authorizing the Dundee coal company to borrow money; which was passed.

Mr. BOUND called up House bill, entitled "An Act relating to road views for damages in Northumberland county;" which was passed finally.

Mr. CRAWFORD called up an act relating to actions for trespass, in Milford and Fermanagh townships, in Juniata county; which was passed.

Mr. BLOOD called up an act to lay out a State road in Indiana and Jefferson counties; which was laid over on second reading.

Mr. HAMILTON called up a supplement to the act relating to the Lancaster county prison; which was passed.

Mr. ROBINSON called up House bill, entitled "An Act relating to the collection of taxes in Lawrence county;" which was passed finally.

Mr. FULLER called up House bill, entitled "An Act for the better security of the wages of laborers in Fayette county;" which was laid over.

Mr. LAWRENCE called up an act to repeal an act in relation to the schools in the boroughs of Washington and Cannonsburg; which was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 18, 1861.

The House was called to order at 3 o'clock p. m., by the SPEAKER.

Several petitions and remonstrances on various subjects were presented and referred.

Mr. SELTZER asked and obtained leave to have read a communication from the People's Association of the Thirtieth ward of Philadelphia, fully endorsing his course in the Legislature.

Mr. MOORE moved that 500 copies of the document be printed in German; [laughter] not agreed to.

The communication was thereupon ordered to be printed in the Record.

MOORE, DUNCAN, MCGONIGAL and TAYLOR asked leave to change their votes on the bill to commute the tonnage duties granted. Mr. MARCH called for a joint resolution that when the House adjourns on Thursday at 12 o'clock it adjourns to meet at 10 o'clock on Friday morning to meet the Senate in the hall of the House to participate in the ceremonies of the day, and stand adjourned 'till the 6th of March. Laid over under the rules.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Several bills were read in place. Among them one to make a change in making assessments in Philadelphia.

BILLS PASSED.

To change the place of holding elections in York county.

Mr. COLLINS, a bill to repeal the act changing the name of Brownsville to Old Red Stone Fort.

PAY OF PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of joint resolutions to pay the Peace Commissioners at Washington the same per diem and mileage as received by members of Congress.

A pending question was on the motion of Mr. HILL to postpone indefinitely. The question was taken and the motion lost.

Mr. TRACY hoped the further consideration of the subject would be postponed until he could get information from Washington. He had written to some members of the commission and expected an answer in a day or two.

Mr. PATTERSON said he could see no good reason for any further delay. He hoped the bill would be acted upon at once.

Several other gentlemen participated in the debate.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he was opposed to sending the Commissioners; but if they had gone on a fool's mission, that was not their fault, but ours. They should be paid liberally, and he was in favor of giving them ten dollars per day.

The amendment to postpone for the present was not agreed to.

A running discussion took place on the compensation to be paid to Dr. Paleston, the Clerk of the Commission.

Mr. LICHTENWALLNER moved an amendment.—"Provided, That the Commissioners are not to be paid by Congress." Not agreed to.

Mr. PUGHE moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert—"That the sum of \$4,000 be appropriated to pay the Commissioners, and that the State Treasurer be authorized to pay the same."

Mr. MARSHALL moved to strike out \$4,000 and insert \$2,000. Not agreed to.

Pending the question, on the motion of Mr. PUGHE, the House adjourned.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS ON LINCOLN'S SPEECHES—IS ANYBODY HURT?

Mr. Lincoln's speeches elicit considerable comment from the press, and various are the opinions expressed. The Republican journals, as a general thing, affect to admire them. Some of them, however, find it necessary to enter into "explanations." Thus the New York Commercial, as if oppressed with the conviction that something should be said to explain away Mr. Lincoln's singular declaration, "no-body is suffering anything," tells us now that "the President elect was not speaking of local or commercial affairs, but in a broad, general, political sense, simply saying what we all feel, that the verbal secession of certain States has produced no crash or wreck of the Republic."

"Verbal" secession, does our contemporary say? If the Federal Government is powerless to execute a single law in any of the seceding States to-day, the secession, it seems to us, is something more than "verbal."

"Nothing going wrong—nothing that really hurts anybody," says Mr. Lincoln, but the N. Y. News asks:

"Does not the sweeping bankruptcy of our merchants, the stoppage of our manufactories, the universal stagnation of trade, and the tens of thousands of poor laboring people thrown out of employment by the ureast of the times, hurt somebody?"

The Philadelphia Inquirer also shows that somebody has been "hurt" in that city:

"In this city full thirty percent. of the working population are idle. To realize the truth of this let every man note the dullness in his own peculiar trade or business; let him call to mind the large number of his friends, neighbors and fellow-traders who walk the streets day after day with nothing to do. His experience in this respect will be the type of all. Let him go into the large manufacturing establishments which, at this time, should be filled with busy hands; and observe the thinned ranks of the workmen and workwomen. From this cause Chestnut street wears every day the appearance of a holiday, so many idle people are on that thoroughfare. Our hotels and mercantile warehouses, which by this time should be vocal with the hum and activity of the 'spring trade,' are dull and almost lifeless. The building permits, which in February a year ago numbered hundreds, now scarcely reach a dozen. It is stagnation everywhere. The man who does not see it is blind, and the public man who ignores it in the Legislature or in Congress commits a crime."

The Journal then points out the plan of the Republicans to issue government paper money, in sums of \$50 and \$100, and says:

"Here, then, independently of political issues, we have at the threshold of the new administration, the proposed revival of all the financial errors which the country has hitherto most solemnly condemned; a war on commerce—a protective tariff—and a government paper currency! If the Republican party lasts long enough to come fairly before the country on either of these issues, we are not afraid of the result."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express writes:

The tone of levity and frivolity which characterize the speeches of Mr. Lincoln, causes the hearts of our citizens to sink within them. They perceive already that he is not the man for the crisis, and begin to despond of any extrication from impending difficulties.

The Philadelphia Argus, commenting on Mr. Lincoln's speeches, remarks:

When the people ask for bread he gives them a stone. He dispatches the most serious subjects with a joke, and asserts, with a smile, that the present crisis is purely "artificial." The tariff and other kindred subjects, which should be familiar to every one aspiring to statesmanship, he acknowledges he does not understand. No definite plan of action seems to have been matured for his administration, but everything is to be left to chance. The humiliating spectacle is thus presented of the President elect of this great confederacy indulging in the most clap-netrump of the politician, thanking the people for voting for him, and entering the people's hall for voting for him, and for the people's aid, and appealing to their sectional animosities. A universal reproach comes to us through the press of the trifling and flippant remarks indulged in by the President elect.

The Philadelphia Ledger also says:

We confess we are somewhat disappointed in the speeches which Mr. Lincoln is making while on his way to the seat of government, whereas he is to be invested with the chief executive authority. To say nothing of the tone of these speeches, which is not always becoming the serious situation of affairs in which the country is now placed, he does not seem to have fully apprehended the difficulties he has to encounter at the very beginning of his administration, and which the wisest statesman in the land would approach with dread and hesitation. There is

a degree of flippancy in his treatment of our national difficulties which he does approach that subject, even in a remote manner, that shows he is not yet sufficiently impressed with the real significance, and has presented to his own mind no definite course of action which is likely to lead us to peace and safety. When Mr. Lincoln attempts to ignore the crisis which now threatens the existence of the government and the peace of the country, and declares that "there is nothing wrong," or nothing which keeping cool on both sides will not correct, he shows a very shallow and superficial appreciation of our difficulties.

AN IRRESPRIBIBLE CONFLICT.

The conduct of the friends of "free speech" and "free soil" has, it appears, led to an "irrepressible conflict" in Washington. The States, of Saturday afternoon, says:

Last night about nine o'clock an altercation took place between Mr. Kellogg, representative from Illinois, and Mr. Maddill, editor of the Chicago Tribune. The difficulty was caused by some remarks of the latter concerning the late expression of what Mr. Maddill termed anti-republican opinions in the speech of Mr. Kellogg in the House, which it is known fell like a thunderbolt in the ranks of the republicans. And also concerning the threats of Mr. Kellogg to read the Tribune out of the party. In the altercation Mr. Kellogg knocked down Mr. Maddill and arrested him severely, until he was carried by the bystanders. Mr. Kellogg is not only bold enough to own his Union sentiments, but "dare maintain them."

MORE "REFORM."—We have received a copy of Mrs. Dr. Lydia Sayers Hasbroock's paper—the Sybil. It is the organ of the Bloomer fraternity. There are some spdy things in it. According to an article with the caption, "Women on Horseback," we are to have a new "reform" mooted. In this article we find eleven "disadvantages of the present mode of riding," set forth with a view of showing that man should not be allowed any longer to monopolize the easiest and best mode of sitting on horseback.

THE "INDEPENDENTS" A DRY GOODS SPECULATION.—The liabilities of Messrs. Bowen, Haines & Co., the great dry goods merchants in New York, are stated to amount to one-half of a million. They propose to pay 70 per cent. in cash, as their obligations mature, and the remaining 30 per cent. in stock of the Independent, their creditors advancing the latter amount in cash and taking the shares. The Journal of Commerce states that the assets of the firm show a large surplus. They include \$300,000 in the paper. It is said to have 66,000 subscribers.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—We see it stated in the Shepherdstown (Va.) Register that the work on dam No. 4 of this canal, which was commenced in 1857, has been finally completed, under the supervision of Mr. Brown, the contractor, and that it is expected that navigation, throughout the entire line, will be resumed about the middle of March.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.—The grand jury in Richmond, on Tuesday, took initiatory steps for preventing the circulation of the New York World, New York Tribune and New York Times in that city.

Mr. Arthur Kinlock is translating from the Italian "Napoleon Bonaparte the First," from the pen of his brother, Louis Napoleon, ex-King of Holland.

Extensive preparations are going on in all the Northern States to celebrate the 22d of February with the unusual honor, and with little regard to cost.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, passed the New York Senate on Friday, as it came from the Assembly. It now goes to the Governor.

Hon. R. A. Bennett, a member of the Tennessee Legislature, was dangerously wounded in a duel with Dr. Egan.

Commander Raphael Semmes, now of Alabama, has resigned his commission in the navy of the United States.

The Legislature of Ohio has passed an act guaranteeing the bonds of the Federal Government to the amount of \$2,700,000.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers.

The committee of the Peace Conference, dine with President Buchanan on Friday. Miss Lane gave her last reception on Saturday.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXVIII CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Bragg (N. C.), from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution to repeal the joint resolution in favor of Wm. H. Degroot. Adopted.

The report of the committee of conference on the deficiency bill, which was made on Saturday, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. King (N. Y.) presented a petition from the German Republican associations of the city of New York, asking that something may be done for the preservation of the Union, and Congress stand by the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. Bigler (Pa.) presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Seward (N. Y.) presented a petition from two-thirds of the book publishers of the United States, and also the faculty of Columbia College, asking for a modification of the tariff bill in regard to books.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of citizens of Massachusetts against any compromise which will extend slavery in the territories. Also, two petitions from citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Cameron presented the petitions of citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of the Constitution as it is, and others in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Hale (N. H.) presented the petition of Lewis Warner, Paymaster of the Penacola Navy Yard, stating that his personal property was seized when the Navy Yard was taken, and asking relief.

Mr. Douglas (Ill.) presented several petitions in favor of the general bankrupt act.

Messrs. Foster, (Conn.) Dixon, (Conn.) and Ten Eyck presented petitions from citizens of Connecticut and New Jersey, in favor of the border State resolutions.

House.—Mr. John Cochrane (N. Y.) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, appropriating 50,000 dollars for the survey of the Northern water courses and Islands of the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Straits, in view of establishing telegraphic communication from the mouth of the Amoor river in Asia to some point on the confines of the Russian possessions. Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Stanton, Ohio, from Military Committee, reported a bill supplemental to the acts of 1795 and 1807, providing for the calling forth of the Militia for the execution of the laws of the Union, the suppression of insurrection and repelling invasion, so as to extend their provisions to the rise of insurrection against the authority of the United States, and to authorize the President, in cases where it may be expedient to use the Militia, in addition to the army, navy, and navy, to accept the services of volunteers as cavalry, infantry and artillery and to officer the same.

Mr. Bocock (Va.) said if there is to be any hope of peace it must be by the rejection of force bills.

Mr. Stanton said that the bill merely supplied an omission in the act of 1795.

Mr. Bocock objected to the second reading of the bill, therefore the question "required" shall the bill be rejected? Decided in the negative—yeas 67, nays 110.

Departure of Vice President Hamlin for Washington City.

GOON, Me., Feb. 18.

Mr. Hamlin, the Vice President elect, accompanied by his wife, left for Washington this morning. He was escorted to the depot by thousands of his fellow townsmen, who cheered and bade him farewell. Previous to the starting of the train Mr. Hamlin responded in a brief address as follows:

I go to discharge the official duties which have been conferred by a generous people, relying on Divine Providence. I trust that this well that day dawn, and ease lowering around the political horizon, and that madmen rules the hour, but I am hopeful still; our people are not only loyal to the Government, but are fraternal to all its citizens, and when in practice it shall be demonstrated that the constitutional rights of all the States will be respected, and maintained by following the paths illuminated by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, may we not reasonably hope and expect that quiet will be restored, and the whole country still advance in a career which will elevate man in his social, moral and intellectual condition.

THE President's Departure from Buffalo. UTAICA, N. Y., Feb. 18.

Mr. Lincoln and party left Buffalo before six o'clock this morning. He was escorted to the depot by the military and several hundred citizens. Horace Greeley and others joined the party.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE call the attention of our readers to an article advertised in another column, called BLOOD FOOD. It is entirely new discovery, and must be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is in fact