

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1861.

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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. WELSH, on the 21st inst, at 3 o'clock, p. m., in BRANT'S HALL.

Necessary accommodations 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. 3, BUEHLER HOUSE, where they will be supplied with tickets. Reporters of the Press must apply as above to secure seats.

Seatable 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 railroads.

A. L. RUMFORD,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

STATE CONVENTION.—Levi L. Tate is the Senatorial, and Geo. Scott and Wm. H. Jacoby the Representative Delegates from Columbia county to the Democratic State Convention.

The New York Evening Post advises the postponement of the Morrill Tariff bill until the next session of Congress, and says:

"It is evident from Mr. Lincoln's speech at Pittsburg, made in the midst of a strongly pro-tariff people, that he desires no hasty action.—His own mind is not made up as to the policy he will pursue on the general subject. Of the Morrill Tariff itself he professes that he knows nothing, and he recommends members of Congress to take time to consider all the bearings of the bill before committing themselves by a vote. Towards himself, as the chief of the new administration, and the person who is to take the responsibility of a new order of things, it is most unfair to decide the revenue measures of the future, before he has been able to give those matters the mature thought their importance demands."

So it appears that Mr. LINCOLN'S Pittsburg speech gives immense satisfaction to the free-traders, and is taken as evidence that he does not desire the passage of the Morrill bill. If it does not pass the Senate before the 4th of March, its defeat will be justly attributed to the influence of Mr. Lincoln's Pittsburg speech.

The President Elect and His Political Exhibitions.

The lack of good taste and proper dignity of deportment has marked Mr. Lincoln's course since he left Springfield, Illinois, with the ostensible purpose of journeying to Washington to assume the office to which he has been elected, is the subject of universal remark, as well as universal regret.

After keeping as silent as the grave, so far as any public expression of his views and opinions are known, ever since the election up to the 14th inst., the day on which the returns were opened and counted in the presence of the two Houses of Congress in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, it was but reasonable to presume that he would pursue a similar line of policy up to the 4th of March, when he would have a fitting opportunity of spreading before the country and the world his matured opinions upon all questions touching his future course of administrative conduct. Had he been the dignified statesman he ought to be, in order to be qualified to discharge the duties of the high trust confided to him in a proper manner, it seems to us he would have proceeded from his home in Illinois to the Federal Capital by the most direct route, in a quiet way, avoiding all parade and ostentation, and thus save his friends and the nation at large the mortification of seeing the elected President of the country making the most puerile and disgusting displays of mountebankism that were ever given by any harlequin who ever strutted upon a stage or gambolled in a circus ring, to delight a gaping crowd, at twenty-five cents a head.

The honor, if honor he considers it, has been reserved for Abraham Lincoln of departing from the rule usually adopted by all his predecessors, of traveling from post to pillar—of boxing the compass in order to show the people, by ocular demonstration, how great a fool a man can make of himself when he tries.—The truth is, that Mr. Lincoln forcibly reminds us of a little boy who has been presented with a new hobby-horse. His delight knows no bounds as he contemplates the object of his adoration; and of course he needs must show his hobby-horse to every one he meets, describing the while, with infantile volubility, upon the beauties and excellencies of his prize. So it seems with the President elect. He too appears so much delighted with the fact that he is President elect that he traverses the country in a zigzag course—first in one direction, then in another—accepting all the invitations tendered him from any and every quarter, in order to gratify the inordinate desire to exhibit himself in all his vast proportions to the gaping multitude—to tell them what a great man he has got to be—upon whose shoulders rests a load of responsibility more ponderous than ever was borne by the Father of his Country—in other words, to convince the people of the United States that he, Abraham Lincoln, is a man of much more importance than Washington ever was. We repeat, that never before has any President given such painful proof of his weakness at the outset of his Presidential career, as this man Lincoln; and the American people may well feel humiliated when they

contemplate the spectacle he presents at his public exhibitions of his ignorance and incapacity, as at Indianapolis, Columbus and Pittsburg. At the latter place, whilst addressing the people, such was his ignorance of the geography of the locality, that he pointed across the Monongahela river, and addressed himself to the people of Virginia, not knowing any better than that on the other side of that river was Virginia soil, instead of that of Pennsylvania. Such things are almost incredible, but they are lamentably too true.

We allude to these things, not because we differ with Mr. Lincoln politically, but because we feel, in common with all our citizens, the humiliation which such ignorance and folly as he has displayed since he left home naturally and inevitably inspires. Painful as these things are to which we have alluded, they are but a drop in the bucket, compared to the positions he occupies in his Indianapolis and Pittsburg speeches on the condition of our national affairs, and his miserable attempt to talk double-headed tariff, when he speaks of protecting the "manufactures of Pennsylvania and the corn of Illinois, together with the reapers of Chicago."

His congratulations of the people on the fact, as he assumes, that "there is nothing wrong, and nobody hurt," that such a thing as dissolving the Union "can't be did," that all the present ills of the body politic can be healed by the application of a few homoeopathic pills; and in the next breath asking the people to stand by him whilst he shall stand by the Constitution; his silly allusions to the cause of the present crisis as being but conjunctural and the work of a few politicians—these, and a score of other equally shocking absurdities, are enough to make the blush of shame mantle the cheek of the veriest tyro in politics; but to the intelligent mind they are absolutely horrible to contemplate. Is such a man a fit person to conduct the country through the trying scenes which it must pass before the political and social problem involved in the present condition of the nation shall be solved? That we have fallen upon strange times, alas! too true; and unless this man should fall into the keeping of men whose lofty and enlightened patriotism, sound wisdom and discretion shall mark out for him a path of duty commensurate with the occasion, the worst of consequences to this nation must follow. We confess we shudder as we contemplate the future in the person of this weak and ignorant man.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1861.

DEAR PATRIOT:—We continue to vibrate here between the alternating sunshine of hope and over-casting clouds of despair. When the committee of the Peace Congress first reported, the newspapers alleged that it had adopted, substantially, Mr. Guthrie's plan of adjustment. Without knowing the details of the plan reported, I do know that the true report has not yet been published. I still think that Lincoln ardently desires that an adjustment may be made, and that this feeling is known to some of his confidential, conservative friends, and hence we find a conflict between the editors of some of the leading Republican papers, conspicuous among whom are Weed and Greeley, editors of the leading Republican journals in New York. To outward appearance, Lincoln manifests a leaning towards the ultra of his party, and thus, for the time being, keeps his party together. Judge Kellogg, (Republican,) who represents the Congressional District adjoining the one Lincoln rides in, proposed and advocated a plan of adjustment, immediately after his return from a visit to Illinois, and, no doubt, he did so with the implied, if not the expressed sanction of Lincoln; and the other day some fanatical editor took him to task for his conservatism, and the Judge gave him a foretaste of coercion and internecine war, by giving him a sound thrashing and letting out some of his Black Republican blood, which is to be found coursing the veins of the Abolition wing of the party. Hence you see the Judge is determined to have peace if, like the Irishman, he has to fight for it.

I was rather amused at Sumner, in presenting an Abolition petition in the Senate, this morning. He said it was true that there were but few names to it, but that it represented truly the sentiment of the people of Massachusetts. He said when you get beyond the reach of the paving stones you find the true sentiments of the people; having reference, I presume, to the people of Boston refusing to hear Abolition lectures in that city. Vain man he is, eluding to the last straws that float upon the political tide that carried him into official power. He made no mention of the twenty-two thousand voters of his State who petitioned for the adoption of the Crittenden proposition.

Yours, truly, SOLON.

PENNA' LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m. by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Robinson.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the report of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, on the claim of Christ, Long & Co., allowing them \$1,102, for damages sustained at Clark's ferry.

Mr. HALL, on leave, presented two remonstrances from Cambria county against the incorporation of companies to sink wells for oil. Also, two petitions from citizens of Blair county, praying for the extension of the provisions of an act for the protection of fruit and to punish trespass.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. SCHINDEL, an act to amend the charter of the borough of Cataqua.

Also, an act for the formation of a new election district in Lehigh county.

Mr. SMITH, a supplement to an act relating to inspections.

Mr. HAMILTON, an act to incorporate the Berks and Lancaster County railroad company.

Mr. ROBINSON, a supplement to an act authorizing the citizens of the borough of Mercer to erect a Union school house.

Mr. HIESTAND, an act in relation to the transfer of stock in the Dock coal company.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. GREGG offered a resolution that the joint committee of arrangements be authorized to provide a dinner for the Old Soldiers on the 22d, which was agreed to.

BILL RE-CONSIDERED.

Mr. CONNELL moved that the vote by which the act incorporating the Allegheny oil company was negatived, be re-considered; which was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 9.

Mr. HALL moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present; which was not agreed to—yeas 14, nays 14.

Mr. HALL moved that the bill be postponed until to-morrow; which was agreed to.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. YARDLEY called up public bill, entitled "An Act to enable executors and administrators of test and dispose of immature securities;" which was laid over under the rules.

Mr. MEREDITH called up bill, entitled "An Act in relation to hawkers and peddlers in York county;" which was passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE called up a supplement to the act relative to supervisors in Cross Creek township, Washington county; which was passed finally.

Mr. WELSH called up an act, entitled "An Act to repeal an act relative to the preservation of fish in York county;" which was passed finally.

Mr. NICHOLS called up House bill, entitled "An Act to extend and make perpetual the charter of the Delaware fire company, of Philadelphia;" which was passed finally.

Mr. PARKER called up the act to incorporate the Philadelphia express steamboat company; which was passed.

Mr. ROBINSON called up an act relative to the claim of John Kelly; which was passed finally.

Mr. SCHINDEL called up an act for the organization of a new school district out of parts of Berks and Lehigh counties; which was passed.

Mr. SERRILL called up House bill entitled "A supplement to an act laying a tax on dogs in the borough of West Chester;" which was passed finally.

Mr. SMITH called up an act relating to the real estate of Edward Shippen Burd, deceased; which was passed.

Mr. PENNEY called up supplement to the act incorporating the guardians of the poor of Pittsburg; which was passed.

Mr. THOMPSON called up the act to incorporate the East Pennsylvania agricultural and mechanical society; which was passed.

Mr. WELSH called up House bill, entitled "An Act to change the place of holding the election in Heidelberg township, York county;" which was passed finally.

Mr. HIESTAND called up an act authorizing the supervisors of Maric and Conestoga townships, Lancaster county, to pay one-third of the cost of the erection of a bridge over Pegu creek; which was passed.

Mr. PENNEY, for the SPEAKER, called up a supplement to the act providing for the erection of a poor house in Schuylkill county; which was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1861.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by the SPEAKER.

Supplement to an act relating to lateral railroads, was postponed.

Reports of standing committees were received.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. MARSHALL, an act relative to dogs in Allegheny county.

Mr. WILSON, an act relative to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad.

Mr. BOYER, an act refunding certain moneys.

Mr. BUTLER (Carbon) an act to incorporate the Nesquehoning railroad company; also, an act relative to the collection of taxes in Carbon county.

Mr. LAWRENCE, an act relative to the borough of St. Mary's.

Mr. BALL, an act relative to certain lanes etc., in Erie.

Mr. COLLINS, a supplement to the act regulating banks; also, an act relative to the Cumberland road.

Mr. McDONOUGH, an act to incorporate the Niagara company.

Mr. RHODES, a supplement to the act incorporating the Foster iron company.

BILLS PASSED.

An act to ratify the title of certain real estate in Reading.

An act to extend the limits of the borough of Mechanicsburg.

An act supplementary to the act incorporating the Foster coal and iron company.

An act relative to the Wilkesbarre and Scranton railroad.

An act laying out a State road in Luzerne, Centre and Schuylkill counties.

An act relative to elections in Chester county.

An act relative to the estate of Edward Shippen Burd, deceased, but the House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. HUIEN read an act to lay out a State road in Luzerne, Centre and Schuylkill counties.

Mr. SELTZER offered a resolution tendering the use of the hall to the Democratic Convention; which was agreed to.

Mr. BRODHEAD, an act to exempt the home-steads of families from sale.

An act furnishing a dinner for the old soldiers of 1812 on the 22d, was negatived.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of an act separating Brady township from Lyeomg county, and debated it to the hour of adjournment.

MR. LINCOLN'S WHISKERS AND THE GIRLS.—The taste displayed by Mr. Lincoln on his tour to Washington is, to say the least, questionable. The idea of the future head of a great nation, the President elect of the United States, one of the great potentates of the earth, the representative man of Republican and Democratic institutions—making speeches in which he alludes to his own whiskers, and to the terrible calamity which impend over the country, on his way to take possession of the chair of Washington, telling the people stories about stupid letters he had received from stupid girls he had never seen; nay, more, calling the girls upon the stand to him, and kissing them before a gaping crowd, is anything but imposing, is, in fact, disgusting. People of ordinary dignity and refinement are accustomed to keep their countenances for those who have a right to them, and even to those they are offered only in private. But our new President tells the women he likes up to him and salutes them in public. One cannot very readily imagine the grave and decorous predecessors of the Hoosier making themselves spectacles in this way for the vulgar jests of the multitude. It is to be hoped that Mr. Lincoln will not expect to carry the same style of behaviour into the White House; when he is President will he still throw the handkerchief, and summon whomsoever he prefers, to offer her a caress? What is prohibited even on the Paris stage as too gross to be offered to public women, the successor of Washington commits as he progresses to the capital, of which he is so soon to be the ruler. It is also to be hoped there will be no allusions to the important subject of Mr. Lincoln's whiskers in the inaugural address. Such things may do for the hustings of Illinois, but hardly for a man with the weight of a dissolving empire on his shoulders.—N. Y. Express.

WENDELL PHILLIPS MAKES ANOTHER SPEECH. Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture yesterday forenoon at Music Hall, before the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society. The hall was crowded, and the bitter personalities of the speaker were received with frequent applause by his admirers. Mr. Phillips regarded South Carolina as occupying substantially the same position in relation to the North that Massachusetts did to England just previous to the war of the revolution. He rejoiced that the Union had been dissolved, and that the Constitution, which was patched up by a parcel of lawyers, had been broken. The South had seceded from the North, and the North from the South; the sinners had kicked the saint out of the covenant with death. He desired to tell Mr. Charles Francis Adams that we didn't want the border States; they might go and take the forts and arsenals, and the National Capital, if they wanted them. Commenting on Mr. Adams' compromising spirit, he said: "Take care—take care, Mr. Adams, you need a long spoon to sup with the devil." The North had not a President to-day, but she was sold. He had no doubt but that through the influence of Seward and Adams, there would be compromises and concessions. They would have to wait another four years, perhaps. He knew that there were mobs in our cities; that here he could not speak without the consent of the Mayor; but the right spirit was beginning to show itself in the great West. She sends a Lovejoy to lead Congress in such a time as this.

The speaker commented on Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr.'s speech at Cambridge, and denounced him as worse than a Legree. Seward was a perjurer, and Dana was a man-stealer. And of the two, the perjurer was decidedly the best and most gentlemanly.—Boston Courier, Feb. 18th.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN AUSTRALIA.—What is required to bring the cotton lands of Australia into cultivation is capital and labor. Of these two important essentials, the men of Manchester have no lack. They readily subscribe \$100,000 when the repeal of the corn laws obtained for them cheap bread for their factory hands, and procured for them new markets for their manufactures in exchange for corn and flour which would be imported. The same sum judiciously applied would have gone far to have obtained for them a supply of cotton from Queensland and other parts of the British possessions. With respect to the supply of labor, that is a difficulty which might have been and would have been overcome, and the necessary capital being forthcoming by the importation of growing districts. With such new cotton colonies as we possess; with lands suited in every respect for the culture of cotton, which may be purchased for a merely nominal sum; with all our manufacturing skill for producing the necessary implements; and with abundance of capital at our disposal, and with facilities for obtaining labor from India, and from China under the new treaty, it will be a crying shame and a disgrace to the country if we continue much longer in our state of precarious dependence upon the cotton-growing States of America. Whatever may be done in directing attention to new fields of productiveness, we hope that the unequalled facilities of Queensland will not be overlooked. We are glad to learn that the colonists are fully alive to the importance of providing additional labor, and a memorial is in course of preparation to the authorities, praying for some relaxation in the present regulations respecting the introduction of coolie emigrants. Now that the treaty of Peking recognizes the right of emigration on the part of Chinese, there can be no difficulty in affording increased facilities to their leaving the country and settling in Australia.—Australian and New Zealand Gazette.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

XXIVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the volunteer bill as reported from the military committee.

SENATE.—Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) presented the credentials of Timothy O. Home, Senator elect from Wisconsin.

Several private bills were passed.

On motion of Mr. Wade (Ohio) the House bill to authorize the Post Master General to discontinue the mail service in States where it is liable to be interfered with was taken up.

Mr. Green (Mo.) moved to add that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prevent any further attempt to collect the revenue in such States.

Mr. Douglas (Ill.) suggested that it was not the proper place to offer this amendment.

Mr. Green (Ill.) said that it was an indirect attempt to strike at the States claiming to be out of the Union. Is there an insurrection in any State? If there was, the President or General or President has no power to interfere unless asked for by the Governors of the States.

Mr. Hemphill (Texas) offered the following:

WHEREAS, Several States have withdrawn from the Union, and the laws of the United States are no longer enforced, that, therefore, the Post Master General be directed to discontinue the postal service in the said States, and make arrangements with the Governments of the same for an inter-postal communication therein.

Mr. Clingman (N. C.) said that he believed these were out of the Union, and had become foreign States just as much as Great Britain, and he thought the mail service should be stopped, but he wanted to amend the bill, and moved to strike out the word "insurrection," and insert, as a reason for the discontinuance, "the secession of certain States."

Mr. Figgis (Ill.) suggested that the amendment should read, "the refusal to acknowledge the laws of the United States," so as not to recognize secession, and also to strike out the words "postal laws maintained," so as to give no reason to employ force.

Mr. Clingman accepted the suggestion.

Mr. Mason (Va.) said that the bill was a declaration, by the House, that insurrection existed on the part of these States. He trusted that the Senate would look well on the question, as it is one of the gravest and most momentous character.

He said that the fact was that Congress in session with as much power as we possess, yet the bill calls it insurrection, and assumes that this is a new empire, but that the Federal power is still in existence in those States. He proceeded to argue against anything which would plunge the country into civil war. Twelve o'clock having arrived, the subject was dropped, and the Tariff bill taken up.

Mr. Bocock (Va.) said he considered the passage of the bill a Oregon question. He opposed it on account of the features which appear in its face. He opposed it in consequence of the effects its passage will produce on the peace and prosperity of the country. He opposed it above all and more than all in consequence of the policy it indicates, if it does not initiate. He yesterday characterized the bill as a declaration of war, and having since carefully read it, he reiterated the remark. It was more than a declaration of war. It invested the President in time of peace with dictatorial powers.

President Lincoln in New York.

New York, Feb. 20.

Mayor Wood formally received Mr. Lincoln at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Governor's room of the City Hall.

Mayor Wood said it becomes my duty to extend an official welcome in behalf of the corporation. In doing so, permit me to say that this city never offered her hospitality to a man clothed with more exalted powers or resting under greater responsibilities than those which circumstance have devolved upon you. Coming into office with a dismembered Government to reconstruct, and a dismembered and hostile people to reconcile, it will require a high patriotism and an elevated comprehension of the whole country, its varied interests, opinions and prejudices to so conduct the public affairs as to bring it back again to its former harmonious, consolidated and prosperous condition. I refer to this topic because New York is deeply interested. The present political divisions have sorely afflicted her people. Her material interests are paralyzed. She is the child of the American Union. She has grown up under its maternal care and has been fostered by its paternal bounty, and we fear if the Union dies the present supremacy of New York will perish with it. To you, therefore, chosen under the forms of the Constitution as the head of the Confederacy, we look for a restoration of the fraternal relations between the States, which is only to be accomplished by peaceful and conciliatory means aided by Almighty God.

MR. LINCOLN RESPONDED.

Mr. Mayor. It is with feelings indeed of gratitude that I make my acknowledgments for the reception which has been extended to me by the great commercial city of New York. I can but remember that such a reception is tendered by a people who do not see by a majority of votes with me in political sentiment. It is more grateful on this account, because it is an evidence that, in support of the great prin-

ples that underlie our government, the people are nearly or quite unanimous in regard to the difficulties which encompass us at this time, and of which your honor has thought fit to speak so becomingly and so justly, as I suppose, I can only say that I agree with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor. In my devotion to the Union, I hope I am not behind any man within the Union, but in the wisdom necessary to conduct affairs I fear I may be deficient, and that too great confidence has been reposed in me. I am sure, however, that I at least bring a heart devoted to the work.

There is nothing which could bring me to consent willingly to the destruction of that Union under which not alone the great commercial city of New York, but the whole country, has acquired greatness. As I understand it, the ship is made for the carriage and preservation of the cargo, and so long as the ship can be saved with the cargo, it should never be abandoned. We should never cease in our efforts to save it so long as it can be done without throwing overboard the passengers and the cargo; so long as the prosperity and liberty of the people can be preserved in the Union, it will be my purpose to preserve that Union. He closed by thanking the Mayor, &c.

At the close of the remarks the members of the City Council and State Government were introduced, after which the people were admitted. An immense rush and scramble was made to get into the Governor's room, and the jam was tremendous. Many thousands attempted to gain admittance, and rent clothes and some bruises were the consequence. Many were unable to shake hands with Mr. Lincoln, and at one o'clock he returned to his hotel.

Missouri for the Union.
St. Louis, Feb. 19.

Missouri has gone overwhelmingly for the Union. The present indications are that there will not be ten secessionists in the State Convention. The average majority in this county is a little over 4,000 votes for the Union ticket.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The mail contractors in the seceded States are continually asking whether they will be paid as heretofore, to which the Post-office Department responds affirmatively, stating that drafts will be issued to them on the postmasters to be paid from the Postal revenue collected within those States. The Postmaster General has removed the route agent between Grafton and Parkersburg, Va., on the ground that he had left his business without permission, to engage in the secession movement in that State. Several postmasters in Kentucky and Tennessee have been removed for similar causes.

Excitement in Nebraska City.
NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 20.

Old Fort Kearney was taken possession of last night by a party of secessionists, and this morning a Palmetto flag waves over the fortress, bearing the motto, "Southern Rights." Great excitement prevails, and efforts are being made to take the fort by the Union party.

An attack was made on old Fort Kearney this morning at ten o'clock, and amid great excitement the Palmetto flag was torn down, and the Stars and Stripes raised in its place.

Secession in Arkansas.
FAVETTEVILLE, Feb. 19.

At the election to-day a large number of votes were cast against holding a Convention. Upon raising a large Union flag, the stars and stripes, over the Court House, the enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded, and cheer after cheer was sent up from more voices than ever greeted it in Washington county before.

Parties are now parading the streets with Union flags.

United States Steamer Niagara.
New York, Feb. 20.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara was at Aden on the 14th of January. Mr. Ward, the American minister, with Col. Ripley and Surgeon Woodworth, sailed on the 19th in the English steamer Orissa. The Niagara departed immediately homeward bound via the Cape of Good Hope.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WARRANTED IN ALL CASES.
DR. HARVEY'S

CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS
For the prevention and cure of all those difficulties to which the female system is peculiarly liable, and which are the result of a disordered state of the system.

These Pills have never been known to fail when the patient has taken them as directed, and they are perfectly safe to take by the most delicate.

TO MARRIED LADIES they are particularly recommended, as they prevent the occurrence of any matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. A few days in most cases will produce the desired effect; and although so powerful, yet no injury will result from their use, as they are perfectly natural and pure.

As they have an effect contrary to nature, Pamphlets detailing their virtues, with numerous certificates from well known physicians and others, can be had on application to the agent, who will send the Pills, if desired, by mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of the money. Sold in boxes containing sixty pills—price One Dollar.

By all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTT & CO., wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia. nov2-cod&wly

A NEW REMEDY.
Superseding Quinine, Colchicum, or any compound that has ever been before the people, and is sold by ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS.

In their private practice, with entire success, in all cases. **PELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.**

For diseases of a private nature; a cure is frequently performed in a week, and entire confidence may be placed in this remedy. It is a powerful, yet perfectly safe, and active and speedy in its effects than Quinine or Colchicum alone. The pills are half the size of Quinine, and never nauseate the stomach, or irritate the bowels.

Will be sold by all druggists, and will be sent by mail, post-paid, by the agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTT & CO., wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia. nov2-cod&wly

WE call the attention of our readers to an article in our advertisement column, under the heading of "A NEW REMEDY," which has been before the people, and is sold by ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS.

In their private practice, with entire success,