The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1861.

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

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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.

Hon. W. H. Witte.

The address of the Hon. W. H. Witte, before the Democratic State Convention last night, was one of the most eloquent efforts it has ever been our lot to listen to. To a fine voice and perfect elocution be adds a high order of intelligence, with a remarkable volubility that gives zest to all he says. He held the immense audience spell-bound for upwards of an hour, and was frequently interrupted by torrents of applause. As a popular orator Mr. Witte has no superior in Pennsylvania, and we doubt if he has an equal in the country.

He traced the history of the Abolition party from the days of Wilberforce to the present time with great force, and demonstrated the fact that the present condition of the country is the legitimate consequence of Abolition raids upon the Constitution and the equal rights of the people of all the States, and dwelt upon the solemn occasion that has called the Convention together, with true eloquence and great power.

It is impossible to do justice to Mr. Witte in a hurried notice like this, nor indeed are we certain that under any circumstances we could do him full justice in any notice. He must be heard to be appreciated.

The Democratic Party is Right.

Mr. CLAY once said that he would rather be right than be President. The Democratic party can now say, in the same spirit, that they would rather be conscious of having done right in the recent contest than be in the position of the Republican party, which elected a President at the cost of a dissolution of the Union. No man who voted against LINCOLN can feel responsible for the difficulties which have overtaken the country, in consequence of the election of a sectional President. The supporters of Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell exhausted their power to prevent this result. They warned the Northern States that the Union could not survive the triumph of a party inflamed with enmity to the Southern States. They saw that the South was in earnest, and that the election of a President upon the principle of resistance to their rights could not but be followed by disastrous consequences.

Now, that these consequences are so apparent, that even the Republicans are forced to admit the existence of danger to the Union—now that seven States have declared themselves out of the Union, and formed a separate Confederacy—now that the border States are trembling in the balance, ready to remain in the Union if their rights are acknowledged, and determined to go out if they are denied—now that we are upon the very brink of a civil war, one would think that the most venomous Republican ought to be satisfied with the amount of injury already inflicted upon the country, by the success of that sectional organization, and feel some disposition to assist in arresting the progress of ruin. But the stiff-backed traitors of the Greeley school are not yet satisfied with their work. They insist that there must be no hesitation, no looking back, no faltering, until the work of disunion is fully accomplished, and the Union is purged of the slave States. They would rather see every Southern State driven out of the Union than that it should be preserved by the sacrifice of the Republican party. After assuring the people that the triumph of Republican principles involved no danger, and that Lincoln's election would pour oil upon the troubled waters, they now insist that nothing shall be done to remove the danger which has come in spite of their smooth prophecies, but that the Republican party must fulfil its mission of ruin to the Confederacy.

The Democratic party was right in predicting evil from the election of Lincoln. They are now right in insisting that the injury inflicted by the Republicans shall be repaired by compromise. They are right in protesting against a useless and bloody civil war—and if that comes, they will be right in protesting against the enormity.

British Views of the United States.

The London *Times*, of the 6th inst., comes filled with the debates and other proceedings incident to the opening of the British Parliament on the previous day. The splendors of the scene are described in detail. The first Ambassador to arrive was the Persian, whose quaint costume, jeweled breast and fur-covered steeple-hat, produced a "sensation," which, according to the London reporter, was enhanced by the embarrassment of the distinguished Oriental in finding the space reserved for this "instalment of magnificence." At length the Queen enters, preceded by heralds emblazoned with gold, and followed by lords. "As usual (says the account,) Her Majesty is perfectly at her ease, quietly looking round the splendid Chamber as if she sat alone in it, and the surrounding six hundred pair of eyes were bent on any one but her. As always on these great occasions, Her Majesty wore robes of state, her dress being composed of silver tissue, striped with gold, and a superb train of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, and embroidered with gold, which was carried by the Ladies-in-Waiting and two pages. On her head was a demi-crown of brilliants, and with it were worn *en suite* a necklace, earrings, stomacher, and bracelets of diamonds."

Then came Her Majesty's speech, in which was the following in relation to this country:

Serious differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. It is impossible for me to look without great concern upon any events which can affect the happiness and welfare of a people firmly allied to my subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interest which I take in the well-being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the continent of America. I am glad to take the opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the loyalty and attachment to my person and throne manifested by my Canadian and other North American subjects on the occasion of the residence of the Prince of Wales among them.

The addresses which followed, from distinguished British statesmen, are worthy of notice from the frequent reference made to American affairs—all speaking in terms of regret at the serious differences threatening the North American Union. The Earl of Sefton said:

While all must regret to see so large and prosperous a community, which was so closely bound by every tie to ourselves, almost upon the verge of civil war, they could not help feeling some alarm as to the effect which these events might have upon the importation of cotton into the manufacturing districts of the north of England; but at the same time it should be remembered that cotton could be obtained from other countries besides America, and he was happy to say that the subject was creating the deepest interest in Manchester, and he trusted in Liverpool also. Increased facility of communication and better modes of preparing cotton and bringing it to market, would, he hoped, shortly to place us in a position to obtain large supplies from our Indian possessions. There were also active efforts being made upon the coast of Africa, in the hope of creating a wide field of commercial operations in that quarter of the globe.

The Earl of Derby, while expressing solicitude in regard to the supply of cotton, manifested a still deeper concern for the welfare of the Republic. He said:

It is impossible not to feel the deepest concern at the threatened disruption of that great Union, as it must affect the happiness and welfare of that country. (Hear, hear.) There is no man in this country who would not view with the deepest anxiety and regret the disruption of a community which, without claiming perfection for its institutions, and certainly under various disadvantages, has yet procured for its people an amount of prosperity almost unparalleled in the world, and an amount of personal freedom only inferior—and I think it is inferior (hear, hear)—to that enjoyed in this country. (Hear, hear.) But it is impossible to look at that threatened disruption—only possible to be effected at the cost of the horrors of civil war—without looking also at the effects it would produce on the manufactures of this country. Its first effects, at all events, would be most disastrous to one great branch of our industry. Unfortunately it does so happen—I trust it will not be long so—that we have been almost exclusively dependent on the cotton of America. It will be of the highest advantage, if the threatened disruption should lead those who are most deeply interested—I do not think the Government can interfere with their individual exertions—to turn their serious consideration to the best means of averting the danger involved in a failure of the supply of cotton from the United States by promoting an increased supply from other sources. Such a supply can be had in many parts of the world provided means be taken for encouraging its growth and import. (Hear, hear.)

Of similar import was the language of Earl Granville, who spoke as follows:

As regards the unfortunate dissensions in the United States, I may allude to one very remarkable instance of the feeling in this country on the subject. For years after the separation—which I would term unfortunate if it had not been followed by such signal prosperity both in the mother country and in the colony—there was a feeling of rivalry between them, and of apparent jealousy at one another's success.—The visit of the Prince of Wales showed that at bottom the people of the United States entertained a hearty sympathy for the country from which they derived their descent, and the visit promised to exercise a valuable influence on the future relations of the two countries.—A strong feeling of regret has been expressed throughout England at the dissensions between the Southern and Northern States. Foreigner after foreigner has come to me and said, "You must be very glad to see this weakening of your great rival;" but not a single Englishman has made such a remark; and I believe that the affinity of blood does produce, and has produced, a strong degree of sympathy throughout England for a country which is almost as free as our own. In England we enjoy this advantage—that the minority with us has ampler opportunities of expressing itself than it possesses under more democratic institutions. It is not for me to prophecy or to point out how these dissensions will end; but whether for the welfare of the United States or with a view to the future relations between the two countries, I believe it is the earnest desire of the English people that the quarrel should cease (hear, hear,) and we wish it may termina'e in the way which is most likely to insure the prosperity of this great and kindred nation. (Hear, hear.) Respecting the production of cotton, I entirely concur with the advice given by the noble earl. It has now become more necessary than ever to extend the resources from which we derive our supplies of this article.

In nearly all the addresses, grateful acknowledgments of the courtesies received in the United States by the Prince of Wales, were mingled with expressions of condolence that the Great Republic should at the present time be so racked with dissensions.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1861.

DEAR PATRIOT:—The Senate is busily engaged in perfecting the tariff bill imposing duties on foreign importations, to protect Pennsylvania, and Northern productions generally; but, alas! that section of our country where we expected to find our principal market for them—for I believe the whole South is going—will either impose a duty on what we of the North have to sell to them, or admit foreign iron, &c., into their ports free of duty. If they should impose a duty on our iron, &c., equal to the duty we impose on foreign iron, &c., then our tariff labors, to that extent, will be lost, because the duty we impose on foreign importations would be balanced by the duty we would have to pay to the government of the Confederated States on our exportations to them. They may not, however, stop there; they may not only impose a high duty on our Northern productions, but they may also admit the iron, &c, of England and Russia and other foreign countries free of duty; and in that case, even a prohibitory tariff would not help our manufacturers—and thus the present deplorable state of things which now oppresses our country, which, if an adjustment could be made, would be only temporary—would be perpetuated, and *ergo*, the choice now to be made is between a temporary and a permanent distress, as the only alternative left to a much abused people by unprincipled demagogues. With these direful prospects staring us in the face, many of the ultra Republicans in Congress are pressing the passage of the force bill, without making an adjustment, which will inevitably precipitate us into a most unnatural war of fathers against sons and sons against fathers, of brothers against brothers, and brothers-in law against brothers-in-law, and fathers-in-law against sons-in-law, and sons-in-law against fathers-in-law, and of nephews against uncles and uncles against nephews. For I find that intermarriage between citizens of the North and South is far more extensive than I had supposed. I, myself, have near and dear relatives and connexions both North and South, and if called upon to take up arms against either, I would rather than imbrue my fratricidal or parricidal hands in the warm blood that courses their veins and palpitates in their affectionate hearts, sink a dagger into the deepest recesses of my own.

I confess my hopes of an adjustment have been checked within the past few hours. The Maryland Convention has adjourned, after resolving to be governed by the course Virginia may pursue, and what Virginia demands (the Crittenden proposition) I fear cannot pass Congress; and, if it does not, then, before the end of next month, she will be off, peaceably if she can, or forcibly if she must. And then again, the itinerant speeches of Lincoln is a wet blanket thrown over our hopes. He says nobody is hurt, there is nothing wrong, and this panic is only artificial. Nothing wrong! when the country is writhing in the agonies of dissolution? Nothing wrong! when six of our sister States have withdrawn from us, and formed a new Confederacy, and their Congress now in session? Nothing wrong! when 22,000 voters of Boston, 38,000 of New York, and thousands of others from all political parties of the North are daily pouring in petitions upon Congress, praying the adoption of Crittenden's or some other proposition to save the country from civil war and ruin? Nothing wrong! when a contest is going on in the Southern conservative States between immediate and contingent secession? Nothing wrong! when a Peace Congress is now sitting with closed doors in this city, to devise measures to prevent the balance of the Southern States from withdrawing also? Nothing wrong! when an army of soldiers has been brought to the Capital to protect his own person from the violence of an infuriated people? Nothing wrong! when such men as Bigler, and Cameron, and Douglas, and Seward, and Dixon, and Crittenden are willing to sacrifice their party predilections at the same altar to save their common country from annihilation? Nobody hurt! when banks are forced to suspend at the risk of forfeiting their charters? Nobody hurt! when thousands of honest mechanics are thrown out of employment, to beg or to starve? Nobody hurt! when the government can't borrow a dollar except on exorbitant usury, because money lenders have lost confidence in its permaneney? Nobody hurt! when merchants in all our Northern cities who were but a short time since revelling in the luxuries of wealth, are now paupers and mendicants? Nobody hurt! when hundreds of Southern students at our Northern universities have been withdrawn from them! Nobody hurt! when thousands of Southern retail merchants have withdrawn their orders for goods from Northern wholesale merchants, and from Northern manufacturers; and when Virginia and Maryland have commenced manufacturing for themselves and their Southern friends? Who has made this artificial panic? If it is artificial, as Mr. Lincoln says, was it the Northern merchants, who have become bankrupt? Was it the Northern manufacturers, who have closed their establishments for want of Southern customers? Was it the banks, who have suspended, because the people, foreseeing a crisis in the government, wanted to convert their bank paper into specie, to be ready for the worst, made a run upon them? Was it the journeyman mechanics, who have lost their employment and means of support by it? Was it the farmers, who have suffered in the depreciation of the price of their stock and grain? It seems to me that if Mr. Lincoln had been a school boy, just emerged from the remotest interior of the backwoods, where newspapers did not reach him for months, he could not have betrayed a greater ignorance of the deplorable condition of the country.

The Senate passed the Tariff bill this evening, about 8 o'clock, with many amendments.

Yours, truly, SOLON.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS ASKING FOR RELIEF.—The New York takers of the ten million loan have sent a petition to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, asking for the return of their deposits of one per cent., made in October last. They allege that they suffered heavy losses by the failure of the then Secretary of the Treasury to furnish them with coupon bonds.

VERDICT AGAINST A SAVINGS BANK.—A suit in the Circuit Court at Rochester, New York, against the Rochester Savings Bank to recover the entire amount of a deposit of which $300 had been drawn from the bank without authority, by the daughter of the depositor, has been decided for the plaintiff. The verdict requires the bank to pay the plaintiff the entire sum placed on deposit.

ROBBERY BY ARABS.—Rev. Dr. Leyburn, of Philadelphia, while on his way, in company with Mr. Low, from Jerusalem to the Dead Sea, not far from Jericho, on the 27th of December, after bathing in the Jordan, was suddenly attacked by a party of nine armed Bedouin Arabs from the mountains of Moab, and himself and companion robbed of $600, and stripped of nearly all their clothing.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.—W. D. Wescott, a merchant of New Orleans, was found murdered in his bed at the Hunter House, Palestine, Texas, on January 28th. A negro boy, who confessed to taking his money and pistols, was arrested, and subsequently taken from the jail and hung.

LOSS OF MAIL TO NEW ORLEANS.—A New Orleans paper states that a vast mass of back mail matter, that, in consequence of the recent injury to the railroad, had been sent to Vicksburg for transmission to that city, by boat, was on the Charmer, and, and of course, shared the fate of the rest of the freight.

A CONVENTION OF THE COLORED POPULATION. A convention of colored people of Massachusetts was held in Boston last Friday, called in anticipation of an attempt to disfranchise and drive them from the country. An appeal to the people of Massachusetts was adopted asking aid and protection.

SKATING IN STYLE.—In Montreal the skating pond is roofed over, so as to prevent its being covered with snow. It is lighted at night, and the band of the Canadian Rifles generally attends. The ladies frequent it, wearing short dresses, looped up so as to be out of the way, and Turkish trousers.

SUICIDE.—P. Dexton Tiffany, Esq, a wealthy lawyer of St. Louis, whose family (a wife and six children) are at present in Worcester, Mass., cut his throat on the 14th inst. He was reported to be worth half a million, and the cause of the rash deed cannot be accounted for.

DEATH OF JUDGE HALL, OF NEBRASKA.—Official intelligence has reached Washington of the Death of the Hon. Augustus Hall, Chief Justice of Nebraska Territory. He died at his residence, near Bellevue, in that Territory, on the first day of February.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—At New Orleans, on Thursday week, the residence of A. Tamboury was robbed of silverware and other articles valued at $4,000. Not a particle of the clothing of the family, save what they had on their backs, was left behind.

GOOD FOR THE WORKINGMEN.—Extra hands have been set at work on the Mohawk, Supply and Harriet Lane, at Brooklyn. There is now a force of over eight hundred men in the yard, the expenses of which probably reach $35,000 a month.

TERRIBLY COLD IN GERMANY.—Letters from Dresden represent the winter in Germany as one of unusual severity. For several days in Dresden the thermometer had been from ten to nineteen degrees below zero. The Elbe is frozen over, and the ladies have their curls covered with hoar frost, while the men's whiskers freeze.

A new religious corporation has been established in Algeria, under the name of "The Ploughing Fathers." These monks have imposed on themselves the task of ploughing successfully and gratuitously all the uncultivated portions of the soil of that colony, which they will then make over to the State, for the use of emigrants.

The Savannah *Republican* strongly urges an extension of the terms of office holders under the new Confederacy. It recommends that the President be elected for eight or ten years, with a provision for his final official retirement on a pension at the expiration of his term.

A resolution has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature, declaring the opinion that the Federal Government ought to buy all the slaves within our national borders, and thus put an end to trouble. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

From observations made by the coast survey, it has been determined that the tidal wave in Boston harbor flows in from the sea at the rate of fifty miles per hour. The wave travels the entire distance from Boston lower light to the Charleston dry dock in twelve minutes.

An English paper says, that in punching the eyeholes of needles by hand, children, who are the operators, acquire such a dexterity as to be able to punch a human hair and thread it with another, for the amusement of visitors.

RECRUITING THE ARMY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Capt, Geo. T. Andrews, of the South Carolina Infantry, is in Memphis, with a view of procuring recruits for the army of that State. Single men, of good habits, are required.

SECESSION AMONG THE TYPOS.—A letter dated at Charleston, 13th instant, says: "The Typographical Union here has dissolved its connection with the national body.

NOMINATED.—The Hon. W. E. Niblack M. C. from Indiana, was on Saturday nominated by the President to be Chief Justice of the Territory of Nebraska, vice Augustus Hall, deceased.

MAN FROZEN TO DEATH. Joseph R. Brillinger, of Juniata county, Pa., was frozen to death on Thursday, on the tow-path of the canal, about two miles from Lewistown.

Mr. Lincoln fears "the great confidence in his ability is unfounded." Every speech he makes is calculated to strengthen such an opinion.

The Rhode Island Unionists have summoned a convention. The call is signed by the influential men of the State.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) presented the petition of citizens of Milwaukie, numerously signed, asking Congress to stand by the Constitution and the laws and to make no compromises with traitors.

Mr. Powell (Ky.) presented the petition of citizens of Wisconsin, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions,

Messrs. Dixon, Cameron and Bigler (Pa.) presented numerous petitions for the border State and Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Bragg (N. C.) presented the credentials of Mr. Clingman, re-elected Senator from North Carolina.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the discontinuance of the postal service in the seceding States, which was laid over yesterday.

Mr. Hunter (Va.) said that if the States were in the Union we had no right to cut off the postal benefits; it could not be to enforce the laws, for the postal laws were not resisted. We could not undertake under the Constitution to punish States in this way, and he said the expressions insurrection and rebellion in the bill seemed to be but steps which would end in using force against these States.

Mr. Doolittle said it was a measure of peace, not of war. It was our duty to acknowledge and face the changes of the day. What are the new ideas which we have to meet? First, there is the idea that slavery is a blessing, and a proper state of society in a Republic. This idea is not admitted by the men who formed the Constitution, but it was the idea of Mr. Calhoun. All others had said it was an evil, socially and politically.

Mr. Clingman (N. C.) asked when Mr. Calhoun said that slavery was a blessing?

Mr. Doolittle said that Mr. Calhoun made the declaration on the floor of the Senate that it was the best and most stable basis of free institutions. This idea now reigns despotic in the Southern States and threatens to destroy everything unless admitted and recognized.—The first demand was made of the Democratic party, and because that party would not fully admit the idea, it was disrupted and destroyed. To-day, with arms in their hands, it is demanded that we shall make a new Constitution, and carry slavery into the territories where it never existed. He hoped this bill would be passed as one of the means which will give peace to the Union.

Mr. Hunter said he was glad to hear that this was not a measure of coercion; but he thought it was not necessary to pass it, as the Postmaster General had all the powers necessary.

Mr. Powell (Ky.) spoke against the bill. He said if it was passed it would give the power of a despot to the head clerk of the Department, and destroy the liberties of the people.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) said he thought the Senator was drawing on his imagination for such an assertion. The bill simply gave power to the Post-master General to suspend the operation of the laws and relieve him of the necessity of any attempt to enforce the laws. It is most eminently a measure of peace. The secret is that gentlemen want to force us to acknowledge that secession is lawful. It seems to be the simple truth that gentlemen won't let us have a measure of peace without we acknowledge this.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes, (Mass.,) from the select committee of five, to whom was referred the President's special message of the 8th of January, made a report as to the stationing of vessels of the navy in such a manner as to neglect the defence of the whole Atlantic coast during the prevalence of lawless violence. The number of ships, they say, lying in port, dismantled and unfit for service is twenty-eight, amounting in the aggregate to 874 guns. None of them could be repaired and put under sail short of several weeks time, and many of them would require for that purpose at least six months. No order has been issued to put any of them in readiness.

The committee discuss other subjects connected with the Navy, and propose a resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Navy, in accepting without delay or inquiry the resignations of officers of the Navy who were in arms against the Government when tendering the same, and of those who sought to resign that they might be relieved from the restraint imposed by their commissions upon engaging in hostility to the constituted authorities of the nation, has committed a great error, highly prejudicial to the discipline of the service, and injurious to the honor and efficiency of the Navy, for which he deserves the censure of this House.

Mr. Branch (N. C.) submitted a minority report.

Mr John Cochrane (N. Y.) also dissents from the views of the majority.

Mr Dawes gave notice that he will ask for a vote on the resolution on Monday or Tuesday next.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Stanton's volunteer bill.

Mr. Bocock (Va.) resumed and concluded his remarks yesterday, contending that the bill proposed to attempt to enforce the Federal laws independently of the civil power of the country. He could not say what the border slave States would do in the event of the passage of the bill; but he knew that Virginia is committed, and her honor and her interests require that she resist the intended warlike aggression on the other Southern States.

If the bill became a law, he hazarded the opinion that in less than three months all the slave Border States with one or two exceptions, will be found standing with the seceded States. He argued that the Republican party is hostile in its organization, because its corner-stone is opposition to the extension of slavery, and its rallying cry the declaration that Southern institutions are to be circumscribed and oppressed, while those advocated by that party are to be extended.

In conclusion, he said that the Republicans adhere to their platform with more tenacity than to the Constitution, and in the name of the Constitution, which the bill violates, in the name of his constituents who were to be injured by it, in the name of his common country whose peace was to be destroyed, perhaps never to be restored, he denounced and execrated the bill. [Suppressed applause in the galleries.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool and Queenstown, has arrived, with telegraphic dispatches to the 7th inst. The steamship Edinburg from New York had arrived out. The House of Commons had rejected the call on the government for a reform bill. The Paris *Moniteur* confirms the reported secession of Meuton and Roquebonne to France.

LATEST.—LONDON, Feb. 7th.—The negotiations relative to the Danish question have been temporarily suspended. The impression is strongly in favor of a pacific solution of the question being arrived at.

Paris advices state that the Catholic party in the French Chambers will propose an amendment to the address to the Emperor, protesting against the revolutionary policy of France in Italy.

The London *Times'* article concerning Mr. Cobden is more circumstantially contradicted. So far from losing by investments in the Illinois Railroad, he is receiving a handsome income.

England had been invited by France to stop Garibaldi's career, but declines on the plea that the Neapolitans ought to be left to settle their own matter themselves. A letter from Genoa states that while the elections were proceeding in one of the communes of the province of Messina, a party of Bourbons entered the hall and butchered in cold blood the President of the electoral college and his two sons.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning a window awning at the War Department caught fire from chimney sparks. On the messenger hoisting the window to suppress the flames they were blown into the Secretary's room, scorching the papers on the latter's table. The early discovery of the fire was fortunate, considering that the building was not fire proof. The Secretary who early enters on business was present and the first to give the alarm.

After considerable debate the Senate to-day passed the tariff bill as reported from the committee, without making any further material changes. Our friends are inclined to accept the bill as passed by the Senate, in order to avoid all risks; they will, however, confer more fully upon the subject to-morrow, and then come to some conclusion.

Capt. Meigs has returned from Florida, by direction of Secretary Holt, to resume charge of the Washington Aqueduct, leaving Major Arnold, of the Artillery corps, in charge of the fortifications at the Tortugas. He represents that they are in good condition to resist attack from any quarter. They have by this time been reinforced.

Departure of the President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

The President elect left this city about 8 o'clock. His departure was witnessed by an immense assembly of citizens. Salvos of artillery were fired.

The Cunard steamer Africa was gaily decorated with flags, and fired a salute of 21 guns on the departure of the Presidential train.

New Advertisements.

THE HANOVER SILVER BAND!

THIS CELEBRATED BAND WILL GIVE A *GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT*, AT BRANT'S CITY HALL, HARRISBURG, *On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Evenings, the 26th and 27th insts.* ADMITTANCE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The INSTRUMENTS of this BAND are of pure Silver, with Gold mountings, and the execution by the Performers is such as will give the utmost satisfaction to the Public.

All who can find it convenient, should avail themselves of this opportunity to witness a splendid musical performance.

TICKETS to be had at all the Book-stores and principal Hotels in the City, and at the door on the above evenings. feb22-d3t*

ON the 22d the Store of the subscriber will be closed from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.
W. GARRATT,
feb21-d2t Corner of State and Second streets.

GARDEN SEEDS!!!—A FRESH AND COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by
feb21 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

NUT COAL!!!

☞ *ONLY $1.75 PER TON!!!* ☜

TREVERTON NUT COAL for sale at $1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts.

PINEGROVE COAL, just received by cars, for sale by
feb21 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 ROBT. S. HOLLINS, Secretary.

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 BURKE.
feb13-dtf

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.

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 21 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 *Drawbach'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.

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

APPLES!! APPLES!!!—Five Hundred Barrels of superior APPLES just received from New York State. For sale at lowest cash price by
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KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Balm of Thousand Flowers.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE THAN SILVER OR GOLD, BECAUSE IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL PURITY AND VIGOR, IT IS PROF. O. J WOOD'S **RESTORATIVE CORDIAL,** AND *BLOOD RENOVATOR*,

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted so as *to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESS, AND IRREGULARITIES — THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangements of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from miasmatic influences and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief; taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety!

There is no mistake about it!!

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!

MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they, too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New York, and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

Read what the Press says, after thoroughly testing the matter, and no one can have a doubt.

Prof. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is a genuine medicine of real merit, pleasant to the taste and invigorating to the system. While it purifies the blood and soothes the nervous irritation, it aids the organs of digestion to perform their functions, and resist the assault of disease. It is a chemical compound so skillfully combined that while it exhilarates it does not provoke the lassitude which usually follows excitement. A tonic, composed exclusively of vegetable matter, it is absolutely beneficial, and no ill effects can possibly accompany its use It is an infallible and speedy remedy fo Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Falling of the Womb, and other delicate diseases to which woman is subject. For Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Consumption, and a host of evils flesh is heir to, it is a certain cure.—*St. Louis Morning Herald.*

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.—It is recorded in the Classics that Psyche was once sent to a climate warmer than the West Indies, to procure a sample of the beauty of Proserpine in a box. After some delay the messenger returned, and as soon as the lid of the box was removed, out flew all the ills that flesh is heir to.—Fortunately, hope was found in the bottom of the box. Prof. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial revives the recollection of the story, for it invigorates the blood, aids the organs of digestion, imparts strength to the nervous system, and fortifies the citadel of health, so as to bid defiance to the assaults of disease. It is a healthy tonic, composed entirely of vegetable productions, and while it is exhilarating as pure wine, no injurious results can possibly follow its use. It is a desideratum in the medical world, and those who are afflicted with loss of appetite, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Faintness, Giddiness, Neauralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., will find here an infallible panacea.—*St. Louis Daily Express.*

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR is, without doubt, the best tonic Cordial in the world. To those who are suffering from General Debility, we would recommend its use, for it is pleasant to the taste, is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impurities of the blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good health will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are confident that after using one bottle of this Cordial none will be for a day without it.—*New York Leader.*

A PURE, HEALTHY TONIC, and one free from the deleterious and injurious effects sure to follow those in ordinary use, has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world. Such a tonic, and one so skillfully combined from the vegetable kingdom as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and thus soothe the weakest stomach, and at the same time allay nervous and other irritations, and tone up all the organs of which the human body is composed, is offered in Prof. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator Hence, it is perfectly adapted to old and young. Reader, try it.—Thousands have already done so, and the testimony is universal in its favor.—*New York Atlas.*

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR, for the cure of General Debility, or Weakness arising from any cause; also, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Night Sweats, Incipient Consumption, Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Female Weakness in all stages; also to prevent the contraction of disease, is certainly the best and most agreeable Cordial tonic and Renovator ever offered to the afflicted, and so chemically combined as to be the most powerful tonic ever known to medical science. Reader, try it. *It will do you good.* We have no hesitation in recommending it, since we know it to be a *safe, pleasant and sure* remedy for the diseases enumerated.—*New York Dispatch.*

☞ Before noticing a patent medicine, we have to be certain that it will prove itself to be all that it is recommended. And we would say that the Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator of Prof Wood will stand the test fully, and in fact it is without any doubt the first article in the market for Purifying the blood and strengthening the system. We have no hesitation in recommending its use to all.—*New Yorker.*

LOOK TO YOURSELF IN TIME.—How many, in consequence of a false delicacy, suffer from *suppressed, painful or obstructed menstruation*, and think because they are young that bye-and-bye nature will work itself clear from obstructions, and all come right in the end, little dreaming that the seeds of death are already *germinating* in the system because the vital energies are impaired, and the entire animal economy deranged, debilitated; and yet, careless of themselves as they are, if a remedy were set before them which would restore all the functions of the system, and re-invigorate the body, they would take it, and thus be in time to save their lives.—Parents think of this, and at once give them a bottle of Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. —*New York Courier.*

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, and No. 114 Market Street. St. Louis, Mo.

☞ At No. 444 Broadway, all the Family and Patent Medicines constantly on hand. Always fresh and genuine. feb22-d&wtm.