

ital judiciously invested, and every appliance for a vigorous business.

"With all these we find our business depressed to a degree unexampled since 1843 and '42, when the demand was at the extreme point of depression."

"The question arises, why is this? The only answer we can find is the total want of activity in the business of our customers, scarce any of whom, it is believed, are now obtaining a remunerative return for the capital invested; there can, therefore, for the present, be little further demand for new machinery. It would seem as if, at the present time, the means of production were equal to the consumption."

The reason that this demand has fallen off is, that in destroying all other interests we have destroyed that of agriculture also. The farmers of the distant Northwest raise grain; the planters of the distant South-west raise cotton; the miners of California dig gold. Wisconsin and Minnesota ship their grain to Manchester; Texas and Arkansas ship their cotton to Manchester; the miners of California ship their gold to Manchester to pay the men we have had for converting our cotton into fabrics that we may wear! (Applause.) Why send our grain, and cotton, and gold to Manchester? Is there no man in Missouri to build a loom and make a spindle? (A voice, "Yes.") Will not the skill and all energy that promised, under the influence of the Tariff of '42, to make us the first commercial and manufacturing people in the world, enable us now, to spin yarn and weave cloth enough to cover our nakedness? Why is this? Our prostration is a question of political power; and I now arraign the Southern oligarchy (which has governed our country through its control of the Democratic party, led on by its Calhouns and Yanceys), for deliberate conspiracy with foreign powers to destroy the value of the free labor of America, in order to prevent the increase of political power in the North.— Let me read you an extract from the report to the British Parliament of the Commissioner appointed under the provisions of the Act of 5th and 6th Victoria, chapter 59, presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of her Majesty, in 1854:

"I believe that the laboring classes generally, in the manufacturing districts of this country, are very little aware of the extent to which they are often indebted for being employed at all to the immense losses which their employers voluntarily incur in bad times, in order to destroy foreign competition, and to gain and keep possession of foreign markets. Authentic instances are well known of employers having in such times carried on their work at a loss amounting in the aggregate to three or four hundred thousand pounds in the course of three or four years. If the efforts of those who encourage the combinations to restrict the amount of labor and to produce strikes, were to be successful for any length of time, the great accumulations of property could no longer be made which enable a few of the most wealthy capitalists to overwhelm all foreign competition in times of great depression, and thus to clear the way for the whole trade to step in when prices revive and to carry on a great business before foreign capital can again accumulate to such an extent as to be able to establish a competition in prices with any chance of success. The large capitals of the country are the great instruments of warfare (of the expression may be allowed) against the competing capitals of foreign countries; and are the most essential instruments now remaining by which our manufacturing supremacy can be maintained; the other elements—cheap labor, abundance of raw materials, means of communication and skilled labor—being rapidly in process of being equalized."

You now see that the British Government does that it is warring upon foreign competition. And shall our Government aid in that war? Or shall Congress defend the industry of the country against it? You can not build up manufacturing until industry, the property of the millions, can obtain protection against this warfare made by British capital. The only possible defence is a tariff of specific duties laid on new branches of industry that need protection with a large free list of raw material, and articles which past protection has put beyond danger competition. Such a tariff would stimulate our industry, maintain our Government, and pay off the debt created by the present corrupt and extravagant Administration. Such a tariff would make money plenty, interest low, and wages high; for gold, whether mined in California or Australia, in Russia or Peru, finds its way where it can buy cheapest that which its owners most need. It now goes to England, France and Germany, where, under admirably adapted protective tariffs, coal and iron do the work of millions of men. Coal and iron are the muscles of modern civilization. In three tons of coal lie the muscular power of a man of average strength for the average period of human life. Yes, proud man; three tons of coal applied to the steam engine, strikes as many hard blows, or lifts as many dead weights, as the devotion of your whole life would have enabled you to do. Give us a tariff thus adjusted that shall yield but revenue enough to support the Government with the severest economy, and every interest in the land will feel its vitifying influence. You men of Missouri, will smelt, and forge, and fashion your iron for the uses of the whole North West and the sunny South. Your looms and spindles will weave the cotton and clothe the people of the great North West. Free trade, prosperous free trade will grow up among the thirty-three sovereignties of the Union, and the ties of commerce will strengthen those of blood and nationality.—common interests will cement the Union—and instead of muttering secession and disunion, the universal heart of the nation will proclaim the American Constitution as the fit canopy of a continent.

(At the close three hearty cheers were given by the immense assembly for the speaker, Judge Kelly.)

Boy Missing.
A boy named Timothy O'Leary, aged about ten years, left his home at Oxford Furnace, Warren County, N. J., on the 8th of September, and since then he has not been heard from. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents.



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hannibal Hamlin,
OF MAINE.

Republican Electoral Ticket.
AT LARGE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| James Pollock, | Thomas M. Howe. |
| 1st District—Edward C. Knight. | |
| 2d " Robert P. King. | |
| 3d " Henry Damon. | |
| 4th " Robert M. Foest. | |
| 5th " Nathan Hiles. | |
| 6th " John M. Broomall. | |
| 7th " James W. Fuller. | |
| 8th " David E. Stout. | |
| 9th " Francis W. Christ. | |
| 10th " David Mumma, Jr. | |
| 11th " David Taggart. | |
| 12th " Thomas R. Hull. | |
| 13th " Francis B. Pentiman. | |
| 14th " Ulysses Mercier. | |
| 15th " George Bressler. | |
| 16th " A. B. Sharpe. | |
| 17th " Daniel O. Gehr. | |
| 18th " Samuel Calvin. | |
| 19th " Edgar Cowan. | |
| 20th " William McKennan. | |
| 21st " John M. Kirkpatrick. | |
| 22d " James Kerr. | |
| 23d " Richard P. Roberts. | |
| 24th " Henry Souther. | |
| 25th " John Greer. | |

On the first page of this number, we print a Tariff speech delivered by Judge Kelly. This speech clearly sets forth the natural results flowing from the Protective Tariff. It will be seen that whenever we have had Protection, prosperity has smiled upon the country—farmers as well as mechanics, laborers and consumers as well as manufacturers, all without distinction have been happy and prosperous. Whereas at every period that we have had the Democratic Free Trade doctrine in existence, the government, without a single exception, has been nearly or quite bankrupt, and the farmers, mechanics, laborers, consumers and the manufacturers have all alike, more or less been the sufferers. This speech is one well worthy of a careful reading, and attentive study. The history of the Tariff is delineated in that way that all who will, may understand the relation it bears to the prosperity of the government as well as to all classes of society. Read it, Democratic friends, and tell us whether you are not in favor of the protective system which the Republicans advocate, if you are, then give us your support, and thus enable the Republican party to do you a favor.

The late Republican triumph turns out to be a regular Waterloo victory.—The party that has been vainly trying to pass itself off as genuine Democracy, has been completely routed on all sides.—The party calling itself Democratic has been trying, for the last eight years, to pervert Democratic principles by making them subservient to the interest of the slavery-extending party, but thus have they received a signal rebuke at the hands of an indignant people, who have voted for and thereby declared themselves in favor of the only party that represents the genuine Democratic principles of the founders of the Government. The State has gone for Col. Andrew G. Curtin by over 32,000 majority. Out of twenty-five members of Congress from this State, the miscalled Democracy have received five; and out of 133 members of both branches of the State Legislature they have just 36, leaving us a majority on joint ballot of 61, and ensuring us a United States Senator in place of Mr. Bigler. Glory enough surely for one election; but now for the next, which is to come off on the 6th of November, and which will determine who shall be the next President of the United States.

We hope that our friends will be diligent and active and induce, if possible, our Democratic friends to leave their broken and ruined party, which is crumbling into pieces, and rapidly sinking under the condemnation of the honest and patriotic masses, and unite themselves with us under the regenerating Republican banner.

This stroke, we trust, will sink the party, which, in its utter despair, sought to save itself by hugging the Know Nothings; and so will it those, politically, who link their fortunes with it.

Thus, we trust, it has been proved and is about to be still further demonstrated, that although Democratic principles may be by designing demagogues perverted for a time, there is that within the hearts of honest men and true patriots, which, when aroused, will finally rebuke, with crushing effect, that which is contrary to the principles of Republican Democratic Government.

Menagerie Coming.
Van Amburgh's Menagerie and great moral Exhibition will exhibit at Stroudsburg, on Saturday afternoon and evening next, 20th inst: Van Amburgh has the largest establishment of the kind in America, and is the most daring trainer of wild animals in the world. Turn out and see them.

Position of our Party.
The organs of the different factions of the disrupted and demoralized modern democracy, as well as those of the Bell party, have thus far used all their power to misrepresent the Republican party.—This tripartite enemy agrees in one thing, which is to manufacture any amount of false statements, that may be necessary to excite the people against Mr. Lincoln on the slavery question. While they are doing so, not one of them has the unlikeness to give its views on that topic. They allege that it is the object of the Republicans to interfere with slavery in the States. We pronounce such an assertion as unqualifiedly untrue, and we challenge the ground for such a statement. We simply say, that where that institution exists we can not and do not wish to interfere with it. But we say that in all territory now free, while in territorial condition, that institution shall not be established, and that Congress shall legislate to that effect. The question then at once arises is such a demand reasonable, is it right, according to the forms of our government, and is it just towards the whole nation? These are the points that must be answered, and if answered affirmatively and correctly, then are we right.

In the first place we contend that this is a government in behalf of freedom, in the widest sense of that term. The political history of the nation, from the day it declared itself independent, all tends to prove and illustrate this point. As early as 1750, when England wished to impose commercial restriction on the colonies to such an extent that everything was to be imported in British vessels, it made an exception in favor of the slave trade, and yet we are told that all the colonists protested earnestly against that trade. By following the history down to the Declaration of Independence, we continually find records of the opposition to the institution. In the original draft of that great charter of human freedom, there was an express article on this subject by Jefferson, but Congress struck it out, because George III was not alone guilty of that sin. As early as 1798, Congress legislated on the subject to restrict slavery. In 1787, also the famous Ordinance for the North West Territory was adopted, the origin of which came from the pen of Jefferson in 1784, and by this slavery was forever prohibited there. But it is not necessary to be more minute, excepting merely to state, that the tendency of the Missouri Compromise was also to the same effect. These facts are sufficient to show the spirit of our government as intended by our fathers. They designed it to be a Republic of freedom and for human freedom.

In the second place our government is based on the principle that the majority shall rule. The entire population north of Mason and Dixon's line is opposed to the institution of slavery; or they would not have abolished it. A very large majority of our population also lives in the free States of the North and West, while at the same time they furnish by far the largest portion of the revenue for the government. For these reasons the portion of the community ought to have the right to say what Congress ought to do with the territories. But the constitution does not recognize the institution of slavery as one of those objects whose interests it intends to promote. Slavery does not exist by virtue of the United States Constitution, but only by virtue of a local or State law, and the Constitution being made only for the States and not for the territories, Congress may govern the territories as it sees proper. But the will of the majority is in favor of freedom, and hence the reason why the Republican party has a right to make the demand, that this institution shall not be permitted to be established there while under the control of Congress. Beyond this our party never desired to interfere with this subject. Upon this issue we go before the people. We take this stand boldly, because the institution has been regarded by many illustrious statesmen in former years, who were slaveholders, as a great evil, and is also so considered by many Southern men at this day. Our position is, therefore, in unison with the spirit of the government, and is sanctioned by the principle that the majority shall rule.

But we also take this position, because the territories are common property, and all have a right to go there and meet on common principles, and are entitled to the same protection, that the organic act of our nation establishes for the whole people. The constitution establishes slavery nowhere. It was made for freedom by freemen, who rejected human bondage, when they threw off the yoke of Great Britain. But our territories are mostly settled by persons coming from free States, and therefore, again on the principle of majority they are entitled to freedom. The history of that institution shows, that wherever it exists, manufactures and mechanical pursuits do not flourish as they do in free countries.—The cause of general education is also neglected where it exists. Many other reasons could be given why our territories should be kept free from such a blighting institution. But whenever the people of a territory are of sufficient number to form a State, and of their own free will, without any interference adopt a constitution, with or without it, then it will be admitted into the Union, and the Republicans will not endeavor to keep it out. Now we ask every sensible man, whether our position is not the true one? We are in favor of freedom everywhere, and shall aid every measure to promote it, but when the people in a sovereign capacity wish it otherwise, we submit to their will.—Easton Press Press.

Report of the Revising Committee on Awards and Premiums at the First Annual Fair of the Monroe County Agricultural Society.

- No. 1—FIELD CROPS.
- 3 acres of Oats, Augustus G. Kester, \$1 00
 - 1 acre of Tobacco, J. Eilenberger, 1 00
 - 3 acres of Buckwheat, C. B. Keeler, 1 00
 - 3 acres of corn, John V. Bush, 1 00
 - 3 acres of corn, Robert R. Depuy, 1 00
- No. 2—HORSES & MULES, Class 1, NATIVE STOCK.
- Best horse Colt, between 1 and 2 years, Melchoir Heller, \$3 00
 - Best horse Colt, 2 years old, Samuel Melchoir, 4 00
 - Best Mare between 3 and 4 years, M. W. Coolbaugh, 4 00
 - Best mare Colt, 2 years old, M. Dreher, 4 00
 - Best breeding mare, W. Hollinshead, 5 00
 - 2d best " " Geo. Heller, youatt on the horse, &c., 1 00
 - Best Stallion, 8 years old, R. Storm, 1 00
 - 2d best horse Colt, 2 years old, E. T. Crossdale, youatt on the horse, 3 00
 - Best pair of horses, John Felker, 6 00
 - Best pair of matched horses, R. R. Depuy 6 00
 - 2d " " " Reuben Krege, 3 00
 - Pair matched horses, J. P. Madigan, Diploma.
- No. 2—HORSES & MULES, Class 2, ROAD-STEERS.
- Best stallion, between 5 and 12 years old Hiram Westbrook, \$3 00
 - 2d best stallion, Wm Hannsh, youatt &c 3 00
 - Best horse, between 5 and 10 years old, Dr. Thomas Grattan, 6 00
 - 2d best horse, D. Saylor, youatt, &c., 2 00
 - Best pair of horses, John Felker, 6 00
 - Best pair of matched horses, R. R. Depuy 6 00
 - 2d " " " Reuben Krege, 3 00
 - Pair matched horses, J. P. Madigan, Diploma.
- Division A.—Stallions, open to Monroe and adjoining counties, also Warren Co. N. J.
- Best trotting stallion, between 5 and 12 years, John Gower, \$10 00
 - Division B.—Horses, open to all horses in the County of Monroe.
 - Best trotting horse, M. W. Coolbaugh \$10 00
 - 2d best trotting horse, Daniel Mosier, youatt on the horse, 4 00
 - Best pacing horse, S. Levering, 8 00
- Division C.—Open to all Horses.
- Best trotting horse, W. H. Dawes, \$30 00
 - 2d best trotting horse, H. Westbrook, 20 00
- No. 2—HORSED CATTLE, Class 1, THOROUG BREED.
- Best Durham bull, 3 years, F. C. Walker 6 00
 - Best Durham heifer, 2 years old, H. P. Armstrong, 2 00
- HORNED CATTLE, Class 2, HALF BLOOD AND NATIVE.
- Grade Devon Bull, under 3 years, S. D. Bush, \$2 00
 - 1 pair of twin calves, 5 months old, S. D. Bush, 1 Vol. Dadds Cattle Doctor, 3 00
 - 2d best cow, Robert R. Depuy, 3 00
 - Cow 6 years old, David Keller, 1 Vol. Dadds Cattle Doctor, 3 00
 - Spring bull calf, Melchoir Heller 3 00
- CLASS 3—STEEKS AND OXEN, CONFINED TO THIS COUNTY.
- Best pair of working Oxen, Moses W. Coolbaugh, \$5 00
 - 2d best pair working oxen, Jacob Boyd, 2 00
- No. 4—SWINE.
- Best fat Hog, Samuel Emery, \$3 00
 - Best Boar, under 2 years, P. H. Robeson 2 00
 - Best breeding sow, over 2 yrs, J. Stillwell 4 00
 - 2d best fat hog, George Dunn, copy of Farmer and Gardener, &c., 1 00
 - 2d best breeding sow, Alfred Metzgar, copy of Farmer and Gardener, &c., 1 00
- No. 5—SHEEP.
- Grade Leicester buck, E. T. Crossdale, 3 00
- No. 6—GRAIN, SEED AND FLOUR.
- Best crop of wheat flour, P. S. Swartwood \$2 00
 - Best bush, blue stem wheat, G. H. Smith 1 00
 - Best bush Mediterranean wheat, Charles Fetherman, 1 00
 - Rye flour, corn meal and rye and corn, Belt & Gardner, 1 00
 - 2d best bush Mediterranean wheat, S. B. Stillwell, Diploma.
 - 50 lbs. white wheat flour, Peter Zimmerman, Diploma.
 - 1 bushel corn, Jacob Knecht, Diploma.
 - Bushel of rye, Chas. Fetherman, Diploma.
- No. 7—FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
- Best fanning mill, Edmonds & Heiney, diploma and \$3 00
 - Best corn sheller, do diploma 1 00
 - 1 Plow, do Diploma.
 - Best rotating harrow, Wier & Hart, diploma and 2 00
 - Best sweep horse power, George E. Stouffer, diploma and 3 00
 - Best threshing machine, S. W. Buckley, diploma and 5 00
 - Best horse power, endless chain, do 2 00
 - Best plow, Melchoir Heller, 2 00
 - Threshing Machine, G. E. Stouffer, diploma.
 - Best field roller, S. Goforth, diploma & 2 00
 - Best clover huller, Hultzdizer & Kinney, diploma and 2 00
 - Best feed cutter, do diploma 1 00
 - Hubb power, do diploma.
 - Chain horse power, do diploma.
- MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.—Class 1.
- Best display of hats & caps, James A. Paul, diploma and \$3 00
 - Best set double harness, Reuben Miller, diploma and 5 00
 - Best single harness, do do 1 00
 - Best cloth coat, J. C. Daudt, diploma & 3 00
 - Ready made clothing, M. M. Barnett, diploma and 1 00
 - Best finished leather, Joseph Fenner, diploma and 3 00
 - 2d best finished leather, John Haslem, diploma and 1 00
 - Best one horse carriage, Henry Heston, diploma and 1 00
- MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.—Class 1.
- Best display of cabinet ware, Morris Simley, diploma and \$5 00
 - Best display of stoves, William Flory, diploma and 3 00
 - 2d best display of stoves, Simon Flory, diploma and 2 00
 - Best washing machine, Samuel Melick, diploma and 2 00
 - Best display of candies and confectionery, Baker and Staples, diploma and 2 00
 - Best display of plates, Amos Labar, diploma.
- No. 9—VEGETABLES.
- Best display of vegetables, C. B. Keeler 2 00
 - Best bush, sweet potatoes, J. R. Smith, 1 00
 - Best bush, potatoes, H. H. Weiser, 1 00
 - Best six pumpkins, Silas L. Drake, 1 00
- No. 11—DAIRY AND HONEY.
- Best 5 lbs. of butter, H. P. Armstrong, diploma and \$2 00

2d best 5 lbs. of do., Mrs. Morris Evans 1 00
3d do 5 do. do., Sarah Place, Dip. 1 00
Best pressed cheese, Daniel Mosier, 1 00
Best display of honey, Robert Brown, diploma and 2 00

- No. 12.—FRUIT.
- Bush, Followwater apples, C. Fetherman 1 00
 - Catawba Grapes, Ferdinand Kester, 1 00
 - Best pears, Chas. Wintemute, 1 00
- No. 13.—HOME MANUFACTURE.
- Display of Woollen goods, J. Jackson, diploma Crochet carriage blanket, Mrs. J. Jefferson, 2 00
 - Best silk quilt, Mrs. E. S. Young, 2 00
 - Best cotton quilt, Mrs. S. E. Browaw, 2 00
 - 2d do. do. Miss M. E. Schooley, 1 00
- No. 14.—LADIES WORK.
- Best display millinery, Mrs. F. A. Dreher 1 00
 - 2d do. do. Miss Sabina DeYoung 50
 - Best display of leather work, Miss Caroline Drake, 1 00
 - Chemise embroidered Ottoman, Mrs. Charles Shafer, diploma and 1 00
 - Display of worsted embroidery, Mrs. Wm. K. Haviland, diploma and 1 00
 - Silk embroidered shawl, Mrs. Chas. Shafer, diploma and 1 00
 - Crochet tidy, Miss Jane Skelton, 1 00
 - Crochet shawl, Miss G. E. Andrews, 1 00
 - Leather work and pastel painting, Miss Alice Davis, 1 00
 - Display of quilts, Miss Sally Kerr, 1 00
 - 1 chair and 3 stools, worsted work, Mrs. J. Bell, 1 00
 - Embroidry, Mrs. F. Kester, 1 00
- No. 15.—NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
- Best bouquet of flowers, Mrs. J. Bell, 1 00
 - Best lot of tuschus, Miss E. J. Stroud, 1 00
- No. 16.—HOME DEPARTMENT.—NO AWARDS.
- No. 17.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
- Best display of photographs and ambrotypes, William Conly, diploma and 2 00
 - 2d best display of ambrotypes, Samuel H. Frazier, 1 00
 - Stand of daguerreotypes, do. diploma
 - Best display of melodians, Shimer & Hulseizer, diploma and 3 00
 - Italian landscape painting, Stewart Kintz, diploma and 1 00
 - Display of engravings and paintings, D. C. Broadhead, diploma and 1 00
- No. 18.—NON-ENUMERATED ARTICLES.
- Best display of fancy goods, S. Melick \$5 00
 - do. do. sewing machines, S. Melick, diploma and 2 00
 - Best display of perfumery, Hollinshead & Detrick, diploma and 1 00
 - Best display of tar and wild cherry, Hollinshead & Detrick, diploma and 1 00
 - Best display of fans & robes, J. A. Paul, 3 00
 - Best display of fancy dry goods, Henry Shoemaker, 3 00
 - Best display of yankee notions, G. Southermer, 3 00
 - Lemon tree, Mrs. Wm. Davis, diploma.
 - Best horse shoe, Jehiel Wallace, 1 00
 - Coon skin robe, G. Kester, diploma
 - 14 lbs rabbit, Josiah Haslem, diploma.
 - Set of carriage wheels, John Kautz, 1 00
 - 1 cedar barrel, William Engler, 1 00
- No. 19.—CORN HOSSING MATCH.
- Best husking, William Griffin, \$2 00
 - 2d best husking, Lorenzo Drake, 1 00
 - 3d best husking, Joseph Edinger, 50
- The above and foregoing is a true report of the premiums awarded by the Committees on the various articles as therein named.
- W. K. HAVILAND, }
JACKSON LANTZ, } Revising Com.
E. B. DREHER. }
- There were several awards erroneously made by the committees upon articles which entry fees were not paid, and which do not appear in the list.

bandman. This year it has not been so. The rains have been withheld, crops have failed, and great destitution prevails in parts of our Territory.

The counties bordering on the Missouri River and larger streams are not in a suffering condition. In most of these districts a half crop has been raised, and from some of them something can be spared to help the more destitute.

In the south and west, and on the high prairie lands, crops have been in most cases entire failures. Nor has it been for want of labor and effort on the part of farmers. Early in the spring large fields of Spring wheat were sown. This failing the ground was plowed over and planted in corn. This again failing, the ground was sown in turnips or buckwheat; and this also proved a failure. Many have really nothing. Most persons have come to the Territory with small means, spent what they had in improving and in living, depending on an expected crop to meet the wants of the future.

There is also an alarming destitution of clothing. Wool and flax are but little raised here, and not yet manufactured; and men have been depending upon the crops to procure these from abroad.— Winter is near, and large families may be found where there is not a shoe, and scarcely a comfortable woollen garment for the winter. In this state of things, the Presbytery deem it a duty to publish the facts and address them mainly to our own Church and people in the States.— So far as our own Church and people are concerned in Kansas near one-half of them do not stand in need of any help from abroad. The Churches of Carlisle, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Atchison, Highland, Iowa Point, and Leecompton, and Lawrence in part, are provided, and some of them can spare something for others. The remainder of our Churches containing a membership of about 250, and a connection with perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 persons, do stand greatly in need. Other parties of large means, have as we understand, in view plans to meet to some extent, the wants of the Territory, and it seemed proper in us to make a special effort, mainly in behalf of our own people.

Our plan for collecting and distributing the means of relief is as follows: The Elders and Deacons of each Church are constituted a Committee to report and forward information to a Central Committee, organized at Leavenworth City, and also to receive and distribute among their people any help that may be furnished. A Central Committee is organized at Leavenworth City, consisting of the Rev. J. G. Reaser, A. McAuley, esq., Dr. G. J. Park, George Bridgeman and Alexander Garret, who will receive and forward to the different churches any help that may be furnished.

We also appoint the Rev. S. M. Irvin, T. P. Killen, and W. P. Montgomery, our agents to visit the States to solicit donations in cash, clothing, shoes, flour, meat, meal, and provisions of all kinds; also, seed wheat and whatever may be needed for sowing and planting in the Fall and Spring.

These, briefly, are our wants and our plans. We do not ask or desire much.— A very small sum from each of our friends who have it to spare, will meet all our wants. We do not ask for large sums of money, or that which will cost our friends a sacrifice. We only ask of those who have received largely of God's bounties, that they divide us a small portion. And especially do we desire that your earnest prayers may accompany your gifts, that these contributions, which "for the present may seem grievous, may work in us the peaceable fruits of righteousness."

J. G. REASER, Moderator.
S. M. IRVIN, Stated Clerk.

Immediately following this action was issued the following circular of the CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE:

In accordance with the action of the Presbytery of Highland, the Committee designated met and organized, The Rev. J. G. Reaser taking the chair, and Dr. G. J. Park being appointed Secretary. Messrs. Henry & Garret were appointed to receive all merchandise that may be forwarded to the Committee; and friends of the cause desiring to aid in this work by donations of clothing, grain, or provisions of any kind, and in any quantity, are respectfully requested to prepay freight, if possible, and direct to "Central Relief Committee," care of Henry & Garret, Leavenworth, K. T.

All communications touching the business of the Committee, and all donations in cash, are to be directed to "Central Relief Committee," care of the Rev. J. G. Reaser, Leavenworth, K. T. The Elders and Deacons, who are constituted the local Committees in destitute districts, and upon whose reports the action of the Central Committee must depend, are hereby earnestly requested to take immediate steps to ascertain the condition, first, of their own people, and then of others in their respective communities, and to report to the Central Committee, as early as possible, officially and definitely, in reply to the following inquiries:

First: How many families of your own church need assistance, and to what extent, and of what kind?

Second: How many others are there in like circumstances, and the extent and kind of assistance required?

In congregations providentially deprived of officers, a regular meeting of the church may appoint a committee to act in their behalf.

It is desired that these reports should be full and definite, even to designating articles of clothing, shoes, boots, their size, &c., in order to enable the Central Committee to make a wise and economical distribution of such supplies as may be placed at their disposal. The committee hope that in the course of three or four weeks, they will begin to receive returns from the efficient agents employed by the Presbytery, and it is most desirable that they should possess full information of the condition and wants of the regions to which relief is to