Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, February 18, 1861.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

Below is a copy of the bill passed on Saturday last for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. It will be seen that it differs materially from the bill heretofore published, and we ask a careful perusal of the same. The bill reads :—

AN ACT to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, and to facilitate the completion of a railroad from Sunbury to Erie.

WHEREAS, The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company have made application to this General Assembly for the passage of an Act to change the name of the said corporation, so that the same shall hereafter be called and known as the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company.

AND WHEREAS, The said company have been unable to dispose of their bonds for three million five hundred thousand dollars, made by authority of the Act for the sale of the State canals, approved the twenty-first of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, for the purpose of raising money to complete the construction of their railroad, the payment of which said bonds as well as their bonds for the same amount now in the sinking fund and owned by the Commonwealth, was intended to be secured by the mortgage for seven millions of dollars, executed in trust for that purpose, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds for the city and county of Philadelphia, and deposited for safe keeping in the office of the State Treasurer, and by reason of the fact that the said bonds cannot be disposed of, the work on the said railroad has been suspended, and the said company are unable further to prosecute the same, or to pay the interest on their said debt due the Commonwealth.

AND WHEREAS, In case of a foreclosure of the said mortgage, and a judicial sale of the said work in its present condition, an incumbrance of six hundred thousand dollars existing thereon, being a lien for work, labor and materials, will take precedence of the claim of the State, and is required by law to be paid prior to and in preference thereof, and will be likely to absorb the entire proceeds of such sale, whereby the said indebtedness to the State, represented by the said bonds for three million five hundred thousand dollars, would be wholly lost, and it is important to the public interests that this Legislature should adopt such measures as will prevent the sale and sacrifice of the said work, and secure the ultimate payment of said debt.

AND WHEREAS, The completion and equipment of the said railroad are necessary for the purposes last aforesaid, and to that end and for the purpose of paying and discharging the said lien for six hundred thousand dollars, it is necessary that the said mortgage for seven million of dollars shall be cancelled, and that the said company be authorized to issue other bonds and secure the payment of the same, by a first mortgage, and it is expedient that such authority be conferred on the said company, upon the terms expressed in the provisions of this Act.

Therefore, for the purposes aforesaid, and to secure the completion and equipment of the said railroad, and the ultimate payment of the said debt of three million five hundred thousand dollars to the State :

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the corporate name and title of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company be, and the same is hereby changed to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company, by which name and title the business of the said company shall hereafter be managed and conducted with the same effect as if the name thereof had not been changed.

SEC. 2. That the said, the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company be, and it is hereby authorized to execute and issue, under its corporate seal five thousand bonds, not exceeding in amount the aggregate sum of one million of pounds sterling money of Great Britain, or five millions of dollars, lawful money of the United States ; any number or all of which may be issued for two hundred pounds each, sterling money aforesaid, and any number or all of which for one thousand dollars, each payable in twenty years from the date thereof. The said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall not be subject to taxation ; and the said bonds or the proceeds thereof shall be used by the said company for the purpose of completing and equipping the said railroad, and for the payment of debts contracted concerning the same, and of the scrip issued by the said company under the Act of thirteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty ; and as security for the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds. The said company is hereby authorized to execute, in trust under its corporate seal, a mortgage of the whole line of its railroad, finished and unfinished, and to be finished from Sunbury to the harbor of Erie, and its appurtenances, including all locomotives and cars which may, at any time, be placed thereon, together with all its real estate, rights, liberties, privileges and franchises, which said mortgage shall be delivered to the trustee or trustees therein named, and recorded in the several counties in which the property therein described, or any part thereof, may be situate, and shall thereupon be and remain the first mortgage on all the property therein described until fully satisfied, except as to that part of the road of the said company which extends from Sunbury to Williamsport, on which a mortgage for one million of dollars now exists.

SEC. 3. That the said company be and is hereby authorized to execute under its corporate seal, forty bonds for one hundred thousand dollars each, payable in forty years from the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and secure the payment of the same by a mortgage to the Commonwealth, of all the railroads of the said company, finished, unfinished, and to be finished, and all the property, rights, privileges and franchises, including locomotives, cars and rolling stock of the said company, which said mortgage shall be subject to the mortgage authorized by the second section of this Act, and to the mortgage for one million of dollars on that part of the said road which extends from Sunbury to Williamsport, and the said company shall deliver the said forty bonds, together with the said mortgage, to secure the payment of the same to the commissioners of the sinking fund, and the said commissioners shall receive the same as collateral security for the payment of the said five per cent. bonds for three million five hundred thousand dollars, now in the sinking fund, and the treasurer of the Commonwealth shall thereupon cancel and surrender all the bonds belonging to the said company, and deposited in his office for safe keeping, under the provisions of the Act for the sale of the State canals.

SEC. 4. That the time for the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds for three million five hundred thousand dollars now in the sinking fund, be, and the same is hereby extended till the maturity of the bonds for four millions of dollars to be given as collateral security aforesaid, and the payment of the said collateral bonds with the interest thereon, as the same shall become due and payable, shall be full satisfaction of the said bonds for three million five hundred thousand dollars and of the conditions thereof. *Provided*. That the whole amount of principal and interest so to be paid by the said company shall not be less than the debt now owing by the said company to the Commonwealth, with the stipulated interest thereon till the time of payment.

SEC. 5. That on the surrender and cancellation of all the five per centum bonds of the said company, made by authority of the Act for the sale of the State canals, approved the twenty-first of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, except those belonging to the State for three millions five hundred thousand dollars, and now in the sinking fund, it shall be the duty of the trustees of the mortgage for seven millions of dollars, executed by the said company, to secure the payment of the said bonds forthwith, to enter satisfaction on the record thereof, and the lien of the said mortgage shall thereupon be discharged and forever extinguished.

SEC. 6. That all the bonds authorized by the second section of this Act, shall be deposited in the office of the State Treasurer for safe keeping, and shall be delivered to the said company for issue as hereinafter provided ; that is to say, that when satisfaction is entered on the record of the mortgage mentioned in the fifth section of this Act, the Governor shall by his warrant authorize the State Treasurer to deliver to the said company one thousand of the said bonds which, or the proceeds of which, shall be appropriated by the company to the purposes mentioned in the second section of this Act, and upon notice to the Governor that such appropriation has been made, he shall forthwith appoint a competent person to examine and report, at the expense of the said company, the indebtedness liquidated and work done ; and on being satisfied of the faithful application of the said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, the Governor shall then in the manner aforesaid authorise the delivery of another thousand of the said bonds to the said company for the purposes aforesaid, and the remainder thereof from time to time and on the same conditions *pari passu*.

"But before any of the said bonds are delivered to the said company for issue, there shall be endorsed on each of them the words "issued by authority of an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad company, and to facilitate the completion of a road from Sunbury to Erie, over the signature and official seal of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who is hereby authorized to sign and seal the said certificate as aforesaid; provided, however, that such endorsement shall not render the Commonwealth liable for the payment of the same in any contingency."

If any candid man can find anything wrong in this bill, we would like to know it. By the adoption of the last section the interest of the State is properly guarded and the completion of the road secured. By the completion of the road a vast agricultural, mineral and oil region of country will be developed, the land along the whole road will be doubled in value in less than one year after the iron horse shall have traversed the same, and consequently the State will reap more benefits from the same than possibly can be imagined. The State will not only ultimately secure the bonds now to be made second mortgage bonds, but will also reap the increased taxation which will necessarily be levied on the increased valuation. We hope that the bill may pass without further delay.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Bill.

Some of our citizens seem to be dreadfully exercised about the passage of the bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Whilst we are not altogether satisfied with the bill, as it passed the House, we would put a few plain questions to those who seem to take the matter so seriously to heart.

1. Did not the tax payers of the State rejoice over the passage of the bill providing for the sale of all her public works, and decide the question of "sale" or "no sale" by an immense majority in favor of a sale ?

2 Would the tax payers not have given the public works to any association of men without consideration whatever, if they could not have been sold ?

3. Did not the State, while she was owner of the railroad and canals, expend a sum of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ANNUALLY over and above the receipts of the same, and was not this money received from the tax payers directly or the State debt annually increased ?

4. Did not the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when she purchased the works, purchase the same with an express stipulation that the tax on tonnage should cease ; and would it not have actually ceased if a partizan Supreme Court had not interfered and decided the sale unconstitutional ?

5. Is not the question of the right to levy tonnage duties now before the Supreme Court, and if that Court should sustain the allegation of the Railroad company and decide the tax illegally levied, would not the State lose all her claim and be compelled to refund some six hundred thousand dollars already paid to the State on that account ?

If the bill provided for an unconditional repeal of the Tonnage Tax, we should oppose it in all its forms. But as compromises are the order of the day, and particularly when we deem them to our advantage, we support them with all our might. We are fully convinced that, by supporting the bill, we are sustaining and advocating the interests of the taxpayers of Pennsylvania by securing them for a certainty the amount of the original purchase money, together with the interest on the same, amounting to the large sum of $13,500,000. This amount they are bound to pay in annual instalments, and we ask who would at this day pay that sum for the roads ? Nobody could be found to do it But let us examine the bill a little further. Is not the Company bound to reduce its local freight to the amount of the Tonnage Tax, and will not the citizens of this State receive its immediate benefit ? The tax is now really paid by those who live along the line of the works.

As residents of the city of Harrisburg, we ought to be the last to utter a word against the railroad Company or its present management Heretofore we were ignored almost entirely by them, but now they are building up our city, and when their works are completed we shall have an additional population of three thousand, solely brought here by their improvements. The large amounts expended by them will be beneficial to the whole community, and we are bound to sustain and encourage those who seek to promote the interests of this community in particular, and at the same time of the taxpayers in general

We are satisfied that the bill now before the Senate will render general satisfaction after it is fully examined ; but if it can be perfected let it be done fairly and honorably. We are glad that party spirit has not entered into the contest.—We find that thirteen Democratic members voted for the bill, enough at any time to have defeated it if they had united with those who voted against it.

The Kansas Sufferers-Affecting Incidents of the Famine.

The famine fiend still stalks abroad on the prairies of Kansas. That State, newly transformed from a Territory, instead of breaking forth into joy at such an advent, is to-day just opening her eyes to an extent of destitution hitherto unparalleled in this country. The stranger who visits Kansas, it is stated, returns to his eastern home appalled with the amazing and heart-rending spectacles which there present themselves. C. H. Brainard, writing from Atchison, on the 3d instant, describes the following scenes :

Yesterday afternoon a young women by the name of Harriet Harris arrived from Ottawa county, one hundred and eighty miles distant, with a female infant only eleven months old. She was on the road no less than twenty-four days, having been detained fourteen days at South Forks by a severe storm and the illness of her child. She was most scantily clad, having no garment suitable for winter save an old shawl, badly worn. She was only saved from freezing by some bed clothing brought by the driver of the team. Her husband left her two months ago to look for work, and has not since returned. She has friends in Wisconsin, and to-morrow she will be sent forward by Gen. Pomeroy, after recieving a [illegible]

This poor woman, who is not twenty-one years old, and quite attractive in her personal appearance, informs me that there are about twenty-five families in the neighborhood she has just left, and that starvation stares them in the face. It was reported that one woman and two children had actually perished with hunger! Before the Kansas relief committees had begun to make their labors felt in the distant counties, this unfortunate woman and her neighbors had exhausted every particle of food, and were only saved from starvation and death by some buffalo hunters, who generously supplied them with a sack of flour.

The street in front of General Pomeroy's distributing office is blockaded with teams from early dawn until after sunset. Twelve persons are constantly employed in distributing food and clothing, between forty and sixty loads of which are dispatched daily. More than two hundred and twenty-five towns have already been aided by the committee. No less than eight buildings are used by the committee, which are rent free, and nearly all of which are owned by General Pomeroy. These buildings include four warehouses, one clothing room, one office, a grist-mill, with three run of stone, and a hotel for the use of applicants for aid. This hotel is usd also as a hospital for persons suffering from frozen limbs.

I have just visited the hospital, where in one room I found twenty men, one woman and several little children. Some of these men were suffering with frozen feet, and will be detained several days. One man from Bourbon county starts for Ohio to-morrow, with his wife and two children, the eldest of which is a sickly little creature, only nine years old. The other is a chubby little cherub, too young to have any idea of the terrible sufferings of those around her. This man informed me that a recent census was taken of Bourbon county, which showed a population of nearly one hundred persons, and one hundred and twenty-five families, three-fourths of which are nearly destitute of the commonest necessaries of life. He is of opinion that unless ample relief is afforded before the streams are broken up by a thaw, and travel to this place cut off, most of these persons must inevitably perish with hunger.

The food on hand at the warehouses in the city and on the way hither is barely enough to last thirty days, and yet the wants of the people are growing more and more urgent. The efforts of the humane must not cease! Death, by cold and starvation, will enter thousands of wretched homes if the supplies of food and clothing are diminished! Money is wanted to pay freights, the pecuniary resources of Gen. Pomeroy being about exhausted, more than $6,000 having been paid out within the last four days. From thousands of cheerless homes the cry comes over the prairies, mingled with the wintry blasts, "Save us, or we perish!"

Programme of the Presidential Trip.

The following schedule shows the arrivals and departures in and from the various localities the President elect and party will visit on their journey to Washington city :—

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

Tuesday, Feb. 19.—Leave Albany at 10 A. M., and arrive at New York at three P. M.

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

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

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

A LONG WALK.—To stick to a promise made if Lincoln was elected President, Mr. Edward P. Weston, of Hartford, is going to walk from Boston to Washington. The distance is four hundred and seventy miles, and the contract makes it incumbent on Mr. Weston to perform the journey in ten days, and his arrival at the inauguration. He will leave the State House, in Boston, at noon, on the 22d day of February, and will be obliged to walk forty-seven miles a day until he reaches the Capital. A man is to accompany him in a carriage to see that he fulfills his agreement.

FEELING IN KENTUCKY.—Calvil Richardson, Esq., the Representative in the Kentucky Legislature, from Meade county, has shown decided disunion proclivities, for which upward, of three hundred of his constituents—voters—have demanded his resignation. Meade county is a border county, lying on the Ohio river some thirty miles below Louisville. It has always been distinguished for its conservatism, although it was formerly represented by Hon. Geo. Calhoon, who was rather radically inclined, but a gentleman of the most generous impulses, and of fine intelligence.

A PENNSYLVANIAN COMPLIMENTED. Gen. Scott regards Lieut. Slemmer as worthy the highest praise for his courage and military talent recently exhibited.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The President's Departure from Buffalo.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 18.

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

Departure of Vice President Hamlin for Washington City.

BANGOR, Me., Feb 18.

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

SPEECH OF MR. HAMLIN.

I go to discharge the official duties which have been conferred by a generous people, re- confidence shall never be betrayed ; I know full well that dark clouds are lowering around the political horizon, and that madness rules the hour, but I am hopeful still ; our people are not only loyal to the Government, but are fraternal to all its citizens and when in practice it shall be demonstrated that the constitutional rights of all the States will be respected, and maintained by following the paths illuminated by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, may we not reasonably hope and expect that quiet will be restored, and the whole country still advance in a career which will elevate man in his social, moral and intellectual condition.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1861.

HOUSE.—Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, (N. Y.) from the Committe on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating 50,000 dollars for the survey of the Northern Water Courses and Islands of the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Straits, in view of establishing telegraphic communication from the mouth of the Amoor river in Asia to some point on the confines of the Russian Possessions. Referred to the Committe of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. STANTON, Ohio, from Military Committee, reported a bill supplemental to the Acts of 1795 and 18[illegible], providing for the calling forth of the Militia for the execution of the laws of the Union, the suppression of insurrection and repelling invasion, so as to extend their provisions to the case of insurrection against the authority of the United States and to authorize the President, in cases where it may be lawful to use the Militia, in addition to the army and navy, to accept the services of volunteers as cavalry, infantry and artillery and to officer the same.

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

Mr. STANTON said that the bill merely supplied an omission in the Act of 1795.

Mr. BOCOCK objected to the second reading of the bill, whereupon the question recurred, shall the bill be rejected? Decided in the negative—yeas 67, nays [illegible].

SENATE.—Mr. BRAGG, (N. C.,) from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution to repeal the joint resolution in favor of Wm. H. Degroot. Ad[illegible].

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

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

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

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.,) presented a petition from two thirds of the book publishers of the United States, [illegible] the faculty of Columbia College asking [illegible] modification of the Tariff bill in regard to [illegible].

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.,) presented the petition of citizens of Massachusetts against any compromise which [illegible] extend slavery in the territories. Also, [illegible] petitions from citizens of Philadelphia in [illegible] of the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. CAMERON presented the petitions of citizens of Pennsylvania [illegible] in favor of the Constitution as it is, and [illegible] in favor of the Crittenden resolution.

Mr. HALE, (N. H.,) presented the petition of Lewis Warner [illegible] master of the Pensacola Navy Yard, stating [illegible] his personal property was seized when the Navy Yard, was taken and asking relief.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented several petitions in favor of the Bankrupt Act.

Messrs. FOOT (Conn.,) DIXON, (Conn.) and TENEYCK presented petitions from citizens of Connecticut [illegible] New Jersey, in favor of the border States [illegible].

The Plan of the Committee of the Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The following are the proposed amendments to the Constitution, agreed upon by the Committee of the Peace Conference at Washington, and to be reported to the Conference. It is called Mr. Guthrie's plan, but it has been materially modified from that gentleman's original draft :

ARTICLE 1. In all the territory of the United States not embraced within the limits of the Cherokee treaty grant, north of a line from east to west, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited whilst it shall be under a Territorial Government ; and in all the territory south of said line the status of persons owing service or labor as it now exists shall not be changed by law while such territory shall be under territorial Government ; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government shall have power to hinder or prevent the taking to said territory of persons held to labor or involuntary service within the United States, according to the laws or usages of any State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the rights arising out of said relations, which shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal courts according to the common law ; and when any territory north of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then federal ratio of representation, it shall, if its form of Government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary service or labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

Art. 2. Territory shall not be acquired by the United States unless by treaty, nor, except for naval and commercial stations and depots, unless such treaty shall be ratified by four fifths of all the members of the Senate.

Art. 3. Neither the Constitution nor any amendment thereof shall be construed to give Congress power to abolish or control within any State or Territory the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, or to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners, who do not consent, just compensation ; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized ; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation, by land, sea or river, of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage, and the right during transportation of touching at shores, ports and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist ; nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor on the land.

ART. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

ART. 5. The foreign slave trade, and the importation of slaves into the United States and their Territories, from places beyond the present limits thereof, are forever prohibited.

Art. 6. The first, second, third and fifth articles of the amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

Art. 7.—Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the Marshall or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitives.

A Rough Reception at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16, 1861.

On his arrival at Buffalo Mr. Lincoln was met at the door of the car by a deputation of citizens headed by Millard Fillmore, between whom and himself a hearty greeting passed.

The crowd in and surrounding the depot was dense, and numbered not less than ten thousand people. But one company of soldiers and a file of police were detailed to act as escort to the party, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could protect them from being crushed by the crowd. While passing from the train to the carriages, in the jam, Major Hunter, of the United States Army, one of Mr. Lincoln's suite, had his shoulder dislocated. The passage of the procession up Exchange and Main streets to the American Hotel, was a perfect ovation. Most of the buildings on those streets were gaily draped with flags.

Arriving at the American Hotel, Mr. Lincoln was welcomed in a brief speech, by acting Mayor Bemis, to which he responded as follows :

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens of Buffalo and the State of New York:—I am here to thank you briefly for this grand reception given to me, not personally, but as the representative of our great and beloved country. (Cheers.) Your worthy Mayor has been pleased to mention in his address to me the fortunate and agreeable journey which I have had from home, only it is rather a circuitous route to the federal capital. I am very happy that he was enabled in truth to congratulate myself and company on that fact. It is true, we have had nothing thus far to mar the pleasure of the trip. We have not been met alone by those who assisted in giving the election to me, I say not alone, but by the whole population of the country through which we have passed. This is as it should be. Had the election fallen to any other of the distinguished candidates instead of myself, under the peculiar circumstances, to say the least, it would have been proper for all citizens to have greeted him as you now greet me. It is evidence of the devotion of the whole people to the Constitution, the Union and the perpetuity of the liberties of this country. (Cheers.) I am unwilling on any occasion that I should be so meanly thought of as to have it supposed for a moment that these demonstrations are tendered to me personally. They are tendered to the country, to the institutions of the country for which these institutions were made and created. Your worthy Mayor has thought fit to express the hope that I may be able to relieve the country from the present or, I should say, the threatened, difficulties. I am sure I bring a true heart to the work. (Tremendous applause.) For the ability to perform it I must trust in that Supreme Being who has never forsaken this favored land, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people. Without that assistance I shall surely fail ; with it I cannot fail. When we speak of threatened difficulties to the country, it is natural that it should be expected that something should be said by myself with regard to particular measures. Upon more mature reflection, however—and others will agree with me—that when it is considered that these difficulties are without precedent, and never have been acted upon by any individual situated as I am, it is most proper I should wait and see the developments, and get all the light possible, so that when I do speak authoritatively I may be as near right as possible. (Cheers.) When I shall speak authoritatively I hope to say nothing inconsistent with the constitution, the Union, the rights of all the States, of each State and of each section of the country, and not to disappoint the reasonable expectations of those who have confided to me their votes. In this connection allow me to say that you, as a portion of the great American people, need only to maintain your composure, stand up to your sober convictions of right, to your obligations to the Constitution, and act in accordance with those sober convictions, and the clouds which now arise in the horizon will be dispelled, and we shall have a bright and glorious future, and when this generation has passed away tens of thousands will inhabit this country where only thousands inhabit it now. I do not propose to address you at length ; I have no voice for it. Allow me again to thank you for this magnificent reception and bid you farewell.

Mr. Lincoln spoke with the utmost difficulty, being so hoarse from his frequent efforts as to be scarcely able to make himself heard.

The reception in this place was the most ill conducted affair witnessed since the departure from Springfield. A thick crowd had been allowed to await the arrival of the train in the depot, so that but a narrow passage could be kept open by the few soldiers and policemen detailed to protect the President. He had hardly left his car and, after heartily shaking hands with Mr. Fillmore, made a few steps towards the door, when the crowd made a rush, and overpowering the guard, pressed upon him and party with a perfect furor. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. To and fro the ruffians swayed, and soon cries of distress were heard on all sides. The pressure was so great that it is really a wonder that many were not crushed and trampled to death. As it was Major Hunter, of the President's escort, alone suffered a bodily injury by having his arm dislocated. The President elect was safely got out of the depot only by the desperate efforts of those immediately around him. His party had to struggle with might and main for their lives, and after fighting their way to the open air found some of the carriages already occupied, so that not a few had to make for the hotel afoot as best they could.

The hotel doors were likewise blockaded by immoveable thousands, and they had to undergo another tremendous squeeze to get inside. The indignation of the Presidential cortege at their rough treatment is great, and they insist that Mr. Lincoln should decline all further public receptions, in case no better protection could be granted.

Although somewhat exhausted, Mr. Lincoln is in good spirits. This evening he is holding a levee at the American Hotel.

The German Leidertafel serenaded him to night.

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union, directly opposite the American Hotel, had displayed a large banner, upon which were the words, "We will pray for you."

Just before the procession arrived at the American Hotel, a wagon filled with wood drove in front of the Hotel, in fulfilment of a bet, conditioned, that if Mr. Lincoln was elected, one party was to saw a half cord of wood in front of the American, and present the wood to the poorest negro in the city. If Mr. Lincoln was not elected the other party was to saw the wood and present it to a Buffalo newspaper. The losing party sawed vigorously while Mr. Lincoln was speaking.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE first Annual Meeting of the Harrisburg Corn Exchange Association will be held at BRANT'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m. Punctual attendance of all the members is requested, as a great deal of highly important business will be transacted.

JOHN WALLOWER, Secretary.

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CAVALRY SQUADRON.

YOU are ordered to meet for parade in citizen's dress, on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock a. m., at the house of Richard Sogan, on Paxton street, Harrisburg.

D. J. UNGER, Acting O. S.

18-4t

GENERAL ORDERS---No. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS 5th Div. P. V., Harrisburg, Feb. 18, 1861.

The arrival of President Lincoln will render a change of programme necessary to be observed at the celebration of the 22d of February, and pay homage to the Flag of the Union.

The procession will form punctually at 12½ P. M., in the positions designated in General Orders No. 2, to receive the President at 1 o'clock P. M.

By command of
Major General WM. H. KEIM,
Officer Commanding and Chief Marshal.

feb18

FARM FOR SALE.

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

If not sold before SATURDAY, the 16th of MARCH, it will then be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Harrisburg. For further particulars enquire of

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

feb18-d1w4wts

U. S. FLAGS

OF ALL SIZES AND PRICES, on hand and manufactured to order, at

BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE,
51 Market Street.

feb18

FINE CANARY BIRDS!!

A LOT of imported German CANARY BIRDS, which sing the Nightingale Song, for sale at White Hall Hotel, Market street. Only for sale to-morrow. [1t*]

F. MOESLER.

FISH!

SHAD, No. 1,
SALMON, No. 1,
HERRING, No. 1,
COD FISH, No. 1,
MACKEREL, No. 1.

Of the above we have all the different sized packages from the KITT to the BARRELL in store and for sale at the *lowest market rates*.

feb16 WM. DOCK, JR. & CO.

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES!

LARGE ARRIVAL!

HAVING JUST RETURNED from the Eastern cities where we have selected with the GREATEST CARE a large and complete assortment of superior goods which embrace anything kept in the best city groceries, we respectfully and cordially invite the public to call and examine our stock and NOTICE OUR PRICES.

feb16 WM. DOCK JR. & CO.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

HOMONY, BEANS,
SAMP, GRITTY,
HOMONY, SHAKER CORN,
SPLIT PEAS, BARLEY,
MARROW FAT BEANS,
WHOLE PEAS, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

feb16 WM. DOCK JR. & CO.