

mit to, were they incorporated by special Act. Mr. IRISH. I am inclined to believe that the Senator from Blair (Mr. HALL) is rather captious in his opposition to this bill. He sets up as his principal objection to its passage, that we have upon our statute books a general manufacturing law, and that this company should be incorporated under that law. What has been our experience in regard to the operations of the law which he so highly commends? It seems to me it is absolutely absurd in some of its provisions.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the first section? The yeas and nays were required by Mr. HALL and Mr. IRISH, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Boughter, Gregg, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Landon, Lawrence, Meredith, Penney, Robinson, Schindel, Smith, Thompson and Palmer—Speaker—14.

Nays—Messrs. Blood, Clymer, Connell, Crawford, Fuller, Hall, Hamilton, Ketcham, McClellan, Mott, Parker, Serrill, Welsh, Wharton and Yardley—15.

So the question was determined in the negative, and the bill fell. The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived the Senate Adjourned.

Daily Telegraph HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, February 20, 1861

The Anti-Coercion Delusion.

That portion of the Northern Democratic leaders who are attempting to make an "anti-coercion" issue with the Republicans, are only repeating, in a more flagitious form, the mischief they did during the Presidential campaign. The strength and virulence of the disunion movement is due in no small degree, as all now see, to their perverse misrepresentations of the principles and designs of the Republican party. The great mass of the Southern people undoubtedly believe that the incoming Administration intend to assail slavery in the slave States, and it is this belief that has caused the intense feeling and precipitate action for secession. We speak of the people of the South; the leaders know how utterly false is this opinion. The Northern leaders of the Democratic and Union parties are responsible for this mischief, for they have had the ear of the South, and have filled it continually with these malign falsehoods. Now they are doing still worse. While pretending to be patriotically anxious to save the Union, and calling lustily on the Republicans to sacrifice party to country, they are repeating the same game of falsehood and fraud in an infinitely more injurious form. They now accuse the Republicans of a design to coerce the South, to invade and subdue the seceding States, to desolate them with the horrors of civil war, and the most frightful pictures are drawn of the punishments the Republicans are preparing for the Southern people. What is the natural effect of these falsehoods? There can be no question on this point. Their effect is already seen in the increased determination of the seceding States to resist to the last, and in the avowed purpose of the other Southern States to defend them against "coercion." It avails nothing that coercion is disavowed; Democratic papers and Conventions and sham Union Meetings continue to repeat the alarming outcry. They seem bent upon exasperating the South to uncontrollable phrensy, as if to precipitate the terrible evils they profess to deprecate. Their eagerness to break down the Republican party, by any available means, completely overrides their patriotism, and under pretence of a desire for peace and Union they are pursuing the very course to destroy both. It is no injustice to these men to say that they are, in effect, the worst enemies of the Union and of the South, and that they are doing more by their false appeals for peace and conciliation, to prevent reconciliation and to bring war, than any class of men in the South have the power to do.

STARVATION IN KANSAS.—Immediate aid is needed in Kansas, and it is urged by the public journals that the various State Legislatures should at once act for the relief of the sufferers, as it has been too long delayed by individuals. Contrasted with the worst condition of the poor in our cities, the suffering in Kansas is terrible. The horrors of starvation in Ireland were never half realized in this country. Whole families lay in the public streets, howling in the pangs of death for food, and others died standing upright against the walls of houses, looking from their glazing eyes for bread. Similar scenes are now beheld in Kansas.

NO RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE GULF STATES.—The Charleston correspondent of the New Orleans Delta writes as follows, in repudiation of the exploded idea of "reconstruction":

The opinion is steadily gaining ground here that the Southern Confederacy must be a Gulf Confederacy. There is danger that the border States will be continually chasing the phantom of "reconstruction." This, the people of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina—feel so enough to know the current of public opinion of these States—will never agree to. We shall know all, however, in two months from this time.

HENRY CLAY UPON SECESSION.—The following is an extract from a letter of Henry Clay to Daniel Ullman, dated at Ashland, June 14th, 1851. It is designed to show the foresight of that illustrious man and true lover of his country. It reads thus:—

Besides pre-existing questions, a new one will probably arise at the next session of Congress, involving the right of any one of the States of the Union, upon its own separate will and pleasure, to secede from the residue and become a distinct and independent power. The decision of that momentous question cannot but exert some influence, more or less, upon the next Presidential election. For my own part I utterly deny the existence of any such right, and I think an attempt to exercise it ought to be resisted to the last extremity; for it is, in part, a question of Union or no Union.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Daily Telegraph. WASHINGTON, February 18.

The inaugural of President Davis is before the people. He has declared the policy of the Southern Confederacy, and, by insinuating, at least, signifies his intention to rely on "Southern powder and Southern steel," to maintain the provisional government of the South. Those who know Jefferson Davis can appreciate the gusto with which he would utter such a sentiment. Of all other public men on this continent, he is the least fitted to rule or direct the impulses and passions of a revolution. Egotistically imagining himself a second Napoleon, he has embarked in his present enterprise of subversion and revolt, not to benefit the people of the South, nor even to vindicate any of the sacred principles of self-government, but merely to secure the gratification of his own pride and ambition. Jefferson Davis aspires to be king. He insinuates this aspiration when he describes the Provisional as initiator of a Permanent government, of which he will be the self-constituted military Dictator. The programme of the revolt so far has proven that Davis and his leaders mean everything but the disfranchisement of the masses. They mean to sever their connection with the Union, and so far they have accomplished the severance. They mean to establish a government, the basis of whose institutions shall be slavery; and they are determined to succeed in this establishment on such principles, or cease to exist where and when their progress is impeded. Such, at least, is the declaration of Jefferson Davis. But the people of this continent and century have beheld the failure of more than one just such a scheme as Davis is now concocting. Within the United States, Aaron Burr attempted a similar rebellion, and failed, while John C. Calhoun's neck was only saved from the gallows by his own discretion, and appreciation of the iron will and inflexible justice of old Hickory. Beyond the United States, Santa Anna can be quoted as the best and only man whom Davis resembles. In every particular, Jefferson Davis is the counterpart of Santa Anna. Like Santa Anna he is given to tergiversation and arrogance. In power, he is a perfect tyrant. Out of power, he is restless, cowardly, suspicious, and constantly aiming by some act of falsehood or detraction, to supercede those who outrank him, and concentrate on himself the gaze and admiration of the applauding masses. Such a man is not, therefore, fitted to take the lead in any revolution, whether it is for the accomplishment of a great good, or the gratification of the visionary aspirations and lusts of the demagogue and tyrant. The people of the South will learn when the yoke is linked on their necks that this Provisional Government was merely a ruse to outwit them, and forever deprive them of their independence. And when Jefferson Davis assumes, as he will attempt, the absolute rule and oppression of all classes in the South, the people of the world will discover in him as arrant a knave and as complete and abject a coward as ever rendered Santa Anna abhorrent and despicable in the eyes of the people of all civilized nations.

Among the lights that will go out with the present Administration none flickers more fervently than that which radiates from the countenance of the acting Secretary of State, Jeremiah S. Black. He was called to the Cabinet as Mr. Buchanan's legal adviser against the protest of the very best men of the Democratic party within and beyond the State of Pennsylvania, and is only prevented from being elevated to a higher position, by his reluctance to go before the Senate for confirmation. The President is willing to send Black's name to the Senate to fill the vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, but there is an obstacle in the way which it seems can neither be removed by tears or entreaties. To the vision of Black it is the face of a poor printer's boy, who, years ago, he had maligned and abused. It is the face and the form of a man who Jeremiah S. Black has traduced by slander and falsehood. In this hour, the very last that dawns with any hope of preserving the name and reputation of Mr. Black from oblivion, he meets face to face, as it were, with one who has never yet turned his back on a friend or foe, and in the contest he proves utterly unable to exhibit even his peculiar arrogance, but crawls at the very feet of his antagonist, begging for the mercy he has never shown to a rival. But the prayer of poor Black comes too late. The poisoned cup which he has so often and so sternly held to the lips of others is now pressed as sternly to his own, until he is made to feel how awful retaliation becomes where it is mingled with the manly independence of a just and unflinching retribution. Simon Cameron stands in the way of gratifying the ambition of Jeremiah S. Black. If the Pennsylvania Senator would relent, the Pennsylvania Premier would be on the Supreme Bench in less than twenty-four hours. But there is no relenting, not even for the astute Mr. Black. He must go home and resume his place at the bar. And yet Jeremiah deserves credit for the art and sycophancy with which he has been endeavoring to conciliate Senator Cameron. The last card played was the concession of Mrs. Gaines, the representative in the celebrated claim case now before the Supreme Court, who claimed on Gen. Cameron to ask for the confirmation.

Excitement in Nebraska City. Fort Kearney taken possession of by the secessionists and the Palmetto flag raised. The Fort Recaptured by the Union Men, the Palmetto Flag Torn Down, and the Stars and Stripes Run Up.

Excitement in Nebraska City. Fort Kearney taken possession of by the secessionists and the Palmetto flag raised. The Fort Recaptured by the Union Men, the Palmetto Flag Torn Down, and the Stars and Stripes Run Up.

The United States Steamer Niagara. New York, February 20. The U. S. steam frigate Niagara was at Aden on the 14th of January. Mr. Ward, the American minister, with Col. Ripley and Surgeon Woodworth, sailed on the 19th in the English steamer Orissa. The Niagara departed immediately homeward bound via the Cape of Good Hope.

No Secession in Arkansas. Fayetteville, Feb. 19. At the election to-day a large number of votes were cast against holding a Convention. Upon raising a large Union flag, the stars and stripes, over the Court House, the enthusiasm was unbounded, and a cheer after cheer was sent up from more voices than ever greeted it in Washington county before. Parties are now parading the streets with Union flags.

tion of Black as actually essential to the success and justice of her case. But the ruse was too transparent, and of course was a failure. Black will not get the vacancy, and for being relieved from assuming the duties and honors of a place on the Supreme Bench, he can thank his old friend Simon Cameron.

The telegraph reporters can supply you with more news than I am able to furnish to-day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

President Lincoln in New York.

A Quarter of a Million of People in the Streets. Grand Display of the American Flag.

New York, Feb. 19.

The train reached this city on time. At the Thirty-first street depot the President elect and party left the cars. Mrs. Lincoln and children were driven in a close carriage to the Astor House.

Mr. Lincoln and suite, occupying eleven carriages, then rode to the Astor House. All along the route the streets were packed with people, but the party had no difficulty in their progress owing to the excellent police arrangements. It is estimated that a quarter of a million of people witnessed the entry of the future President.

A continuous cheering was kept up from the depot to the hotel. At the Astor House there was an immense assemblage, and on the arrival of the President elect he was received with every manifestation of applause.

The streets of the city were all decorated with flags. All the hotels but the New York Hotel, and all the newspaper offices excepting that of the Day Book, displayed the American flag.

The shipping in the harbor also hoisted their bunting during the day, and the city generally displayed a holiday appearance.

Mr. Lincoln dined in private, receiving no calls till evening.

The Republican Clubs of the city waited on Mr. Lincoln this evening, in the hall of the Astor House.

Gen. Delafield Smith addressed Mr. Lincoln in a speech of welcome, alluding to the fact that he had only been occupied on three occasions for the reception of public men—once for Webster, once for Clay, and now for Abraham Lincoln.

Speech in the Astor House Hall.

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows: Mr. Chairman, I did not understand, when brought into this room, that I was to make a speech. It was not intimated to me that I was about to enter the room where Webster and Clay had made speeches, and where, in my position, I might be expected to do something like those men, or something unworthy of myself or my audience. I have been occupying a position since the President's election of a silent one of avoiding public speaking and public writing. I have thought, upon full consideration, that it was the proper course for me to pursue. (Applause.) I have not kept silent from any petty wantonness or from any indifference to the anxiety which pervades the minds of men in regard to the threatening aspect of the political affairs of the country. I have kept silent because I supposed it peculiarly proper I should do so until the time arrived when, according to the custom of the country, I should speak officially. In accordance with the custom of the President elect, at the time of entering upon his office, to submit his views upon political questions to Congress. (Cries of "that's good.") I did suppose that while the political drama, at present being enacted in this country, is so rapidly shifting its scenes and changing every hour, forbidding any anticipations of the result of certain to-day events, what I shall see to-morrow, that it was peculiarly fitting that I should see all up to the last minute before I should take a position which I might, through some change of scene, be compelled to abandon.

I repeat what I have before stated, that when the time comes for me to act I shall take the ground that I believe to be right, (applause), that I think will be right for the north, the south, the east and for the west—for the whole country. (Cries of "No! no!") There appears to be a difference of opinion between you and me, and I shall insist on deciding the question myself. (Loud laughter and applause, during which Mr. Lincoln left the platform.)

He then proceeded to the upper end of the hall, where he shook hands with a large number of persons and then retired. Cries were heard of "Benediction around the hotel until a late hour, cheering, and endeavoring to get within sight of the next President.

Excitement in Nebraska City.

Fort Kearney taken possession of by the secessionists and the Palmetto flag raised.

The Fort Recaptured by the Union Men, the Palmetto Flag Torn Down, and the Stars and Stripes Run Up.

Nebraska City, Feb. 20. Old Fort Kearney was taken possession of last night by a party of secessionists, and this morning the Palmetto flag waves over the fort, and the motto, "Southern Rights," is everywhere proclaimed. Great excitement prevails, and efforts are being made to take the Fort by the Union party.

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

The United States Steamer Niagara. New York, February 20. The U. S. steam frigate Niagara was at Aden on the 14th of January. Mr. Ward, the American minister, with Col. Ripley and Surgeon Woodworth, sailed on the 19th in the English steamer Orissa. The Niagara departed immediately homeward bound via the Cape of Good Hope.

No Secession in Arkansas. Fayetteville, Feb. 19. At the election to-day a large number of votes were cast against holding a Convention. Upon raising a large Union flag, the stars and stripes, over the Court House, the enthusiasm was unbounded, and a cheer after cheer was sent up from more voices than ever greeted it in Washington county before. Parties are now parading the streets with Union flags.

Mayor Wood and President Lincoln.

New York, Feb. 20. Mayor Wood formally received Mr. Lincoln at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Governor's room of the City Hall.

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

MR. LINCOLN RESPONDED. Mr. Mayor, it is with feelings indeed of gratitude that I make my acknowledgments for the reception which has been extended to me by the great commercial city of New York. I can but remember that such a reception is tendered by a people who do not by a majority agree with me in political sentiment. It is more grateful on this account, because it is an evidence that in spite of the great principles that underlie our government, the people are nearly or quite unanimous in regard to the difficulties which encompass us at this time and of which your honor has thought fit to speak so becomingly and so justly as I suppose, I can only say that I agree with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor. In my devotion to the Union I hope I am not behind any man within the Union, but in the wisdom necessary to conduct affairs I fear I may be deficient, and that a great confidence has been reposed in me. I am sure, however, that I at least will do my best to do the work.

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

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

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the volunteer bill as reported from the military committee. Senator Mr. DOUGLASS (Wis.) presented the credentials of Timothy O. Home, Senator elect from Wisconsin.

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

Mr. GREEN (Mo.) moved to add that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prevent any further attempt to collect the revenue in such States. Mr. DOUGLASS (Ill.) suggested that it was not the proper place to offer this amendment. Mr. GREEN (Ill.) said that it was an indirect attempt to strike at the States claiming to be out of the Union. Is there an insurrection in any State or any obstruction to the mail service in any State? Even if there was, the Post Master General or President have no power to discontinue the mail service by the Government of the States.

Mr. HEMPHILL (Texas) offered the following: WHEREAS, several States have withdrawn from the Union, and the laws of the United States are no longer enforced, that, therefore the Post Master General be directed to discontinue the postal service in the said States, and make arrangements with the Governments of the same for an inter-postal communication thereof. Mr. GREEN withdrew his amendment. Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) said that he believed these were out of the Union and had become foreign States just as much as Great Britain, and he thought the mail service should be stopped, but he wanted to amend the bill, and moved to strike out the word "insurrection" and insert, as a reason for the discontinuance, the secession of certain States.

Mr. FRYE (Ind.) suggested that the amendment should read "the refusal to acknowledge the laws of the United States," so as not to recognize secession, and also to strike out the words "Postal laws maintained," so as to give no reason to employ force. Mr. CLINGMAN accepted the suggestion. Mr. MASON, Va., said that the bill was a declaration by the House, that insurrection existed on the part of these States. He trusted that the Senate would see well on the question as it is one of the most grave and momentous character. He said that the fact was that certain States had confederated and had a Congress in session with as much power as we possess, yet the bill calls it insurrection, and assumes that this is no new empire, but that the federal power is still in existence in those States. He proceeded to argue against anything which would plunge the country into civil war. Twelve o'clock having arrived, the subject was dropped, and the Tariff bill taken up.

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

Payment of Southern Mail Contractors.—Removal of Secession Postmasters. WASHINGTON, February 20. The mail contractors in the seceded States are continually asking whether they will be paid as heretofore, to which the Post Office Department has responded affirmatively, stating that they will be issued to them by the Post Masters to be paid from the Postal revenue collected within those States. The Postmaster General has removed the route-agent between Graf-ton and Parkersburg, Va. on the ground that

he had left his business without permission, to engage in the secession movement in that State. Several Postmasters in Kentucky and Tennessee have been removed for similar causes.

Missouri Overwhelmingly for the Union. St. Louis, Feb. 19. Missouri has gone overwhelmingly for the Union. The present indications are that there will not be ten secessionists in the State Convention. The average majority in this county is a little over 4000 votes for the Union ticket.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONNO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Available in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a prevent.

THESE PILLS HAVE BEEN USED BY the doctors for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousands ladies who need them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those sufferings from irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females particularly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against these Pills while in that condition, as they are sure to produce miscarriage, and the proprietor assumes no responsibility after this admission, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health—otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price \$1.00 per box. Sold wholesale and retail by

CHARLES A. BARNYART, Druggist, No. 2 Jones Row, Harrisburg, Pa. "Ladies," by sending him \$1.00 to the Harrisburg Post Office, can have the Pills sent free of observation to any part of the country (conditional) and "free of postage" by mail. Sold also by S. S. STEVENS, Reading, Johnson, HOLLAND & COMPANY, Philadelphia, J. L. LAWRENCE, Lebanon, DUNN, E. BERRY, Lancaster, J. W. WOLF, Wrightsville; E. T. MILLER, York; and by one druggist in every city and village in the Union, and by S. D. HOWE, sole proprietor, New York. N. B.—Lock out for counterfeiters. Buy no Golden Pills of any kind unless every box is signed S. D. HOWE. All others are a base imposition and unsafe; therefore, as to your lives and health, (to say give a single humbergued out of your money) buy only of those who show the signature of S. D. HOWE on every box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills being counterfeited. S. D. H. d-d-w-ly.

New Advertisements.

GARDEN SEEDS. FRESH AND COMPLETE assortment Feb 20 WM. DOOK JR. & CO.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! TO CLOSE OUT BUSINESS, At No. 12 North-Western Side of Market Square.

I AM NOW CLOSING OUT my entire stock of Goods, embracing everything in the line of China, Glassware, Queensware, Teas, Liquors, Groceries, Spices, &c.; Fruit and Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Sewing-machines, Trunk, Trunks, &c.; Blankets, Towels, Socks, &c. The public are invited to call, examine the goods and at the low prices I am selling them for yourselves. (19-1w) W. L. TREWICK.

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 98 MARKET Street, possession given on the 1st of April next. For particulars enquire of [Jan 5] J. B. SIMON.

NOTICE. JOHN WALLOWER, President.

CAVALRY SQUADRON. YOU are ordered to meet for parade in citizen's dress on FRIDAY THE 22nd INST., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the house of Richard Hogan, on Paxton Street, Harrisburg. D. J. UNGER, Acting Q. S.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE ANY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, OR BRONCHITIS, OR CHRONIC DISEASES AND WISH TO BE CURED SHOULD CONSULT DR. STEWART, WHO HAS MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AND HAS CURED CASES WHICH ARE NOT TREATED WITHOUT BENEFIT BY WHAT IS CALLED THE BEST PHYSICIANS IN THE UNION.

He has been in Harrisburg for many months and has cured many cases of BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE THROAT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES. He does not profess to cure all diseases after the manner of some other quacks, but will give a candid opinion in regard to curability after examination. The medicines of Dr. S. are vegetable, and derived from more than a hundred sources while traveling. In Louisiana and Texas he has cured many cases of BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE THROAT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES. He does not profess to cure all diseases after the manner of some other quacks, but will give a candid opinion in regard to curability after examination. The medicines of Dr. S. are vegetable, and derived from more than a hundred sources while traveling. In Louisiana and Texas he has cured many cases of BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE THROAT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES.

COAL REDUCED!

Consumers of Coal Take Notice! COAL DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY LIMITS BY THE PATENT WRIGHT CARTS, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW RATES, FOR CASH, VIZ:

LEWIS'S VALLEY NUT COAL, at \$2.00 per ton. " " SMALL EGG COAL, at \$2.00 per ton. " " LARGE EGG " " at \$2.00 per ton. " " BROKEN " " at \$2.00 per ton.

REDUCTION IN PRICES! MERRINOS, Plain and Figured. CASHMERE, Plain and Figured. ALL WOOL DELAINES, Extra Styles and Quality. BROOKING SHAWLS, different pieces. FINE STOCK OF BLANKET SHAWLS. The prices in this ad above Goods, on examination, will be found "lower than ever," at CATHART'S, Next door to the Harrisburg Bank.

APPLE WHISKY!

PURE JERSEY APPLE! In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market Street.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY SOAPS.

ROMAINS, COLLOGES, EXTRACTS, are selling very cheap to dealers by the dozen. Prepare for your Holiday Sales by buying some of the above articles, at KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, 91 Market Street.

W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE has no equal—Instantaneous in effect—Beautiful Black or Natural Brown—No staining the skin or injuring the hair—removes the dandruff and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold every where. CHAS. BATCHELOR, Proprietor, 21 Barclay Street, New York.

MADERIA WINE.

WELSH, BROTHERS' OLD RESERVE WINE full-bodied and fruity. In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market Street.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 2. HEAD QUARTERS, 5th Div. P. V., Harrisburg, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives have appointed the undersigned, Officer Commanding and Marshal of the day, to celebrate the anniversary of the Birth of Washington, and do honor to the Flag of the Union, by displaying it on this grand occasion from the Dome of the Capitol, which Flag is sanctified by his toil, his patriotism and the glorious achievements of our Revolutionary wars.

The Governor, Heads of Departments, Officers and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives will participate. The invitation is extended to all the military of the State, Soldiers of the War of 1812, Officers of the Army and Navy, Judges, Clergy, Masons, Odd Fellows, Firemen, Civic Societies and Citizens.

I. The military will form on Friday, February 22d, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Market street, the right resting on Third street, to move precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. Marshal R. A. Lambertson will form the societies on the left of the military. Marshal John B. Cox, will form the firemen on Third street, right resting on Market street, facing east. The Marshals will report at Head Quarters for further orders.

II. The order of procession will be as follows in three divisions: Officer Commanding. General Officers and Staff. Officers of the Army and Navy. A Military. Soldiers of the War of 1812, bearing the Stars and Stripes.

III. The veteran soldiers of the war 1812 will raise the flag to the dome of the Capitol. IV. Major JOSEPH F. KNEIP detailed commander of ordnance to fire national salute of thirty-four guns during the procession, and thirteen guns at the elevation of the flag. V. The Cameron Guards, Capt. EYSTER, will perform guard duty at the Capitol.

VI. Route—Form on Third and Market; down to Front, down to Paxton Street; up to Second, up to Chesnut, up to Third, up to Market, out to Fourth, up to Walnut, down to Second, up to Pine, out to Front, up to State to the Capitol.

Returning—Down Third to Locust, down to Front, down to Market. Governor Curtin pass in Review. Dismissed. VII. All reports will be made at Head-Quarters, Jones House, by the 15th of February.

By command of Major General WM. H. KEIM, Officer Commanding and Chief Marshal. Feb. 6th.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 4.

HEAD QUARTERS 5th Div. P. V., Harrisburg, Feb. 19, 1861. I. General Orders No. 2 will be observed as promulgated. Form the procession at 10 and move at 10 o'clock, A. M. The positions in line and route the same.

II. Captain Brady will deliver the Flag at Head Quarters, previous to 10 o'clock A. M. to be presented to the Soldiers of the War of 1812, as carriers. The Flag will be saluted with military honors.

III. Washington's Farewell Address will be read by E. H. Beach, Esq., and the Flag raised to the dome of the Capitol, accompanied with a salute of thirteen guns.

IV. The procession will return, form on Second street and Pennsylvania Railroad, to receive President Lincoln and suite, who will pass in review the whole line. The column will pass in review, the President at the Jones House, and dismiss.

V. Major Knipe will salute the arrival of the President with 21 guns, and a national salute for the Union.

VI. The line will reform at 2 1/2 o'clock P. M., to receive the President, Governor, Orator of the Day, Committee of Arrangement and Reception, and Heads of Departments, proceed to the Capitol, where a formal welcome will be extended to the President, by the Governor, the Robert M. Palmer, Orator of the Day, and Speaker of the Senate, will be heard.

VII. Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Herman Yankes, and of the House, I. R. Matthews, and their Assistants, will clear the Capitol of all persons, except those who are entitled to admission by the arrangement of the Joint Committee, previous to 5 o'clock P. M.

VIII. A sufficient military force will be detailed on special orders to secure quiet at the Capitol. By command of Major General WILLIAM H. KEIM, Officer Commanding and Chief Marshal. Feb 20

FOUR RENT.

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE on Front street. A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE on Penn street, city of Harrisburg. Apply to C. C. ZIMMERMAN, No. 22 Second Street.

EMPTY BOTTLES!!!

Of all sizes and descriptions for sale low by WM. DOOK JR. & CO.