gusta *Constitutionalist* thus describes the ceremony:

When the procession reached the Capitol square, and the military were placed in position, the barouche, drawn by six white horses, which conveyed Messrs. Davis and Stephens, was brought up, and its occupants alighted, amidst the shouts of thousands. The bands played the Marseillies, and its cheering and stirring notes awakened memories of "long time ago," and sent a thrill through the vast crowd. The President was cheered and greeted until he reached the porch of the capitol, and then, when he appeared in full view to the crowd, one universal shout rent the air; ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and many threw boquets to testify their appreciation of the important services now performing in inaugurating the first President of the Southern Republic.

On the right of President Davis sat Vice-President Stephens, and on his right was the Hon. Howell Cobb. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Basil Manly. Mr. Cobb formally announced that President Davis had arrived and was now ready to take the oath of office as President of the Confederate States of America. President Davis then came forward and delivered the inaugural address.

At the close of President Davis' speech he said he was ready to take the oath of office, which was accordingly administered to him by Mr. Cobb. In uttering the words, "So help me God," the President directed his eyes to Heaven, and in a most impressive and solemn manner, repeated, "So help me God," and kissed the sacred volume.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1861.

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

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canadas They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*

FOR SALE.

A second-hand ADAMS PRESS, platen 39½ by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

Mr. Lincoln's Departure from Harrisburg.

Mr. Lincoln left Harrisburg on Friday evening at six o'clock in a special train for Philadelphia, where he took the cars for Washington, and arrived in the Federal Capital before its denizens were out of bed. The programme previously arranged was, for him to leave this place on Saturday morning for Baltimore, and to proceed to Washington in daylight. We understand that arrangements had been made at Baltimore for his reception, and that a committee were here to assure him that there was not the least danger to be apprehended in passing through that city. But for some mysterious reason he departed from Harrisburg so secretly as to elude observation, and went all the way round by Philadelphia so as to avoid a change of cars at Baltimore. Even the person who drove him to the cars was not aware that the gentleman who stepped into the vehicle at Coverley's Hotel, disguised in a slouch hat, was the President elect of the United States on his way to the Capital to be inaugurated—never supposing it for a moment possible the President would depart in that secret and undignified manner.

Various reasons are assigned for this hasty exit. One story has it, that Mr Lincoln feared he would be assassinated at Baltimore. If this was the case, we don't believe the slightest grounds existed for his apprehension. It would only show the power of an accusing conscience. The wicked flee when no man pursueth. Another story is, that he fled for the purpose of avoiding the horde of ravenous office hunters assembled to lay seige to him; and that he feared he should be compelled to undergo the excessive fatigue of listening to another oration. And still another account says that he was summoned to Washington by Mr. Seward for high reasons of State.

Which of these stories are correct we will not undertake to say. But there was certainly something ridiculous in a President elect of the United States making a triumphal zigzag progress to Washington, and courting observation and applause until he arrived at Harrisburg, and then leaving this place at night to finish his journey like a fugitive hotly pursued by the ministers of justice.

The Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State Convention, which assembled in this place on the 21st and 22d insts., was not like the remnant of a conquered and subdued party. Never in the history of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, not even in the days of its power, did a convention contain more able men inspired with a more earnest, devoted and unselfish patriotism. The leading minds of the State came from their retirement in this the hour of their country's greatest peril, to consult together, and take the position best calculated to restore the Union, as it was formed by the fathers, in a spirit of amity and mutual concession. The differences so lately dividing the Democratic party into hostile camps disappeared in the presence of the great danger to the Union, and the conclusions unanimously arrived at by the Convention demonstrated what it so happily expressed in the resolutions—"that the Democratic party "possess the recuperative power which nothing "but integrity can give."

Nothing could afford a stronger illustration of this conscious integrity possessed by the Democratic party, in common with all conservative citizens who opposed the destructive spirit of sectionalism, which culminated in the election of Lincoln, than the simple fact that less than four months after a defeat apparently annihilating, the largest and ablest convention of the Democratic party, containing many of the best and most patriotic citizens of the State, assembled at the capital to re-affirm their devotion to those National principles which, while triumphant, preserved us as one people—when defeated, have brought us to the verge of National dissolution and devastating civil strife. The Democratic party was defeated, but its principles remain triumphant. The success of the Republicans has only served to illustrate the necessity for the maintenance of National ideas, and the odious and perilous character of sectionalism. The victorious party has destroyed itself by its apparent triumph. The vanquished party emerges from the contest with its principles unimpaired, and its banner untarnished. The people now see and deeply regret the mistake they made in yielding to the blandishments of the sectionalists, who assured them that there was no danger to be apprehended from the election of Lincoln—and because they were deceived and betrayed into promoting the designs of leaders who intended to exclude the Southern States, and to form a Union composed entirely of Northern States, is their wrath aroused against the authors of the disasters that have followed so closely in the footsteps of Republican success to demonstrate the spurious nationality of Republican principles. At a time when the justice of their principles and the truth of their solemn warnings are too clear to be misunderstood, the Democratic party assembled in the strength of conscious rectitude, and placed itself boldly before the country as the champion of the Union and the resolute enemy of fratricidal war.

The resolutions, adopted without a single dissenting voice, express the pervading sentiment, not only of the Democratic organization, but of the great mass of Union-loving citizens of Pennsylvania. They declare in favor of the Crittenden resolutions or something similar as a satisfactory basis of adjustment. They announce the determination of the Democratic party to oppose, discountenance and prevent, by all proper and legitimate means, any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make armed aggressions upon the Southern States—thus giving the dominant party to understand that they can receive no assistance from the Democracy in the diabolical work of plunging the country into the horrors of civil war—especially, so long as unconstitutional enactments remain unrepealed upon the statute books of Northern States. The dignified and prudent reserve of the border States and their conciliatory overtures are very properly commended, and the Democratic party of Pennsylvania placed in position side by side with those loyal and devoted, although much injured States.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1861.

DEAR PATRIOT: The Peace Congress will take a vote to-day upon the measures of adjustment matured by them, and will adjourn to-morrow or Monday. It is probable that the injunction of secrecy will be removed from their proceedings, so that their acts, but not their speeches, will be made public. No reporters having been admitted during their discussions, of course no reports of their speeches were made. There will be a majority and a minority report; but the majority report will be adopted by a large majority, although there is very little hope of its adoption by Congress.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address has been written some time. The substance of it is, that he will sustain the Chicago platform, make an effort to enforce the collection of duties, and take possession of the forts in the seceding States. He will contend that the Constitution as it is is amply sufficient to protect the rights of the South, and that slavery should not be interfered with in the States where it exists. He will talk kindly to the South; and in view of the present disaffection, he will recommend a National Convention for adjustment of existing difficulties, and will call an extra session of Congress, for the purpose of making provision for a National Convention, &c.

A military order was issued yesterday for the U. S. troops now quartered here to be on parade to-day, but this morning the order was countermanded, as is supposed, from an apprehension that in the present excited state of public feeling there might be a collision between the troops and the people. The disappointment of the masses, in their expectations to witness the military display of so large a number of disciplined government troops, joined to the volunteers of the city and District, was very great.

If Mr. Lincoln attempts to carry out the measures of his Inaugural Address, you may look for a general war between the North and South as a fixed and inevitable fact. But it is supposed by some that the plain talk he received from Mayor Wood, of New York, and Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, on his way here, and the conservative advice he will receive from Mr. Seward, General Cameron, and other of his conservative friends here, may induce him to modify his official course.

Yours truly, SOLON.

THE BLOODY PROGRAMME OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS.

From the New York Herald.

Whatever doubt may have existed before as to the intentions of the leaders of the Republican party, there cannot be a shadow of doubt now, and the most skeptical and incredulous can no longer hesitate in coming to the conclusion that their policy is war against the Southern States—war not to bring them back into the Confederation, for they are well aware that it never could be attended with any such effect, but war to the knife, to exterminate the white race in the South, and set the negro free in every State from the Ohio to the Rio Grande. The ideas and designs of a party are best known, not from individuals here and there, but from the declarations of its recognized organs. Of all the organs of the Republican party, the New York *Tribune* stands at the head. It is true, it is more immediately and specially the organ of the radical and ultra wing of the Republicans; but from all appearances, that is now the strongest element in the party, and will force the weaker and conservative element with it, just as in the cotton States of the South the secessionists absorbed and carried with them the Union men, so that now there is but one party in the six Confederate States.

What, then, does the *Tribune* announce with authority as the programme of the Republican party? Here are the brutal and bloody words: "If war between the sections once begins in earnest, *it will be of necessity a war to extinguish slavery*, as being the cause of our national disorders in the past, the threatening disturber of the cause of the war itself. And this war will not be conducted on the soil of the free States, according to Mr Jeff. Davis, but *on that soil where the evil stands which demands removal.*"

"It will be of necessity a war to extinguish slavery." So that, after all, it now appears that the repudiation by Republican leaders of John Brown's method of overthrowing slavery had a mental reservation in it, and the meaning was that the horsethief and cutthroat assassin who headed the armed raid in Virginia for the purpose of kindling a servile insurrection was only a little premature—a few months ahead of the time. What he did was only imprudent as regarded himself; but so far from being wrong, it was God's work—the prelude to the sanguinary strife which it is designed to commence with the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

The *Tribune* says, "if war between the sections once begins," then it will be a war for the destruction of slavery. But it is the intention of the radical Republicans that it should begin, and their plan for bringing it on is by an attempt to recapture the forts under the pretence of protecting the Federal property, and by an attempt to enforce the laws of this confederacy in States which do not now belong to it, to collect tribute by an army and navy from States which are no longer represented in the Congress of this Union, well knowing that such proceedings will as inevitably lead to a bloody collision and to a fearful war, as they did at the time of the first Revolution, when an attempt to enforce the laws by collecting a tax on tea when the colonies were not represented in the British Parliament resulted in a seven years' struggle and the achievement of their independence. In no other way can a war with the cotton States result, and the radical Republicans know it. They do not desire to bring back the cotton States, nor to retain the border slave States, for they know that the first shot fired by the Federal power anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line will be the signal for the secession of all the slave States. Already the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky have announced this fixed purpose, through their Governors and Legislatures, as well as their representatives in Congress, and there can be no doubt, therefore, of the result of the operation of the Force bill now before Congress, and of the other coercive measures in preparation. What the radical Republicans want is to drive out the border slave States, in order that "war between the sections may begin in earnest," and that slavery, wherever it exists on this continent may be destroyed at one fell swoop.

The persistent refusal to make any compromises, to yield any concessions, to do anything, by word or deed, to conciliate the Southern States, is but the result of a conspiracy to wage a war of extermination against them.—But let not the editors of the *Tribune* lay the flattering unction to their own souls, or to the souls of their readers, that this war will be confined to the South. Far from it. It will rage at the North, and no State will be free from it. How soon it might be carried into the streets of this city none can tell. When the conflict begins the Southern army, calculating upon large sympathy and support of the North against the Abolitionists, would be sure to march upon the free States, and thus frightful scenes of carnage would take place in the very midst of us.

That the radical revolutionary Republicans desire to keep out the cotton States, and force out the border slave States, is further evident, from the language of the *Tribune*, in boasting of "the change that has taken place in the whole tone, aspect and atmosphere of public affairs at Washington since the seceders left." Their policy is "to make a solitude and call it peace." "The real interests of the Nation," says the *Tribune*, "rise to their due place, from which we feel them to have been crowded by the vast incubus of slavery. There seems to be now a homogeneousness of representation." It is thus the settled determination of the party to have no negro slavery in the Union—to have it no longer half slave and half free, but all free. Hence they will not yield an inch, and hence the President elect himself declared yesterday, in his speech at Philadelphia, that he would rather die than yield; in other words, he would rather die than carry out the Constitution; and yet the Republican presses and orators have hitherto pretended that their battle with the seceding States would be for the Constitution, not against it. To attempt to destroy slavery in the Southern States by the sword is to destroy the Constitution, which guarantees the protection of slave property.—But that is a small matter with those who regard it as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

"The institution," says the *Tribune* "could be overturned in a day in any State on which the federal power chose to plant an army." If the federal power at Washington rely upon any such delusion as that, it will find out its mistake too late; but it shows the hopes and the animus of the party. "The war will be waged," says their organ, "to crush the eggs of the reptile that has hatched the brood of traitors and revolutionists; they seem but the brainless spawn of some malignant influence rushing upon a certain and a frightful doom, as excited animals rush into the destroying flames."—What but ferocity unparalleled can be expected in a war waged by men with such sentiments as these?

If, therefore, the President elect adheres to his platform, and a change does not come over the spirit of his dream before the 4th of March, and if he does not announce that change in his inaugural, and if he does not, with the advice of Mr. Seward and the conservative men of the party, immediately call an extra session of the new Congress, who will be different men from those who are now ruining the country, to adopt a satisfactory adjustment for a reconstruction of the dilapidated Union, there is every prospect of one of the bloodiest wars ever recorded in the book of time.

GENERAL NEWS.

DEATH OF MRS. GORE, THE NOVELIST.—The English journals record the death, on the 29th ult., of Mrs. Catharine Grace Gore, one of the most prolific and popular novelists of the day. She was the widow of Charles Arthur Gore, a military man, and was 61 years old. For more than a year past Mrs. Gore had been almost entirely blind. Mrs. Gore has written from sixty to seventy works, filling nearly two hundred volumes. One of her daughters, who was with her at her death, is married to a baronet, and her son was one of the suite of the Prince of Wales during his late visit to this country.

SEVERE LOSS AT BLENHEIM PALACE.—On the 5th inst., Blenheim Palace, Oxford, England, was found to be in flames. The Duchess of Marlborough, family and suite were there at the time. The wing containing the Italian Gallery and the family archives was destroyed. The gallery was entirely destroyed, with the paintings. They represented the loves of the Gods, were nine in number, of large size, and were considered choice productions of the great master. They were presented by Victor Amadens, King of Sardinia, to John, Duke of Marlborough.

HOW TO WIN AT POKER.—The St. Louis *Evening News* says that on Tuesday night a party of gamblers were engaged in playing at a den on Locust street, when one of the party lost a considerable amount of money. The lost money of the losing gambler was placed upon the table, and his opponent, reaching the cards to him, told him to "cut." He immediately did so by sticking his knife through the gambler's hand, and pinning it to the table. He then grasped the money, and in the excitement escaped.

The stories published of the extravagant price paid to Mr. W. P. Frith, for a picture, have brought out a letter, in the London *Athenæum*, from Mr. Flatow, who states that he has agreed to pay Mr. Frith the sum of 8,000 guineas for a picture representing "Life at a Railway Station." This is the highest price that has ever been paid for a modern picture. In addition to the 8,000 guineas, the dealer pays 750 guineas for the copyright—making in all £9,187 10s., or $43,750.

A COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.—The Charleston *Courier* of Wednesday states that a project is on foot among several enterprising merchants and capitalists to charter one or more steamships, for the purpose of sending them to Liverpool or other foreign ports, to bring back full cargoes of merchandise, and sell it at the lowest price, so as to establish our commercial independence at once.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A difficulty occurred in Christiansburg, Va., on the 13th inst., between J. Kent Anderson, Esq., and Addison Logan, nephew of Hon. H. A. Edmundson, which resulted in the shooting of Anderson, and causing his death in short time. The parties are both young men, about nineteen years of age, and up to the time of the difficulty were warm personal friends.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—Hon. Horatio King, Postmaster General, will deliver a poem before the literary societies of Dickinson College, at their anniversary, on the day before the next commencement.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—A physician named Rowe, about a year ago was murdered near Oxford, Ind., and his body found concealed in a swamp. Last week George W. King, a hotel keeper, with whom Rowe boarded, was arrested and confessed that he and two other men, named James Rogers and H. Haggett, committed the deed and robbed him of $2,000, which they had previously ascertained he had in his possession. Rogers is in custody but Haggett is still at large. Rowe had resided at Oxford but a short time previous to his death. A mail driver was murdered about the same time, and the parties are also suspected of the deed.

A GIRL HORRIBLY MANGLED BY A DOG.—A girl twelve years of age, daughter of David Kingsbury, of Dudley, Mass., went to the house of a neighbor on Monday night of last week, to stay with the servant girl in the absence of the family. As she was about entering the door of the house, she was attacked by a fierce watch dog, who seized her, threw her down and mangled her horribly. Her face and forehead were terribly lacerated, the flesh being completely torn to shreds, and it was only with difficulty that the brute was removed. Her injuries are of so serious a nature that it is doubtful whether she recovers.

FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The recent freshet in the Susquehanna has caused much damage. In the North Branch the water was higher than it has been known for fifty years. Many bridges were carried away, and much property destroyed. The Wyoming canal is much injured. A large portion of the borough of West Pittson was inundated. Many coal mines are filled with water. Above Pittston the destruction of property was very great. One of the Delaware and Hudson canal company's reservoirs in Wayne county was carried away, sweeping off buildings and other property in its course.

A YOUNG LADY SHOT WITH AN AIR-GUN.—A very queer accident happened in New Haven, Conn., on Sunday afternoon, to Miss Susan A. Thorpe, a private school teacher in B. M. Porter's family. While she was returning from church, she was shot with a bullet in the left ankle. The ball perforated a rubber boot, and in consequence of the circuitous course it followed around the bone, it was not deemed advisable by the doctor to extract it. No report was heard by either Miss T. or those accompanying her, and the accident is supposed to have been the result of some careless person experimenting with an air-gun.

PICKPOCKETS.—These gentry are following in the wake of Mr. Lincoln, and everywhere doing a large business. In Philadelphia, on Thursday, a clergyman was relieved of $350 in gold, which he carried about him because he considered it the safest place for it. A citizen, while the procession was passing down Sixth street, had $1,100 stolen from his pocket. A number of other persons had a glimpse of "Uncle Abe" at the expense of their pocket-books and contents.

SINGULAR HORSEWHIPPING CASE IN ENGLAND. The Rev. J. Sumner Brockhurst, of Emmanuel College, England, horsewhipped the Rev. Edward Dodd, Fellow of Magdalen College and Vicar of St. Giles,' Cambridge, because he had omitted from the grace the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and had said, when asked for his reason, that it was on account of the presence of a Jew at the table.

SNOW STORM IN IOWA.—The oldest residents in Iowa have no recollection of such a storm as that of last week; the snow is two feet deep, and drifted into ridges from five to ten feet. There have been but two trains west for more than eight days, and it is likely there will be no trade of consequence for more than a week hence. They have had no mails from the East for two days. The snow continues.—*Chicago Post.*

The Charleston *Courier*, of Wednesday, states that a project is on foot among several enterprising merchants and capitalists to charter one or more steamships, for the purpose of sending them to Liverpool and other foreign ports, to bring back full cargoes of merchandise. and sell it at the lowest price, so as to establish our commercial independence at once.

A Mr. Hartley of Southampton, England, recently deceased bequeathed $500,000 for the building and endowment of a literary institution in that city. The will was disputed, the matter at length reached chancery, and in that circumlocution court the $500,000 was sweated down to $200,000, which is to be applied to carrying out the testator's design.

A SLAVER CONDEMNED.—A decision has been rendered by Judge Betts, of the United States District Court in New York, in the case of the slave bark Kate. He decides that the vessel and cargo must be condemned and sold, and has accordingly directed that a decree shall be issued to that end.

A "general service of funerals" in France is conducted by a company in Paris, authorized by law, managed by a director, with a fixed tariff of prices.

Joseph Veazie, of Providence, is willing to subscribe $1,000, if nineteen others will subscribe a like sum, to try the experiment of raising cotton in Central America.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—Intelligence from the coast of Africa states that the bark Clara Windsor, of New York, with 720 Africans, has been captured by a Spanish steamer.

Several of the mills at Lowell, Mass., have reduced their hours of labor—cause, dull times.

In the game of life men most frequetly play the knave, and women the duece.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. King (N. Y.) and Mr. Ten Eyck (N. J.) presented petitions in favor of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) reported back the bill for the better organization of the military of the District. The bill was laid over.

The Post Route bill was taken up.

Mr. Gwinn (Cal.) continued the remarks he commenced yesterday, in favor of a Committee of Conference, and the question was further discussed by Messrs. Hale, Latham, Johnson (Ark.) and Rice, and the bill was then postponed.

The bill for the payment of expenses incurred by California, and the suppression of Indian hostilities, was taken up and passed.

The resolution giving a quit claim to certain land in Iowa, was taken up.

Lincoln in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning, as soon as it became known that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early train. It was unsuccessfully sought to conceal the fact, and especially from the newspaper press; his presence here being first communicated to a few political friends in confidence.

He was met at the railroad station by several gentlemen of distinction without any formality, and immediately driven to Willard's hotel.

He was yesterday telegraphed to come hither without delay.

Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this afternoon.

The Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address, but Mr. Lincoln has thus spoiled the programme.

At about 10 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, paid his respects to the President, spending a few minutes in general conversation.

Senator Bigler and representative Cochrane happened to be at the White House when he entered, and were introduced.

Mr. Lincoln afterwards returned to his hotel.

The Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

In the Peace Conference, this morning, Mr. Chase (N. Y.) offered a proposition to the following effect:

WHEREAS, It is inexpedient to proceed to the consideration of the grave matters involved in the resolutions of the State of Virginia, calling this conference together, until all States have participated in its proceedings, and ample time afforded for deliberation among all the delegates thereof.

Resolved, That the Convention adjourn to meet again on Thursday, the fourth day of April, and the President of the Convention be requested to address letters to the Governors of the several States, urging them to appoint Commissioners, and that this Conference meet at that time.

The resolution led to an exciting and earnest debate. There is a prospect that it may be carried.

At nine o'clock this morning, the Cabinet was called to an extraordinary session. One of the members says that the business was most important.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—A fresh MILCH COW AND CALF for sale at the
fe25-3t EAGLE WORKS.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

Appeal for the Destitute from the New York City Committee.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. M'Curdy, Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott, Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth,

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact—that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving. We have the evidence from all sources—from Gen. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Territorial Relief Committee, from the columns of nearly every newspaper there, of all shades of politics—from our own reliable agent who has just returned. There was no doubt of the misery, terrible, wide-spread, destructive.

We have evidence that whole families have already died of starvation; and that thousands more must lie down discouraged, and die of want and disease consequent upon it, unless prompt and thorough relief is at once supplied. Congress is now attempting to sustain the starving Indians, but our 40,000 fellow-countrymen—men, women and children—can neither get away from the desolation, nor borrow nor beg. Their only dependence is upon us who have never known hunger.

THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committe as follows:

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Atchison; W. W. GUTHRIE, Brown County; J. L. MCDOWELL, Leavenworth; Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Lawrence; Rev. L. BODWELL, Topeka; Dr. S. AYERS, Linn County; F. U. BLAKE, Junction City: C. B. LINES, Wabaunsee; F. B. BAKER, Centralia; Rev. WM. BISHOP, Salina; Judge A. SPAULDING, Jefferson County; J. C. BURNETT, Bourbon County; J. C. LAMBDIN, Butler County; GEO. M. RUSSEL, Wyandott.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Chairman; J. L. MCDOWELL, Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Rev. L. BODWELL, F. P. BAKER.
S C. POMEROY, Corresponding Secretary.
G. H. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer.

Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, and at ATCHINSON devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of all contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of Town Committees, and are distributed through them. This organization is prompt, thorough and effective, and we advise the sending of supplies through it. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.

The names of our Committee appear at the head of this appeal and we hope will be sufficient to induce co-operation. Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank*, New York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and sacks. We appeal to you all, by every dictate of humanity, of honor, and of public good, to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

FIRST—We ask individuals everywhere to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

SECOND—We appeal to all churches and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

THIRD—We urge upon EVERY GOVERNOR OF EVERY STATE immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $200,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting. It can only be furnished by State action. Every consideration of interest also demands that this new State should be enabled to become self-sustaining, productive, and eventually rich—thus to fulfill her destiny, and to help others, as we are now helping her.

We ask, therefore, every Legislature to do as they would have others do to them in like distress, and at once to grant ample supplies.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *Metropolitan Bank*, New York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.

All Clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchinson, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.
fe25-2t*

THE HANOVER SILVER BAND!

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

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

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

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

CAUTION.—Whereas my Wife SARAH ARNOLD has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, this is to give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date.
JOHN ARNOLD,
Feb. 19, 1861.—3toaw* Dauphin, Pa.

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

NUT COAL!!!

☞ *ONLY $1.75 PER TON!!!* ☜

TREVERTON NUT COAL for sale at $1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts.
PINEGROVE COAL, just received by cars, for sale by
feb21 JAMES M. WHEELER.

ELECTION.

OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., BALTIMORE, Feb. 11, 1861.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at CALVERT STATION, on THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th of February until after the election. By order.
feb12-dte ROBT. S. HOLLINS, Secretary.

HOUSES TO RENT.—Two or three dwellings, in the brick row, on Third street, near Walnut, are offered for rent, from the 1st of April next. For terms, enquire of MICHAEL BURKE.
feb13-dtf

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

A large assortment of COMIC and SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES of different styles and prices. For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
feb9 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The BUILDING on the corner of Walnut and Short streets, used as a COOPER SHOP. This building was originally built so that it could be turned into Dwelling Houses. It consists of three separate frames placed together, each frame being 25 by 20 feet, making the entire building, as it now stands, 75 feet long and 20 feet wide. Will sell also an *EIGHT HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER*, nearly new, and one of *Drawbach's Patent Stave Cutters, and a Set of Saws for Jointing Staves.* The above property will be sold at a bargain, as we wish to clear the ground on which the building stands. Enquire at the Broker's Office of S. L. M'CULLOCH,
feb9-dtf 126 Market Street.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:

"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder."

"Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery."

Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is *no* appeal.—"What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder." jan12-dtf

THE AMERICAN READER!

A *popular* and very interesting Reader, designed for the use of
ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS
generally throughout our country, and now in the use of the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, by order, and with the unanimous vote of the Board of School Controllers of said District. It may be had on application to the Author and Publisher, Southwest corner of Lombard and 23d streets, Philadelphia, for $6.50 per dozen, or 75 cents per copy.

Orders may be left at this office for any quantity or number of them, and they will be *promptly* delivered to address free of freight or porterage. feb19-d6m.

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

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

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESS, AND IRREGULARITIES—
THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is no mistake about it!!
THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!
MOTHERS TRY IT!!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Before noticing a patent medicine, we have to be certain that it will prove itself to be all that it is recommended. And we would say that the Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator of Prof. Wood