

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 21, 1861.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Brant's Hall. Long before the hour of meeting immense throngs were seen wending their way towards the above named place...

Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the Convention to order at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Carrigan moved that the Rev. Dr. Nevins, of Lancaster, be invited to open the Convention with prayer. Agreed to.

Dr. Nevins delivered a fervent and impressive prayer, in which he dwelt with much feeling on the distracted state of the country.

Mr. Welsh read the call under which the Convention had assembled, and concluded as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention—I know that you will pardon me for expressing the hope that the proceedings of this body may be united and harmonious...

Mr. John C. Cassidy, of Bedford, proposed the name of Hon. W. Maynard, of Lycoming, for temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Mr. John Crosswell proposed the name of Hon. Geo. Sanderson, of Lancaster.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell proposed the name of Jacob Ziegler, Esq., of Butler county.

A discussion took place as to the proper mode of choosing the temporary Chairman. Mr. Cassina offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the State Executive Committee appoint two tellers; which tellers, so appointed, shall make out a roll of the delegate duly elected to this convention, and shall proceed to call roll of delegates: each one of whom, as his name is called, shall indicate his desire for temporary Chairman of the Convention.

After some further discussion, Judge Shannon proposed that Hon. Henry D. Foster be declared, by acclamation, the permanent Chairman of the Convention. This was received with wild shouts of applause.

Gen. Foster, upon taking the chair, said: Gentlemen of the Convention, I return you my most sincere thanks for the high honor you have conferred in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of so respectable an assemblage as the one before me.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention:

Henry Gildea, Richard Lindlow, Hugh Clark, Hon. George S. Leiper, Gen. John H. Hutcheson, Richard L. Wright, General Joseph Morrison, James T. Morehead, Col. Daniel Smith, E. W. Hamlin, M. C. Tyler, Gen. W. S. Ross, A. M. Benton, Hon. Isaac Slenker, Hon. Wm. L. Dewar, Hon. Ephraim Banks, A. W. Loomis, Rev. John V. Nevins, Dr. Isaac Winless, Peter McIntyre, Hon. James Hill, Hon. James Clark, Col. A. Manchestra, Samuel McKee, Joseph R. Hunter, Wm. Hest, Hon. M. C. Trout, Chas. E. Taylor and Patrick Carr.

Josiah Randall, Geo. W. Irvin, Edmund Buckley, S. Morton Zolich, Dr. J. Stewart Leech, G. R. Clark, W. W. H. Davis, Morton Fry Charles Kissler, W. H. Gallagher, John De Young, E. Ferguson, Col. M. Hammond, J. J. Woreline, Henry C. Parsons, John Cummings, John B. MacAlester, S. T. M'Adam, Samuel H. Reynolds, Dr. E. S. Hartman, Henry Latimer, James B. Sansom, John Porter, James Leather, J. A. Getty, J. G. Richey, James B. Barr, John Sill, Jacob Zeigler, William M'Knight, J. D. James, R. J. Nicholson.

Judge Shannon made an eloquent speech in which he counseled that we should listen to the words of wisdom from the lips of the gray-haired fathers of the party.

Mr. Stokes obtained the floor, when the Committee of Thirty-three on Resolutions were allowed to retire to consult together.

Mr. Jacob Ziegler moved that all resolutions be handed over to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. Adopted.

Mr. Crosswell moved that Hon. Wm. H. Witte be invited to address the Convention. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Witte was conducted to the stand amidst great applause. He alluded to the peculiar circumstances under which he entered the convention, and that it was the first time that he was ever in a Convention.

He stated that he had a clear right to be on this floor, and if he had not he would not be here. Philadelphia was one Senatorial District, divided into four sub divisions.

He denounced the introduction of mere technical objections as foreign to the subject.

Mr. Witte said this was no time for the gratification of mere political ambition or personal feeling. He looked back reverently upon the time when men were brought together in assemblies, which were not more important than the present to the people of Pennsylvania.

He dwelt upon the fact that Abolitionism was introduced into this country by an Englishman, Wilberforce. He traced the History of the Democratic party in eloquent and glowing language.

Mr. Witte, in closing his remarks, paid a most glowing tribute to the Union. He said that the Keystone of the Federal arch was disturbed in its setting, although for many years the extension of the arch by the admission of New States, had disturbed neither its symmetry nor weakened its foundation.

number to the number of Senators to which such district shall be entitled and report their selections to the Convention. Said committee so selected shall elect its own chairman, and to this committee shall be referred all resolutions that may be introduced into the Convention, without amendment or debate.

The President of the Convention announced the following gentlemen as the Committee on contested Seats.—Ira C. Mitchell, S. B. Hayes, J. A. Gibson, Michael Myler, S. M. Zalich, Jacob Tarney and W. Maynard.

Mr. Mead moved that two door-keepers be appointed. Agreed to. He then moved that John Farrell and James C. Whalley be appointed. Carried.

A motion was made to take a recess for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Cassina opposed the motion, and moved that the Convention adjourn. Not agreed to.

Mr. Kerr renewed the motion to adjourn for fifteen minutes. Carried.

The recess having expired, the Committees of two from each Senatorial District on organization and resolutions, were announced.

Mr. Josiah Randall moved to accept Hon. Wm. H. Witte as a substitute for Mr. F. P. Magee.

Mr. Cassidy opposed the motion. He moved to refer the matter to the delegates from Mr. Magee's district. He said that Mr. Witte did not live in the district.

Mr. Carrigan said that Mr. Magee was the only power to make a substitute, as the Convention had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Samuel Randall said that Mr. Cassidy occupied a seat in the last National Convention, and represented a district in which he did not live; it did not lie in his mouth to make such an objection.

Mr. Crosswell moved that the question be referred to the Committee on Credentials. Agreed to.

The Convention thereupon adjourned until half past 7 o'clock this evening.

EVERYING EFFORT. The Convention re-assembled at half past 7 o'clock.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell, from the committee on Credentials, unanimously reported in favor of Hon. Wm. H. Witte as a substitute for Frank P. Magee. This was received with applause.

They also reported in the case of the contested election in Cambria county, against Richard White and his colleagues, and in favor of the admission of Robert T. Johnson and colleagues. In the case of the Sixth Representative District of Philadelphia, they reported adversely to Charles L. Wolf, and in favor of the admission of Geo. Thomas, upon a certificate dated the 6th of November, 1861.

Mr. A. J. Marshall moved to amend the report of the committee as to the Sixth District by inserting the name of Mr. Wolf in place of Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Wolf said he had had no notice that his seat was contested.

Mr. J. Hamilton said the proper organs in Philadelphia had decided the claims of Mr. Thomas to be invalid, and that ordered the election under which Mr. Wolf claimed his seat.

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may be renewed, and the stone itself be more firmly set in the brotherhood and fraternity of the people—in the equality of the States—and in the permanency and integrity of a re-constructed Federal Union.—May God consecrate the work.

Mr. Witte was frequently interrupted with boisterous applause.

Mr. Foster followed Mr. Witte. He was received with three cheers. He said we owe a duty to the party to which we belong—that party is the party of the country.—The Republican party could not to-day administer the affairs of the government on the principles laid down in the Chicago platform. He said that Abraham Lincoln had carried Pennsylvania by the misrepresentations of the Republican party; that he had been held up as the man for them on the tariff question, and yet he declared in Pittsburgh, that he knew nothing about it, but that he would study it so as to be able to understand it. He also referred to his declaration, that there was nothing going wrong and nobody was hurt, while the whole country was ringing with the cries of distressed land suffering operatives—Seven States gone from the Confederacy and an extraordinary Peace Conference assembled in Washington to prevent eight others from following.

He continued at great length in the most pungent review of Mr. Lincoln and his party, and closed in a strain of eloquence and lofty patriotism that called forth the loudest demonstrations of applause.

He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Nevins, of Lancaster, who made a soul-stirring appeal to the patriotism of the Convention, and called upon them to set their faces against the shedding of fraternal blood, and to demand that peace and good will should be their chosen weapons for procuring the Nation's salvation.

The Convention then adjourned to meet on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

SECONDA DAY. FRIDAY, FEB. 22. The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock by the President, and the Rev. Dr. Nevins invoked the blessing of God upon their deliberations.

On motion of Mr. R. B. Petriken, the Farewell Address of George Washington was read by Mr. Jacob Ziegler.

The Hon. Ellis Lewis, from the Committee on Resolutions, in a few prefatory remarks explanatory of the proceedings of the Committee, and of the harmonious result at which they had arrived, reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the States of this Union are sovereign and independent over every subject not surrendered to the control of the Federal Government; and they have no right to interfere with each other's domestic institutions, but are bound by the Constitution of the United States to protect and defend them against domestic insurrection as well as foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States, although limited in its authority to the subjects enumerated in the Federal Constitution, possesses within those limits supreme authority, and has the usual and necessary powers for preserving itself and enforcing its laws.

Resolved, That the Union of the States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors, is sanctioned by the experience of our whole political existence, and has secured to us unexampled prosperity at home and respect abroad. The Democratic party will cling to it as the last prop of freedom, and as the great exponent in self-government which is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the Democratic party possesses the recuperating power which nothing but integrity can give, and is determined to sacrifice on the altar of patriotism all individual interests and past dissensions, and unite as a band of brothers to rescue the country from the control of those who are seeking its destruction. That this country, with the best form of government that ever was devised, is surrounded with dangers and difficulties which threaten its very existence, and yet the Republican party refuse all reasonable terms of compromise, and their leader, on his way to take possession of the Government, scornfully satisfied with the disastrous calamities of his "irrepressible conflict," declares there is nothing going wrong.

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States contributed their exertion and treasure in the acquisition of the Territories, equally with those of other States, and that the principle which recognizes the equal rights of the States in the same, is founded on the clearest equality and supported by the decision of the highest Court of the country. It ought, therefore, to be sustained by every law-abiding citizen until a satisfactory dividing line can be settled by amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved, That every State is bound by the Constitution of the United States to admit and receive no fugitive slaves to their owners, and all legislation which withholds such aid or throws obstacles in the way, is unconstitutional and should be repealed, and suitable enactments substituted in accordance with the Federal duties of the respective States.

Resolved, That the resolutions offered in the United States Senate by the patriotic Senator from Kentucky, and known as the Crittenden plan of compromise present a satisfactory basis for the adjustment of our difficulties, the measures therein specified are wise, just and honorable, calculated to end the present deplorable agitation and prevent forever its recurrence. We commend this plan, or something similar, to patriots, men of business, working men, political parties, to the people every where and we call upon all who love their whole country, and desire to preserve it, to rally to such plan of compromise and carry it through.

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose discontinuance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States, especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepealed on the statute books of Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majority in these States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That in the dignified and prudent reserve of the Southern Border States, and in their conciliatory overtures, we recognize the same patriotic purposes which animated the Fathers of the Republic, and that an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania will manifest their hearty concurrence in all reasonable constitutional measures for the preservation of the Union, consistently with the rights of all the States.

Resolved, That the conduct of the present Governor of Pennsylvania in confining ex-

Pennsylvania from any representation in that body, was the act of a partisan and not a patriot.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania except so far as relates to the crime of kidnaping, because said sections stand in the way of a strict enforcement of the fugitive slave law.

The reading of the resolutions called forth much applause, and when that declaring the determined opposition of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to an armed aggression upon the seceding States was read, the whole Convention rose en masse and with the waving of hats and the violent shouts of enthusiasm, shook the very walls of the building that held them. They were adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Levi L. Tate, of Columbia county, moved that a Committee of Thirty-three be appointed to convey and submit a copy to the Peace Conference now sitting at Washington. Hon. Josiah Randall moved to amend by adding, that the President, Gen. Foster, be made the Chairman. Judge Shannon, of Allegheny, moved to further amend, and that they present copies to the President, Vice President, the Senate and House of Representatives, and that the Secretaries be directed to forward copies to the Governors of each and every State. The resolution as amended was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Zeigler moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to Mr. F. E. Degan for bringing from Philadelphia and appropriating to the use of the Committee the two elegant flags which were suspended from the Hall. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Zulich moved that a State Central Committee be appointed by the delegates from each Senatorial District, naming the member from their district. The resolution being objected to, and much feeling manifested against it, it was withdrawn.

Mr. Crosswell moved that the proceedings of the Convention be published under the supervision of Hon. W. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Agreed to.

Hon. Judge Shannon moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the worthy President, General Henry D. Foster, for the faithful and impartial manner in which he discharged his duties. Agreed to unanimously.

On motion the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the other officers.

Eloquent and patriotic addresses were then delivered by Hons. Josiah Randall, Richard Vaux and others, when the Convention adjourned sine die, with cheers for the Union and the Constitution.

Democratic State Convention.

The deliberations of this Convention, which assembled in Brant's Hall, at Harrisburg, on the 21st inst., have been anxiously looked for by all parties, throughout this State as well as the whole Union. Upon their action depended the future success, probably, of the Democratic party, and the Union. This Convention was the most momentous one it has ever been our lot to speak of. Everything that was done, was done right and in the right spirit. The proceedings will be found, nearly entire, in another column of to day's Star, in which a series of most excellent resolutions appear. They passed unanimously, and will go out to all parts of this Commonwealth, and to all parts of this once noble Confederacy, as the united and patriotic voice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. We tell our Republican friends, who have tarred well by former unhappy divisions in our party, that their profit will cease from this hour, for those divisions no longer exist. The hatchet has been buried deep, never to be torn up, the pipe of peace has been smoked, and united, as one man, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, number two hundred and thirty thousand stalwart soldiers, strong, have commenced their grand march to rescue the Constitution and the Union. This is the mission on which they are bound. They started on it under the auspices of that day sacred in the eyes of Americans—the 22d of February. Guided by patriotism, stimulated by all the motives that a perilous crisis can inspire, and sustained by dauntless courage, their march will be certain victory. A party starting out under such fair auspices cannot fail.

This Convention has more than realized our most sanguine anticipations. The resolutions are admirably well drawn, and give evidence of much wisdom and patriotism in the framers. They breathe the right spirit and enunciate the true doctrines. They declare the loyalty of our party to the Union and the Constitution, and demand that justice and equality shall be accorded to all the States. Against the pestilent and blasting dogmas of the Republican creed they utter the language of honest denunciation. They declare for peace, and reprobate in emphatic terms that policy of the Republican party which, ignore the remonstrances of a large popular majority, sprang the petitions alike of thousands upon thousands of Democrats and conservative men of their own party, and in disregard both of the Constitution and the rights of States, propose to make this country the theatre of civil strife, arraying father against son, and brother against brother. They declare that coercive measures against the Southern States will by all legitimate means be discontinued and prevented, especially whilst the just demands of an outraged South remain unsatisfied. They endorse, with one voice, the patriotic proposition of Senator Crittenden for a settlement of our national troubles, and signify their approval of any plan embodying their principles. They are well calculated to bring about a just and amicable settlement, and allay forever the vexed territorial question, which is among the chief causes of the present national difficulties.

The action of the Convention is destined to exert a mighty influence within and without the State. It will encourage friends and appal enemies. It teaches the aggressive Republicans that they cannot solidly all parties in Pennsylvania into a unit in favor of the great cruel crusade they have planned against the South. It declares that two hundred and thirty thousand of grown men in Pennsylvania are arrayed in a solid body against them and their policy. This suggests to us another idea, which, if carried out, might be attended with the happiest results. Suppose a convention were called of the Democracy of all the free States, to express their sentiments and take their position with reference to the present troubles! Would not such a movement exert a powerful and beneficial influence? Such an imposing national demonstration would command the co-operation of all good and true men throughout the North. It would attract to it all conservatives, even those in the Republican ranks, and compel peace and adjustment. The Republican party would not dare persist in their coercive and anti compromise policy.

In conclusion, we most heartily congratulate the Democratic party of Pennsylvania upon the restoration of old and cordial relations, and hope that the harmony that now exists may never again be disturbed. The Democratic party can say in the words of Henry Clay, they would rather be right than be President.

NEW BOOK.—We are just in receipt of a new and interesting work, entitled the "Union Text Book," containing selections from the able and patriotic writings of DANIEL WEBSTER, together with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and Washington's Farewell Address. This matter being carefully compiled makes a work of some five hundred pages, neatly printed and bound, and is offered for sale by the publisher, Geo. G. Evans (the original Git enterprise man) 439 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at the low price of one dollar per single copy. On the receipt of the price of the book together with 21 cents additional—to pay postage—he will send a copy of the Work, including a valuable present to any address in the United States.

THE ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION is the title of a very interesting work, just published by the popular Git Enterprise man—Geo. G. Evans—of Philadelphia. A copy of the work, can be seen in our office. It is a book of nearly five hundred pages, handsomely illustrated with colored plates. The different tales related therein are truly interesting. It is rather a complete history of personal adventures, romantic incidents and exploits, incidental to the War of Independence. It is well calculated to thrill the soul of every true son of Liberty. The price is \$1.00, and by sending 21 cents additional—to pay postage—you will receive a valuable gift. Geo. G. Evans, publisher.

WE LEARN from the Lycoming Gazette, that the greatest height reached by the flood in the West Branch, last week, was nearly 17 feet above low water mark. The loss of lumber was not so great as might have been anticipated. It was not serious.—Some of the booms along the river were slightly damaged, but not to an extent that

Lincoln's Flight. The travelling President elect Harrisburg on the evening of his reception day rather mysteriously, or in a somewhat peculiar manner. It is reported he received a private dispatch, summoning him to immediately hasten to Washington city, as important business were to be transacted. Another, that if he traveled over the Baltimore railroad, or through that city, at the appointed time he would be unsafe—assassinated. Another report, that he fled to avoid a perfect horde of office seekers who had congregated to lay siege to him. He fled from Harrisburg about 6 o'clock P. M., and arrived in Washington city at 4 o'clock, in the morning, where he was received by a few personal friends.

Whatever the cause of the flight, the step was taken. Mr. Lincoln, wearing a slouch-hat and a long military coat, that afforded a complete disguise, took his place on a special train, and was at Philadelphia transferred to another train for Baltimore. On this he took an upper sleeping berth, which he only left at Baltimore to pass, in the darkness of the morning, to another train to carry him to Washington. Upon reaching Washington he was met by a few friends in waiting and escorted to Willard's Hotel; but his presence in the city or his passage through Baltimore was almost wholly unknown until the telegraph wires began to make inquiries of the whereabouts of the fugitive. The whole proceeding then, and then only, began to take shape, and the feelings it excited in the public mind as the rumors assigned as the cause of a step so unusual, so undignified and so insulting to those who had prepared to do Mr. Lincoln honor.

If the people, the politicians and the military at Harrisburg were disappointed, the Baltimore Committee of twenty, who had come to Harrisburg to receive Mr. Lincoln, were excited to indignation. They, however, without yet learning more than that Mr. Lincoln had stolen a march upon them, took their departure in the train prepared for the Presidential party, and accompanied them to Baltimore. The train left Harrisburg at 9 and reached Baltimore shortly before two o'clock.

The disappointment at Baltimore was very great. The most ample arrangements for a grand reception had been made, and the crowd in waiting was very great, the whole police force of the city being on hand for the preservation of order. When it became known that Mr. Lincoln was not upon the train, the indignation of the crowd broke out in groans and hisses. The party, however, after much difficulty, were got into carriages and driven to the Eutaw House, where, after dining, the party took the early afternoon train for Washington.

THE ARRIVAL of the President elect, says a New York paper, on Tuesday last and his suit, and the procession through Broadway, was a tame miserable, melancholy, funeral-like affair. Such a scene never was witnessed before in this city, and perhaps never will be seen again. It has been the subject of comment all over the city. If Mr. Lincoln did not wish a public demonstration on his arrival here, he should have driven straight to his hotel, instead of riding in an open barouche, preceded by a few policemen, followed by a few hacks, then a big express wagon filled with trunks, under the superintendence of a big nigger, and at the tail end of the cortege five or six advertising vans which wound up and the silent march New Yorkers love display and music, and in this case there might have been one of the grandest processions of the season. Here and there along the line of route cheers occasionally went up for Lincoln, but the general deathlike silence of the procession threw a dampness over the enthusiasm of the people. The Presidential tour has created a farore among broken down politicians, rising lights in the Republican ranks, place seekers, and pick pockets.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY FOR MARCH—The contents of the present number are more than usually varied. "Verona Brent" is continued, and grows more interesting and exciting. There are several original and admirable articles by new contributors, among which "Hunting in the Provinces of New Brunswick," by H. S. Stallknecht and A. G. Bradford, is charmingly written, and is full of interest. It is a rich number in literary excellence, and it is moreover profusely illustrated with engravings done in the very first style of art.

The Fashion Department embraced in this fine magazine, is the fullest and most reliable complete exposition published in America. It is an authority upon all matters of taste in dress, and contains five engravings and full descriptions of the newest styles in dress, bonnets, cloaks, laces fancy and ornamented work. It is a matter of wonder, even to the initiated, how so large and beautiful a magazine can be afforded for three dollars. Only its immense circulation can yield Frank Leslie profit. It should be upon every lady's work-table.

COL. HIRAM R. KLINE, one of our members of the legislature from this Representative District, paid our town a flying visit on Friday last. He looked hale and hearty, and was in good spirits.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING. The Rev. WILLIAM CONGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desiring of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address REV. WM. CONGROVE, 230 Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb 27, 1861.—3m.

MARRIED. On the 20th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. MARTIN M. BROBOST, to Miss MARY S. KRIEGER, both of Catawissa, Pa.

On the 23rd inst., by the same, Mr. WM. FISHER, of Maine township, to Miss MARY MARGARET PAREIN, of Catawissa, Pa.

On the 24th inst., by the same, Mr. EDWARD RICHMOND, of Berwick, Pa. to Miss PATRICIA RICHMOND, of Neumedia, Pa.

In Orangeville, on the 14th inst., by Rev. W. Goodrich, at Samuel Everitt's Hotel, Mr. JOKAS RANTZ, to Miss MARGARET DAVIS, both of Benton, Columbia county.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. J. Shanafelt, Mr. EDWARD HENRY, to Miss SABINA KOEHLER, both of Briar creek.

On the 21st inst., in Berwick, by Rev. S. L. Bowman, Mr. WM. KIRSCHBEIN, to Miss CAROLINE SAVITS, both of Millville.

In Harveyville, Luzerne co., on the 14th of February, 1861, by the Rev. Mr. Porter, Dr. M. STROCK, M. C. of Arizona, formerly of this county, and Miss ROSA A., daughter of Benj. Harvey, Esq., of the former place.

DIED. In this place on Friday morning last, Mrs. SUSAN LONG, aged 67 years.

In Wheeling, Virginia, on the 30th ult., Mr. HENRY MORRISON, formerly of this place, aged about 31 years.

In Montour township, February 4th inst., OLIVIA ALZUMA, daughter of Isaac and Helen Mouty, aged 2 years 10 months and 29 days.

O, weeping friends, called thus to mourn, The breaking of a tender tie; Turn thou thy thoughts from earth to heaven, Seek thou the source from on High!

The darling one thus torn from thee, She is not lost, but gone before; That much loved form again you'll see— Again you'll meet on heaven's bright shore!

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT, \$1 00 BUTTER, 16
RYE, 70 EGGS, 12
CORN, (new) 50 TALLOW, 12
OATS, 30 LARD, 12
BUCKWHEAT, 2 50 POTATOES, 62
FLOUR pr. bbl. 6 00 DR'D APPLES, 1 00
CLOVERSEED 5 00 HAMS, 12

Auditor's Notice. THE undersigned appointed by the Court an Auditor to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the Real Estate of Hiram Smethers, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 30th day of March, 1861, at 2 o'clock p. m., at his Office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, at which time and place all persons interested are hereby notified to attend, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

WESLEY WIRT, Auditor. February 27, 1861.

Auditor's Notice. THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, upon exceptions to the account of Samuel Kressler, administrator of Lemuel Kressler, late of Columbia county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

WESLEY WIRT, Auditor. February 27, 1861.

Notice to heirs of Levi Bisel, dec'd.

COLUMBIA COUNTY: THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Susan R. Bisel, widow, Levi P. Bisel, now residing in the State of Illinois, Sallie R.

Bisel, intermarried with Willis, now residing in Lebanon county, Pa., Robert M. Bisel, now residing in the State of Georgia, Henry Kent Bisel residing in the same State, Narcissa Y. Bisel, and Susan J. Bisel, both residing in Union county, Pennsylvania, the last three named of whom are minors, Narcissa Y. Bisel and Susan J. Bisel, have for their guardian their mother, Susan R. Bisel, and Henry Kent Bisel, has for his Guardian, Robert Patterson, children and heirs of Levi Bisel, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear at our Orphan's Court to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of Levi Bisel deceased, at the valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by this Honorable Court, or show cause why the same shall not be sold.

Witness the Honorable Warren J. Woodward, Esq., President of our said Court at Bloomsburg, the 9th day of February A. D. 1861, one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-one.

JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff. Bloomsburg, Feb. 27, 1861.

Notice to heirs of Andrew Shoemaker, dec'd. COLUMBIA COUNTY: THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Mary Shoemaker, widow, Jacob Shoemaker, Abraham Shoemaker, Charles Shoemaker, Catharine, intermarried with Peter Hansen, Elizabeth, intermarried with Peter Madox, Sarah, intermarried with Joseph Hendershot and Mary, intermarried with Samuel Shaffer, children and heirs of Andrew Shoemaker, late of Madison township, in the county of Columbia, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear at our Orphan's Court, to be holden at Bloomsburg