he be with us to deliver our land from this impending evil. And now sir are there those who have heard me who will say these are the words of a zealot or of a fanatic? I have only to say, in answer, I have spoken the sentiments of my people. We dwell in the midst of great forests which were planted by the hand of God, in which all things are free, and if we are zealots in the cause of freedom it is because we have learned it from the great book of Nature itself. We want no other teacher, being sure that any other would prove false to those pure instincts with which the Deity has imbued us. And when this speech sir, reaches my constituency, when the hardy lumberman and farmer sit down in their cabins to read it, I am sure it will meet with that reception which of all others I most covet for it, namely, the cordial approbation of their manly hearts.

Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, January 21, 1861.

President Lincoln's Cabinet.

This subject seems to agitate the country press considerably. It is well understood that Gen. CAMERON has no particular ambition to exchange his seat in the Senate of the United States for a seat in the Cabinet. He, [illegible] Harris[illegible] Cabinet. In fact, he has often declared that he could accomplish more for the benefit of his native State in the former position than he could in the Cabinet. Having been an ardent advocate of a Protective Tariff all his life, he has a natural desire to carry his darling object through the Senate, and obtain the signature of President LINCOLN to a bill which would at once elevate the laboring men of the North to their proper position. We have always been in favor of keeping Gen. CAMERON in the Senate, where his services can be properly felt and carried into effect; but since President LINCOLN has actually requested him to occupy a position in his Cabinet, we are surprised to learn that any remonstrance against his appointment should come from a State, the interests of which he has so much at heart. Gen. CAMERON was the choice of Pennsylvania for President. One hundred and twenty-eight delegates appeared in the State Convention to insist upon his nomination, whilst but FOUR men were elected in opposition to him under the single district system. We must all admit that Gen. CAMERON has bitter enemies, and if he had none he would be of very little account; but we solemnly protest that the ravings of a few interested men shall not be taken as the voice of this great State. We are certain that we speak the sentiments of the great Republican party of Pennsylvania when we assert that Gen. CAMERON is the choice of Pennsylvania for a seat in President LINCOLN'S Cabinet, and that the party calls upon Gen. CAMERON to sacrifice his own personal feelings and accept the position so generously tendered to him by President LINCOLN. Gen. CAMERON can be of great service to the interests of Pennsylvania as Secretary of the Treasury. The revenue bills are shaped in that office, and we can rely upon a proper protective system with him at its head. A better financier cannot be found in this State, which is so essential in a department, left bankrupt by the present Administration. If any person deludes himself with the idea that Gen. CAMERON is not first in the hearts of the Republicans of this State, let him look at the position of the public men of the State. Gov. CURTIN was supported and elected as an [illegible] CAMERON! He was at Chicago in person advocating his nomination for the Presidency. All the candidates for the United States Senatorship, during the late canvass, were open and avowed friends of CAMERON. The State Treasurer, elected this day by the unanimous choice of his party, is an open and avowed friend of the General. The Speaker of the Senate, and all the prominent officers in that body; the Speaker of the House, and all its prominent officers; together with *three-fourths* of the members of the Legislature, are for Gen. CAMERON, and we candidly believe that if it was the desire of the General to occupy a seat in LINCOLN'S Cabinet, an almost unanimous recommendation could be obtained for him. Look at the Press of this State—not a solitary one, so far as we have been able to learn, has expressed a dissent. All of them demand from Gen. CAMERON that he lay aside his own private feelings on the subject and accept the position tendered him. We conclude this article by giving extracts from influential papers in this State.

The *Centre Democrat*, the home organ of Gov. Curtin, who has just been inaugurated, says: "Gen. Cameron's appointment to a seat in the Cabinet is hailed by every lover of the Union with joy, as indicative of the character of the incoming Administration, as Gen. Cameron is known to be pre-eminently a national man, and no other appointment could at this time have so greatly complimented the conservative old Keystone. In everything necessary to make a statesman, Gen. Cameron is unequaled, he is not even lacking in that true zeal of greatness, the envy and malignant hatred of those who desire his fame, but lack the brains to emulate it. Gen. Cameron will be a tower of strength to the new admistration, and as a popular appointment would indeed be hard to equal."

The *Reading Journal*, a paper which preferred another gentleman for President, says: "We are happy to learn, on what we consider reliable authority, that Gen. Cameron is certain to have a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, though the particular department of which he is to have charge is still a matter of future arrangement.—The Republicans, and we may say the *people*, of Pennsylvania, almost to a man, earnestly desire that he should be named for the Treasury Department, believing that in that position he would best advance not only the interests of this great State, but of the nation at large. It is said, too, that Gov. Seward, who is to be the REGULAR THE[illegible] Premier under the new Administration, is extremly solicitous that Mr. Cameron should be chosen for that Department.—Be this as it may, Mr. Lincoln, if he desires to compliment Pennsylvania by a Cabinet appointment, cannot do it more effectually than by the selection of Gen. Cameron to the post above named."

We have our table filled with extracts like the above, but consider these sufficient to show the sentiments of the Republican party of this State.

Pennsylvania in 1820

Many of our young readers may not be aware, that Pennsylvania was forty years ago, as she is now, true to the Constitution and the Union. In the year 1820 her Legislature adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO PREVENTING THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY INTO NEW STATES.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whilst they cherish the right of the individual States to express their opinions upon all public measures proposed in the Congress of the Union, are aware that its usefulness must in a great degree depend upon the discretion with which it is exercised; they believe that the right ought not to be resorted to upon trivial subjects or unimportant occasions, but they are also persuaded that there are moments when the neglect to exercise it would be a dereliction of public duty.

Such an occasion as in their judgment demands the frank expression of the sentiments of Pennsylvania is now presented. A measure was ardently supported in the last Congress of the United States, and will probably be as earnestly urged during the existing session of that body, which has a palpable tendency to impair the political relations of the several States, which is calculated to mar the social happiness of the present and future generations, which if adopted would impede the march of humanity and freedom through the world, and would affix and perpetuate an odious stain upon the present race; a measure, in brief, which proposes to spread the crime and cruelties of slavery from the banks of the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific.

When measures of this character are seriously advocated in the Republican Congress of America in the nineteenth century, the several states are invoked by the duty which they owe the Deity, by the veneration which they entertain for the memory of the founders of the republic, and by a tender regard for posterity, to protest against its adoption, to refuse to covenant with crime, and to limit the range of an evil that already hangs in awful boding over so large a portion of the Union.

Nor can such a protest be entered by any state with greater propriety that by Pennsylvania; this Commonwealth has as sacredly respected the rights of other States as it has been careful of its own; it has been the invariable aim of the people of Pennsylvania to extend to the universe by their example, the unadulterated blessings of civil and religious freedom; it is their pride that they have been at all times the practical advocates of those improvements and charities amongst men, which are [illegible] calculated to enable [illegible] purpose [illegible] and above all, they may [illegible] that they were foremost in removing the pollution of slavery from amongst them.

If indeed the measure against which Pennsylvania considers it her duty to raise her voice, was calculated to abridge any of the rights guaranteed to the several States, if odious as slavery is, it was proposed to hasten its extinction by means injurious to the States upon which it was unhappily entailed, Pennsylvania would be amongst the first to insist upon a sacred observance of the constitutional compact; but it cannot be pretended that the rights of any of the States are at all to be affected by refusing to extend the mischiefs of human bondage over the boundless regions of the west, a territory which formed no part of the confederation at the adoption of the constitution, which has been but lately purchased from an European power by the people of the Union at large, which may, or may not be admitted as a State into the Union at the discretion of Congress, which must establish a Republican form of government and no other, and whose climate affords none of the pretexts urged for resorting to the labor of natives of the torrid zone, such a territory has no right, inherent or acquired, such as those States possessed which established the existing Constitution. When that Constitution was framed in September seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, the concession that three-fifths of the slaves in the States then existing should be represented in Congress, could not have been intended to embrace regions at that time held by a foreign power; on the contrary, so anxious were the Congress of that day to confine human bondage within its ancient home, that on the thirteenth of July, seventeen hundred and eighty seven, that body unanimously declared that slavery or involuntary servitude should not exist in the extensive territories bounded by the Ohio, the Mississippi, Canada and the lakes, and in the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution itself, the power of Congress to prohibit the migration of servile persons after the year eighteen and eight is expressly recognized, nor is there to be found in the statute book a single instance of the admission of a territory to the rank of a State, in which Congress have not adhered to the right vested in them by the Constitution, to stipulate with the territory upon the conditions of such admission.

The Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania therefore cannot but deprecate any departure from the humane and enlightened policy pursued, not only by the illustrious Congress of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, but by their successors without exception, they are pursuaded that to open the fertile regions of the west to a servile race, would tend to increase their numbers beyond all past example, would open a new and steady market for the lawless venders of human flesh, and would render all schemes for obliterating this most foul blot upon the American character useless and unavailing.

Under these convictions, and in the full persuasion that upon this topic there is but one opinion in Pennsylvania.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested to vote against the admission of any territory as a State into the Union, unless "the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be prohibited and all children born within the said territory after its admission into the Union as a State, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty-five years."

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to cause a copy of the preamble and resolution to be transmitted to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ISAAC WEAVER,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.
WILLIAM FINDLAY.

These expressions breathe the true spirit [illegible] which frequently occasion [illegible] of Democracy at that early day in the history of our country. Would to God that the professed Democrats of 1861 were true to their country in the same manner. All the trouble of the present day would have been avoided, and this blessed country would now be a unit, and a terror to all crowned heads.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONERS AT ANNAPOLIS.—*Governor Hicks Talking Out.*—We learn directly from Annapolis that a "board of commissioners," under the appointment of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, have actually visited Annapolis, and sought an official interview with Governor Hicks. The Governor, however, very properly declined to receive them in his official capacity, intimating to them that Maryland was an independent sovereignty, and could manage her own affairs without the interposition of Pennsylvania. He treated the gentlemen with all proper courtesy, but told them that he was a Southerner and a slaveholder, and that his whole feelings and interests were identified with the South. He further stated that from the present unpropitious aspect of affairs, and the unyielding spirit manifested by the Republicans, he was seriously considering the adoption of some suitable method for an expression of the popular will.—*Baltimore Sun of Saturday.*

We find in the above article an illustration of the truth of the old adage, that "a man must go from home to find the news of his neighborhood." Governor Curtin has no authority to appoint, nor did he appoint, commissioners to visit the Governor of Maryland, on any subject. If gentlemen from this State really visited Governor Hicks, they must have done so as private citizens, solely on their own responsibility. The Legislature passed no law providing for the appointment of any one, and there is none on the statute book empowering the Governor to do so, of his own accord. We assure our Southern friends that Pennsylvania has no desire whatever to interfere with their affairs, and we ask of them similar friendship. Maryland needs no commissioners from Pennsylvania; her people are loyal to the Union, and will do their utmost to keep us "one and inseparable, now and forever."

Latest by Telegraph.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

Soldiers Attempt to Escape.

Presents of Provisions Refused by Maj. Anderson.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.

The four soldiers from Fort Sumter, who were in the city as witnesses in a murder case, attempted to escape by lepaing from the window of the Grand Jury room. They were prevented, and on leaving the court were escorted to the boat by a file of soldiers which surrounded the court containing them.

Governor Pickens sent yesterday a supply of fresh provisions to Major Anderson with his compliments. The Major, however, refused to receive it, but returned thanks for the courtesy, and stated that he would decline to receive anything until he knew what course the Government at Washington intended to order.

A salute of five guns was fired on Saturday for the seceding States.

The secession of Georgia has had a happy effect, but there has been no demonstration on account of it.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, read a communication announcing the withdrawal of the Senators from his State, in consequence of the secession ordinance having been passed by the Convention. Mr. YULEE, of Florida, said that in consequence of information authentically communicated his colleague and himself deemed proper to announce to the Senate that their connection with that body had come to an end. The State of Florida, in convention duly assembled, had seen fit to recall the powers delegated to the Union and assume the responsibilities of a separate government. He was sure that the people of Florida would never be insensible to the blessings and advantages of the Union when directed to the purposes of establishing justice and domestic tranquility and safety. He would also hold in grateful memory the earlier history of the Union, but she had decided that her civil and social safety were jeoparded by a longer continuance in the Union.

HOUSE—Mr. Florence presented a memorial from Philadelphia, signed by citizens of all parties, including some who voted for Mr. Lincoln, asking the adjustment of the national difficulties on the Crittenden plan. Laid on on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation withdrawing from further participation in the deliberations of the House in consequence of the decision of that state.

Mr. HOWARD, (Mich.) asked leave to introduce a resolution to give the Select Committee on the President's Special Message leave to sit during the sessions of the House and to report from time to time at their discretion.

Mr. WINSLOW, (N. C.,) objected.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Important Letter From Col Hayne to the President.

Extraordinary Session of the Cabinet.

THE SECESSION OF GEORGIA.

MARYLAND FIRM FOR THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, communicated his letter to the President on Saturday. It is not in the way of a demand, as at first presented, but is couched in moderate and temperate language. He has been induced to this moderation of the ultimatum of South Carolina by the existing state of feeling here among the Southern men. The communication was submitted to and approved by Senators Hunter and Mason, of Virginia, before it was sent to the President. While South Carolina does not yield the position she at first assumed, yet she is disposed to properly appreciate the embarrassed position of the present administration. By this course the responsibility of shedding blood will be thrown upon the incoming administration.

The correspondence will be communicated to Congress, the President informs [illegible] lina (through [illegible] Hayne, that he has no power to entertain any proposition of the nature indicated in his note.

On the receipt of the communication the President called an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, at four o'clock, and the session was prolonged until a late hour.

Dispatches from high sources in Charleston show that the authorities there feel disappointed that Lieut. Talbot, who reached there on Saturday did not bring back evidences that the United States Government was ready to surrender to their demands at once.

The secession of Georgia creates no great excitement in any circle. It was considered a foregone conclusion, but some surprise is manifested about the course of Alexander H. Stephens, from whom an earnest protest against secession was expected.

The people of Maryland sustain the Governor of that State in his firm allegiance to the Union. Union meetings held in almost every county approve his course, and pronounce against disunion. The association of Minute Men of Baltimore have taken a noble stand in support of Governor Hicks and the Union. This organization, formed about a month before the Presidential election, numbers about thirty-two hundred active men in the city and is affiliated with kindred organizations in every county in the State. They are divided into companies of sixty-four men each. To their efforts is due the brilliant success of the recent Union meeting in Baltimore. Upon the very day when the forty United States marines were sent to take possession of Fort McHenry, it was intended by the Minute Men to occupy and hold it, until relieved by Federal troops, to keep it out of the hands of the reported organization of secessionists, under the name of "Southern Volunteers." If the marines had not arrived at daylight, the Minute Men would have occupied the fort before noon. They have proffered their services to Gen. Scott, to take charge of and protect the United States arsenal, about 8 miles from Baltimore. There is no danger of Maryland falling away from the Union, while such a spirit prevails among her people.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

Passage of the Secession Ordinance by the State Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Jan. 19, 1861.

The State Convention adopted the secession ordinance at two o'clock this afternoon, by yeas 208, nays 89. It is as follows:

"An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and other States settled with her, under the compact of government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

"We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinances adopted by the people of the State of Georgia, in convention in 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was assented to, ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

"And we do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State."

A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance until the 3d of March was lost by about thirty majority. Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are among those who voted against the ordinance.

A resolution was adopted to continue the present postal and revenue system until it shall be ordered otherwise; also to continue all the civil federal officers.

The ordinance of secession was ordered to be engrossed on parchment, and to be signed on Monday at noon.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 19, 1861—9 P. M.—The Convention has been in secret session nearly all day. Ben. Hill introduced a substitute for the secession ordinance, but it was lost. Subsequently he voted for the ordinance, declaring as he did so that as Georgia had determined for secession he would share her fate for weal or woe.

Judge Linton Stephens said that while he approved of the ordinance he saw no reason for its adoption now. He therefore would not vote for or sign it.

Unusual demonstrations of approbation are being made here to night in honor of the adoption of the ordinance of secession, including the firing of cannon, the letting off of sky rockets, the burning of torches and music and torches.

Contemplated Attack on Fort Pickens.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1861.

Major Chase has telegraphed the Mayor of New Orleans for two thousand men to take Fort Pickens, at Pensacola. The Mayor responded that the men could be raised in two days if Florida would equip them. The Governor telegraphed for them to come at once, the Military Board will make provision for raising and arming the men.

The highest excitement prevails throughout the city. Three hundred men are on the way to Pensacola from Mississippi. If the President does not order the surrender of Fort Pickens, great carnage will ensue.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 19, 1861—Pilots at Pensacola are notified not to bring in United States vessels, under the penalty of death.

Washington despatches intercepted are in the hands of Florida officers of the State forces. They number nearly one thousand.

Lieut. Slimmer, commanding Fort Pickens is expected to surrender.

The Florida forces have twenty-five heavy guns mounted, and can take Fort Pickens with a loss of three hundred men.

The ship Supply sailed on the 15th from Pensacola for New York, with the officers of the Navy Yard.

THE NEW YORK RESOLUTIONS.

How they were Received by the Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Jan. 21.

The Governor of Georgia on Saturday sent to the Convention a copy of the resolutions passed by the New York Legislature on the 11th inst. They were read.

Mr. Toombs offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, unanimously, as a response to the threatening resolutions of the New York Legislature, That this Convention highly approve of the energetic and patriotic conduct of the Governor of Georgia, in taking possession of Fort Pulaski by Georgia troops, and request him to hold possession until the relations of Georgia with the Federal Government be determined on by the Convention, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor of New York."

This was adopted unanimously.

News from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

Lieut. Talbot arrived here last night with gloomy tidings. The Governor and the members of his Cabinet were in consultation the greater part of last night on the intelligence communicated by Lieut. Talbot.

A white flag came from Fort Sumter this morning. The [illegible] that South Carolina cease erecting fortifications.

Lieut. Davis and four soldiers from Fort Sumter are in the city. The soldiers are witnesses in a murder case. Lieut. Davis is out on parole. He is being entertained by his friends, and drinks to a peaceable settlement of the present unhappy difficulty.

Fort Sumter is now allowed to obtain fresh provisions in the city of Charleston.

Postal Affairs in the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21st

Numerous applications continue to be made by Post Masters in the seceding States for supplies of Postage Stamps. Before the orders are filled an affirmative response is necessary to the question whether they do now and will continue to hold themselves responsible to the Government in conformity to the existing laws for all the postal revenues received by them. Orders have been filled accordingly to the Post Masters following the example of the Charleston Post Master, and thus far the Postal communication in the South has been uninterrupted.

Judge Greenwood still has the tender of the Secretaryship of the Interior under consideration.

The Cleveland Fugitive Slave Case.

CLEVELAND, JAN. 21.

The Fugitive girl, Lucy, was brought before the Probate Court this morning. Judge Tilden ordered her to be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff. She was taken in custody by the United States Marshall, and removed to the United States Court room, where she is now undergoing an examination. On the way to the United States Court room, an unsuccessful attempt at rescue was made.

Steamship Burned.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.

A private dispatch says that the steamship Jenkins of the Baltimore and Boston line, which had been chartered by the Government, has been destroyed by fire. The particulars have not been received but it is understood that the fire originated by accident.

Death of a Boston Clergyman.

BOSTON, Jan 21.

Rev. Charles Lowell, a distinguished clergyman of this city, died yesterday.

Arms Sent to the South.

BOSTON, January 21.

Six thousand stand of arms have been sent South from the Watertown Arsenal.

GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT!
TO BE GIVEN IN
ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH,
FRONT STREET, ON
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1861.
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
TICKETS 25 CENTS.

PROGRAMME.—PART I.

QUATUOR, (Instrumental).....By L. BEETHOVEN.
AIR—Soprano Solo.
SONATO—In G., for Violin and Piano.....By BEETHOVEN.
BATTLE-PRAYER—Bass Solo.....By HIMMEL.
POLONAISE—(For Four Hands).....By C. M. WEBER.
O SALUTARIS—Soprano Solo.....By HIMMEL.
OVERTURE, TO "CALIPH OF BAGDAD" (Orchestra.)
By BOILDIEU.

PART II.

QUATUOR, FROM "SEMIRAMIDE"—(Instrumental.)
By DE BERIOT.
ANGELS EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR—Soprano Solo.
By HANDEL.
QUR CONCENTRANTE—For Violin and Piano.
By M. GROSS.
THE TEMPEST—Bass Solo.
WEDDING MARCH—(For Four Hands)
By MENDLESOHN.
JUDITH—Soprano Solo.....By CONCONE.
POTPOURI, FROM "MARTHA"—(Orchestra.)
jan11-dtd By FLOTOW.

SOYER'S SULTANANA'S SAUCE
For Hot and Cold Dishes of all Kinds.

This most delicious and appetising Sauce, invented by the renowned "SOYER," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well-known house of CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite Sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and aid to digestion.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We recommend our correspondent to try MESS. SOYER'S new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana's Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—*The Lancet.*

"Savory, Piquant, and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—*Observer.*

"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—*Atlas.*

Sole Agents for the United States.
GARDNER G. YUELIN, 217 Fulton st., N. Y.
and BRAY & HAYES, 34 Cornhill, Boston.
For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.
jan14-d1y-8taw-ins

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Orphan's Court of Dauphin county, I now offer at private sale, the undivided fourth part of a Two Story Frame Dwelling House and Lot of Ground on the north side of Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, in Harrisburg, adjoining lots of Jacob Houser and Mrs. Eliza Boyd, the ground being about twenty-six feet and three inches in front, and about one hundred feet deep.

VALENTINE HUMMEL, Jr.
Guardian of Daniel Houser.

The other three-fourths of the above described house and lot is also for sale at private sale. Enquire as above.
jan 14-3tdaltw

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS,
POMADES, COLOGNES,
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,
dell 91 Market Street.

Married.

On Monday morning, Jan. 21st, by Rev. R. H. Austin, of Pottsville, Mr. J. BALL to Mrs. LUCRETIA POOLE, both of Harrisburg.

New Advertisements.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer at Private Sale 21 Eight Wheeled Box Freight Cars in good running order; 7 Horses, 2 Mules, 5 One Horse Wagons and Harness, 1 large Spring Wagon, 1 Complete Stone Truck Wagon, 1 Two Horse Carriage, 2 Frame Stables, about 400 Two Bushel Bags, 700 Tons of Lykens Valley Coal, 58 Sacks of Salt, 2 Small Fire Proof Safes, a large amount of Office Furniture and property connected with the forwarding business, together with an extensive Rectifying apparatus in complete order.

Also, the undivided half part of 150 acres of Coal lands situate in the Short Mountain, in Lykens Valley, Dauphin county, near Gratztown, the veins of Coal well developed.

Application to be made to the undersigned before the first day of March, 1861.

A. O. HIESTER,
C. F. MUENCH,
Assignees of John Wallower & Son.
jan21-3td-wtmsrl

APPLICATIONS for Tavern Licenses to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county. Day of hearing 6th February next:

John Shearer, First Ward, Harrisburg.
Edwin Mager, Second " "
Henry Frisch, " " "
David H. Turbett, Third Ward, "
W. Calder[illegible] " "
[illegible] " "
Mary Ryan " "
George W. M'Connell, Susquehanna township.
Samuel Mash, Matamoras.
Philip Etlien, Reed township.
John F. Bowman, Fisherville.
James Hoffman, Washington township.
Daniel Collier, " "
J. Lower, Upper Paxton township.
G. W. Gladden, " " "
Isaac Reuber, Lykenstown.
Gideon Shadel, Wiconisco township.
Christian Becker, " "
William S. Saul, Derry township.
jan21-d2taw1t WM. MITCHELL, Clerk.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an alias order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday evening, January 23, 1861, at seven o'clock, at Brant's European House, a HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, situate in Mulberry, between Second and Third streets in the city of Harrisburg. The House is a two story one, with a large back building. The lot fronts 30 feet on Mulberry street, and runs back 200 feet to Meadow Lane; adjoining property of Dr. Patterson and A. Hoerner. Late the estate of Levi Huston, dec'd.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale by
ANDREW PATTERSON,
19ts Guardian of the minor children of said dec'd.
Patriot and Union copy.

WANTED.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH who has some experience on Locomotive Work. A single man preferred. Enquire of
C. W. ASHCOM
18-3t House of Representatives, Harrisburg.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.

THE PATENT WEIGH-CARTS tested and certified to by the SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. JAMES M. WHEELER—Having this day tested your Patent Weigh Carts, and found them perfectly correct, I therefore put my seal upon them according to law.
FREDERICK TRACE.
Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Harrisburg, January 17, 1861. jt8

WANTED.—A WHITE WOMAN, to Cook, Wash and Iron. To one that understands her business and can come with good recommendations, liberal wages will be paid. Apply at the Dry Good Store of CATHCART & BROTHER,
17-3t* Market Square.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE STOREROOM AND CELLAR, occupied at present as a grocery by Mr. V. Hummel, corner Front and Market streets. Enquire of
jan17-3 Mr. E. J. BUCHER.

WANTED.—TWO WHITE WOMEN at the EUROPEAN HOTEL. Apply to
2t* E. C. WILLIAMS,
On the premises.

LOCHER'S LIVERY STABLE.
CHANGE OF LOCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his Livery Establishment to the NEW AND SPACIOUS FRANKLIN HOUSE STABLES, corner of Raspberry and Strawberry alleys, where he will keep a stock of excellent HORSES, and new and fashionable BUGGIES and CARRIAGES, to hire at moderate rates.
jan12 GEO. W. LOCHER, agt.

OATS! OATS!!

2,000 BUSHELS ON HAND. A prime lot, for sale very low for cash, by
JAS. M. WHEELER,
Dealer in Coal, Wood, Powder, &c.
All coal delivered and weighed at consumers door by the Patent Weigh-Carts. Prices to suit the times.—Wholesale and Retail. jan2

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSES in different parts of this city. Stabling attached to some of them. Possession given the first of April next. [j2-3m] CHAS. C. RAWN.

FOR RENT.—The Store Room No. 13 West Market Street. Possession given either immediately or on the 1st of April. This is a good business stand, and will be rented cheap.
jan2-dtf GEO. P. WIESTLING.

DR. C. WEICHEL,
SURGEON AND OCULIST,
RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.

HE is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of his profession in all its branches.

A long and very successful medical experience justifies him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or of any other nature. jan7-dawly

ALDERMAN!
HENRY PEFFER,
OFFICE—THIRD STREET, (SHELL'S ROW,)
NEAR MARKET.
Residence, Chestnut Street near Fourth.
CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENN'A.
my12-dtf

NOTICE.
REMOVAL.
DR. D. W. JONES,
FRANKLIN HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

HAS now permanently located there, and may be consulted on all diseases, but more particularly diseases of a private nature, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness and Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight Pain in the Head, Ringing in Ear, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Female Complaints, and all derangement of the gentle organs. Dr. JONES will guarantee a perfect restoration with such mild and balmy juices of herbs that will carry out disease in place of throwing it back upon the constitution. All diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder specially cured. A cure warranted of no charge—mild cases cured in from three to five days.

TAKE IT IN TIME
SYPHILUS.

This is one of the most horrid of all diseases if not immediately cured. Makes its appearance in sores and eruptions over the whole body, and the throat becomes ulcerated. The victim of this disease becomes a horrible object till death puts an end to his suffering. To such Dr. JONES offers the safest and most sure remedies in America. There are persons in Harrisburg can testify he cured them after all other treatment failed.

Dr. JONES offers a remedy to prevent the infection of such dangerous diseases. It is a certain remedy if used according to direction and without the least injury to the system.

Dr. JONES may be consulted personally or by letter, describing all symptoms, or, if desired, he will consult with patients at their residence, advice gratis.

Dr. JONES has private consulting room. Please ring the bell at the ladies entrance. The remedies used by Dr. JONES need no change of diet or hindrance from business. All letters must contain a stamp to ensure an answer. Address DR. D. W. JONES,
jan1 Franklin House, Harrisburg, Pa.

LYKENS' VALLEY NUT COAL!—For sale at $3 00 per ton.
ALL COAL DELIVERED BY PATENT WEIGH CARTS.
JAMES M. WHEELER.
Coal delivered from both yards. novl6