

Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.
Tuesday Afternoon, January 29, 1861.

How Secession Works Financially.
South Carolina is not reposing on a bed of roses. Her leaders, in their rashness, have precipitated her into a rebellion for which all classes in her community were unprepared, and she is suffering to a pitiable extent. The Washington Star states on the authority of a letter from a distinguished gentleman now in Charleston, that the merchants anticipate a speedy and general bankruptcy, and those who can are endeavoring to get out of the State with as much of their property as possible, in order to escape the current and impending extra taxation. Sickness prevails to an alarming extent, and beef is thirty-five cents per pound. The Washington correspondent of the New York Express writes:—

A relative of Col. John Preston, of South Carolina, states that in a recent interview with that gentleman, he informed him that he regarded himself as a bankrupt, and that all his friends in South Carolina were in the same condition, including his brother-in-law, Wade Hampton, always regarded as one of the wealthiest men of the South; that there was no money in circulation, and no possibility of collecting debts. Col. Preston is a State Rights man and co-operationist, but he was not ultra enough to be elected to the Convention. By his marriage with the daughter of General Hampton, he is the possessor of a very large estate. If he, and others of equal wealth, are suffering for want of money, it may easily be imagined what is the condition of persons of moderate means.

The Washington correspondent of the World narrates the contents of a private letter from South Carolina, in which the writer says that "persons who, at other times, are well off, are sorely embarrassed for the necessities of life for themselves and their dependents. There is but little money in circulation, and when our scanty stock of provisions is gone, where to get a fresh supply none of us can tell.—The proclamation of impending calamity weighs down my spirits and makes my nights wakeful." The writer makes the following suggestion:—"I think if the act of magnanimity would not be taken as a taunt, or construed into giving aid and comfort to the enemy, it would be a good thing for the merchants of New York to load a vessel with breadstuffs, and send them to Charleston, to be distributed among the poorer classes, as an evidence of fraternal affection, which would be revived in full force in South Carolina would give up her unnatural position."

The same evils and troubles are spreading themselves in Georgia and Alabama. New Orleans merchants and the sugar planters of Louisiana will soon feel the pressure produced by their reckless pursuit of the bubble of fancied independence. The whole South-west will see the day when they will rue their precipitancy. It is the selfish notion, developed by Hunter in the Senate, that the South contains within itself the elements of a great empire after cutting off every free State, which makes that windy region so fierce for secession and a Southern Confederacy.

Etheridge and Clemens.
These two gentlemen, members of the National House of Representatives, have lately delivered speeches of which their constituents may well be proud. Mr. CLEMENS represents the true sentiments of the Old Dominion, and Mr. ETHERIDGE uses language which will be endorsed over all the hills and valleys of Tennessee. It was eminently proper, remarks the Cincinnati Times, that two great States, each of which had produced a President that had set a prominent example on the side of the execution of the laws of the country, should come forward in a crisis like that through which the nation, for the last three months, has been passing. We have already heard from a host of windy, seedy, superficial, dilapidated individuals, that infest Congress, and who are ever ready to

"Creak the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift may follow yawning."—
Thank Providence, the little "swivels," harmless at the distance of a mile, but always liable to explode in front and kick behind, have had their day, and the intellectual "columbiads," which are always reserved for a crisis, begin to open with marvelous effect upon the disordered ranks of Secession. Men, with souls too small to become the subjects of Divine grace, and in whose brains a single idea, however unimportant, would instantly be inaugurated as the undisputed autocrat of an intellectual universe—"heavy chatters," who will talk two hours about nothing, and will not allow an opportunity to put in a single word—men who puff and blow about the rights of the South, when, in reality, they do not own one negro nor one foot of ground, and would be impoverished if required to meet the expenses of a general treat at the hotel—these fellows will denounce CLEMENS and ETHERIDGE as "Abolitionists." This old "dodge," however, is

about done. ETHERIDGE is one of the finest scholars in the United States; no man loves the South more than he; no man would go further than he to sustain its honor; but ETHERIDGE also loves his country, and he and CLEMENS will not soon be forgotten by the friends of the Union.

Repeal of the Penal Code.
Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, has read a bill in the Senate repealing the following portion of the 95th section of the Penal Code, viz:—

"If any person or persons claiming any negro or mulatto as a fugitive from servitude or labor shall, under any pretence of authority whatsoever, violently and tumultuously seize upon and carry away to any place or attempt to seize and carry away in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, and so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, any negro or mulatto within this Commonwealth, either with or without the intention of taking such negro or mulatto before any district or circuit judge, the person or persons so offending against the peace of this Commonwealth shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and further to be imprisoned in the county jail for any period at the discretion of the Court not exceeding three months."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861.
The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by the SPEAKER, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. CATTEL.
The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.
The House proceeded to the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar, when the following were passed and laid aside for a second reading:—
No. 27. An Act for laying out and constructing a State road in Jefferson and Indiana counties.

No. 31. An Act to incorporate the Masonic Hall association of East Liberty, in the county of Allegheny.
Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by striking out the word "Doctor" in the fourth and fifth lines, and the word "General" in the fifth line. The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. WILLIAMS also moved to amend by inserting the word "they," in the third line of the third section, so as to read: "as they shall think proper, and they shall," etc.
The amendment was agreed to.

No. 41. An Act to incorporate the Chestnut Hill academy.
No. 45. An Act to incorporate the Sinking Spring cemetery company of Sinking Spring, Berks county.
Mr. SMITH (Berks) moved to amend by striking out the word "Joshua," and inserting "Jacob" in the fifth line of the third section. The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. SMITH (Berks) also moved to amend by striking out, in the same line, the words "Leah" and inserting "Lora."
The amendment was agreed to.

No. 46. An Act to change the name of the Harmonia Sacred Music society of Philadelphia.
Sen. 41. An Act to revive certain acts of Assembly relative to the Diligent fire engine company of Philadelphia.
No. 50. A supplement to the Act incorporating the borough of Chambersburg, approved March 21, A. D. 1853.

Mr. BREWSTER moved to amend section 4, by striking out the word "the" in the third line, and inserting the word "their," and add to the word "the" the letter "a."
The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BREWSTER moved to amend by introducing the following new section, to come in as section seven:—
Sec. 7. That so much of the fourth division of section third, of the Act regulating Boroughs, approved April third one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, as required every enactment, regulation, ordinance, or other general law, passed by the Burgess and town council, and to be published in one newspaper, printed in this county, before the same shall go into effect, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as relates to the said Borough of Chambersburg. *Provided,* the same shall not be published by hand bills.
The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BREWSTER also moved to amend by adding the following additional section:—
Section 16. That no street, lane, or alley shall be opened, widened, extended or straightened in the said borough, under the provisions of the Act relative to the same, approved April 22d, 1850, until the Burgess and town council of said borough are prepared to open, widen, extend or straighten the same; and no interest shall be allowed upon any damages awarded in such proceedings either in favor of or against said borough, except from the time of opening, widening, extending, or straightening of the said street, lane or alley.
The amendment was agreed to.

No. 51. An Act to fix the boundaries of the borough of Mechanicsburg, in the county of Cumberland.
No. 60. An Act supplementary to an Act incorporating the Mahoning railroad company, approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1859.
No. 61. An Act relating to the collection of taxes in the county of Lawrence.

No. 63. Supplement to an Act to incorporate Grove cemetery of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania.
No. 65. An Act to authorize the select and common councils of Philadelphia to divert Chochokink creek, in the Sixteenth ward, Philadelphia.
Mr. WILDEY moved to amend by adding the following proviso after the word "expedient" in line twenty-six:—
"That, if the said council decide to construct the said culvert or main on Lawrence street, the owners of property on said street shall be exempt from the usual charges for culverts under the Acts of Assembly."

The amendment was agreed to.
No. 66. An Act to fix the boundaries of the borough of Mechanicsburg, in the county of Cumberland.
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in the counties of M'Kean and Elk, passed the 16th day of May, A. D. 1857.
No. 82. An Act for the incorporation of the Tidouite and Pittsfield turnpike and plank road company.
Sen. 25. An Act to repeal certain road laws in Wayne county.
No. 85. An Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over Clearfield creek, in Clearfield county, at Madeira.

No. 86. An Act to lay out a State road in Somerset and Bedford counties.
BILLS OBJECTED OFF THE CALENDAR.
The following bills were objected off the calendar:—
By Mr. ARMSTRONG, No. 59, an Act re-annexing part of Brady township, in Lycoming county, to Union county.

By Mr. COLLINS, No. 74, an Act to repeal an Act to increase the pay of commissioners, jurors and witnesses in certain counties of this Commonwealth, so far as the same relates to the county of Fayette.
By Mr. BUTLER, (Carbon), No. 77, a supplement to an Act approved the third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled "An Act explanatory of an Act to provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor for the county of Carbon," approved the 28th day of April, A. D., 1855.

SECOND READING OF BILLS ON THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.
Mr. ACKER moved that the House proceed to the second reading and consideration of the bills on the private calendar.
On the motion
The yeas and nays were required by Mr. PATTERSON and Mr. LEISENRING, and were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Ackler, Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Austin, Ball, Barnsley, Bisel, Bitler, Bressler, Brewster, Brodhack, Burns, Butler, Crawford, Byrne, Caldwell, Clark, Cowan, Craig, Diamond, Divins, Donley, Douglas, Elliott, Frazier, Gibboney, Goehring, Gordon, Graham, Harvey, Hayes, Hill, Hillman, Hood, Hoops, Huhn, Klavy, Koch, Lawrence, Lowther, M'Gonigal, Marshall, Peirce, Rhoads, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks), Stelman, Stoneback, Taylor, Teller, Thomas, Tracy, White, Williams, Davis, Speaker.—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyer, Butler, (Carbon), Cope, Duffield, Dunlap, Eilenberger, Gaskill, Heck, Leisenring, Lichtenwalner, M'Donough, Manifold, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Osterhout, Patterson, Preston, Randall, Reiff, Roller, Schrock, Smith, (Philadelphia), Wilder, and Wilson.—25.
So the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. ACKER further moved that the hour of adjournment be extended until the bills on the Calendar be disposed of.
The motion was agreed to.
The House then proceeded to the second reading and consideration of bills on the Private Calendar, when the following were passed finally:—
No. 27. An Act for laying out and constructing a State road in Jefferson and Indiana counties.

No. 31. An Act to incorporate the Masonic Hall association of East Liberty, in the county of Allegheny.
Mr. SMITH moved to amend by striking out the word "Doctor" in the fourth and fifth lines, and the word "General" in the fifth line. The amendment was agreed to.
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Latest by Telegraph.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 29.
House.—The SPEAKER laid before the House the Agricultural portion of the report of the Commissioner of Patents. The subject of printing extra copies was referred.

Mr. ADRIAN (N. J.) presented the resolution passed by the Legislature of New Jersey expressing firm attachment to the Union; that it was the duty of every good citizen to sustain favoring the Crittenden propositions, and a call for a convention of the States, etc.
Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.
The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Post Route bill. Before final action the morning hour expired.

The consideration of the special order was then resumed, being the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.
SMARTE—(N. Y.) introduced a bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.) introduced a bill for the better organization of the military of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. FOSTER (Conn.) offered a resolution that the Governors of the States be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. LATHAM (Cal.) presented the petition of the people of Western Utah for increased mail facilities. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
Mr. BINGHAM (Mich.) presented four petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, believing it to be unconstitutional.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was received and ordered to be printed.
From the National Capital.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 29.
Col. HAYNE does not believe in the truth of the dispatch from Charleston as to the reported Legislature in secret yesterday. He has received no dispatch or communication from Governor Pickens on the subject. The report is believed to be equally erroneous as that which recently represented that a boat from Fort Sumter had been fired into from one of the Charleston forts. Mr. HAYNE has made no demand on the Federal Government for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and is patiently awaiting the action of the Southern Congress at Montgomery, which will assemble next week.

The errand of the steam sloop of war Brooklyn is believed to be of a peaceful character, with the view of intercepting all hostile demonstrations on the part of the Gulf squadron. The troops on board were to be sent to the works at Tortugas, which would still be in the possession of the Federal authorities, but without adequate force to hold them. Capt. BARRON was sent by land a week since on a similar errand, and has probably arrived there by this time. His dispatches to Fort Pickens and the naval commanders in the Gulf were of the most pacific character.

UNION MEETING AT DETROIT.
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 29.
A large meeting of citizens favorable to the plan of the border state committee, assembled in the City Hall last evening. Pursuant to a call of the Mayor the hall was densely packed, while hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. The meeting was addressed by prominent Democratic and Republican speakers; and resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of territories south of 36° 30' as States with or without slavery, and all north of that live free; the amendment of the fugitive slave law so as to prevent kidnapping; the repeal of all Personal Liberty laws; prevention of interference by Congress with slavery in the slave States, dock yards and inter-lake trade; no interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia, except with the consent of the people of Virginia, Maryland and the District; perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade. Delegates were appointed to proceed to Lansing and urge the Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty laws.

Excitement at Richmond.
RICHMOND, JANUARY 29.
The recent proceedings at Fortress Monroe have embittered the public feeling. The following resolution was adopted at a large meeting of citizens held here last night:—
WHEREAS, the Legislature of Virginia has declared that any act of coercion against a Southern State will be regarded by Virginia as an act of war, and resisted with all the means in our power;
Resolved, That the attention of the Legislature is hereby called to the overt act of coercion now actually perpetrated at Fortress Monroe.

The North Carolina Legislature.
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 29.
The Senate was yesterday engaged on private bills. The House considered the Senate Convention bill. Several amendments were adopted, but no vote was taken on its passage. It will come up to-day at 10 o'clock.
A case of small pox was reported in the city yesterday, and it is proposed by some members to remove to another city, while others favor an adjournment till March, to avoid further developments.

The Steamer Columbia at Charleston.
CHARLESTON, JAN. 29.
The Steamer Columbia has been hauled off the bar where she has been aground for several days. She has come up to the city and is now reloading the cargo that had to be taken out to get her afloat. The vessel is strained somewhat, but the damage is supposed to be slight.

The New Orleans Marine Hospital.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 29.
Owing to the urgent remonstrance of Secretary Dix, the affair in relation to the Marine Hospital at New Orleans has been satisfactorily arranged. Capt. France commanding the Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane is now in this city.

New Advertisements.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, FANCY GOODS, & C.
ALFRED F. ZIMMERMAN & CO.,
No. 52 MARKET STREET, Harrisburg, Pa., opposite Herr's Hotel, and adjoining the Exchange Hotel; having purchased the stock of F. F. Grates, Spoons, Ploughs, Nailings, Stocks, and every description of Castings, upon the shortest and most reasonable terms. All orders left at the Foundry of No. 106 Market Street will receive immediate attention.
WILLIAM W. JENKINS, No. 26-3rd

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

It is precisely what it is named to be; for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It is also restorative, restitutive, 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 as to be within the reach of all.
So chemically and skilfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet as perfectly suited as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach, and tone up the delicate organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and 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, NIBBIT SWEATS, LANGOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CALLOSELY FEARED FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESS AND IRREGULARITIES.
THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.
Also, Uterine Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general debility of the Urinary organs.
It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevents all attacks arising from miasmatic influences, and cures the disease at once, if already attacked.
TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it is so frequently prevents any deleterious consequences following upon a change of climate and water, and it is so innocuous and so salutary, that it may be used with perfect safety.
LADIES not accustomed to outdoor exercise, should always use it.
MOUTH or throat before the final trial, she will pass the dreary period with perfect ease and safety.
THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.
MOTHERS, TRY IT!
And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters but of the mother also, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from far a delicate, often go down to the grave, rather than in their condition be known in time, the latter, after a life of mixed up with the excitement of business, that it were not for you, they would travel in the same manner, and as a result, they would die. We therefore, humbly appeal, for we are sure your never-failing solicitude will unerringly point you to PROFESSOR WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR, which is the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.
And what the Press say after thoroughly testing the matter, and no one can have a doubt.
PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.—It is recognized in classic that Payche was once sent to a client of the people of Virginia, Maryland and the District; perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade. Delegates were appointed to proceed to Lansing and urge the Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty laws.

New Advertisements.
JENNINGS' FOUNDRY,
CORNER OF SHORT AND SOUTHWEST STS., HARRISBURG, PA.
HAVING purchased all the patents and rights of James R. Jones of the "New York" long process, prepared to execute all orders for castings in iron, brass, copper, Spoons, Ploughs, Nailings, Stocks, and every description of Castings, upon the shortest and most reasonable terms. All orders left at the Foundry of No. 106 Market Street will receive immediate attention.
WILLIAM W. JENKINS, No. 26-3rd

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.
HARRISBURG, JANUARY 29, 1861.
PROPOSALS will be received until February 1st, 1861, at P. M., for furnishing the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, with FLOUR AND BEEF, during the year 1861. The Flour to be delivered in the city, cut up and weighed on the scales at the Hospital.
Any further information can be obtained by applying to the undersigned, or to the Surgeon-in-Chief, who will be pleased to attend to all who may desire to furnish for the same.
W. M. JONES, M. D., Superintendent.
No. 28-41

CHAMPAGNE WINES.
DR. DE MONTABLO, HARRISBURG, PA.
ALLERSON & CO., HARRISBURG, PA.
ANGELO—SILVEY BROTHERS & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIMMERMAN, No. 52 Market Street, Harrisburg.

A NEW AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' TRAVELLING AND SHOPPING BAGS.
All prices, for sale at BERGER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 41 Market Street, Philadelphia.

DENTISTRY.
THE undersigned, DOCTOR OF DENTISTRY, HAS returned and resumed the practice of his profession at the State street opposite the "Brady House." He will be pleased to attend to all who may desire to consult with him.
W. M. JONES, M. D.
No. 28-41

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
FOR MAKING BREAD, TEA-CAKES, ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, & C.
MANUFACTURED BY EDW. CHAMBERLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF SHOWTOWN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 33 INDIA STREET, Boston.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research. All our cakes are prepared by the highest and most scientific process, with a view to produce bread of fine quality, and in much less time than by any other process; and by the manufacturers submit it to the judgment of discriminating bakers, etc.
Bread of all kinds made by using Concentrated Leaven, is lighter, more digestible and nutritious; has an agreeable, natural taste; is less liable to sour; will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed the usual quantity.
It is valuable because it is not perishable, and may be rendered available in places and at times when yeast will not within reach, as at sea. In all climates and all circumstances, it is more reliable than any other process of procuring yeast or other leaven; it is more frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.
It is also valuable in regard to economy, as it has been ascertained that a saving is effected in the quantity of flour, less than 10 per cent. In the common process of making bread, the yeast is allowed to ferment in the flour, and in consequence, a large portion of the flour, perfectly, and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than is obtained through any other process, and that the yeast is so valuable, as it saves all sweat, and much time and trouble in the bakery.
The experiments made by us confirm the statements made by the manufacturers of this product, and are worthy of public approval and extended use.
Respectfully,
A. H. HAYES, M. D., State Assessor, 10 Boylston street, Boston, September 28, 1859.

RECIPES TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
I have analyzed the Concentrated Leaven, manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlain & Co., with a view to its purity and safety, and find it to be perfectly pure, and it is a safe and reliable article for making bread. This article is skilfully prepared from the best materials, and is perfectly pure, and it is a safe and reliable article for making bread. This article is skilfully prepared from the best materials, and is perfectly pure, and it is a safe and reliable article for making bread.
GREAT BREAD.—Three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, mixed with a quart of wheat meal, sifted together; add one pint of water, and mix with cold milk or water, and bake in a slow oven.
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LOCHER'S LIVELY STABLE.
CHANGE OF LOCATION.
THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his Livestock Establishment to the NEW AND IMPROVED FRANKLIN HORSE STABLES, corner of BROADWAY and STRAWBERRY ALLEY, near the new Market Street. He has also added a new and improved method of rearing and breaking of CARRIAGE HORSES, and new and fashionable BUILT-UP CARRIAGES, to treat moderate rates