

Mr. SHEPPARD continued for some time to defend and maintain the Senate resolutions. Mr. RANDALL having obtained the floor, proceeded to express the views attending the Democratic portion of the House. He used many arguments to show the fallacy of the position which the Republicans had assumed, and spoke strongly in favor of the resolutions which had been offered by Mr. DUFFIELD, being the same which had originated with Mr. WELSH in the Senate. He held that the Constitution of the United States was paramount to all laws, and that all laws should be made subservient to it. To prove the supremacy of the Constitution he entered into a long argument, referring particularly to cases of conflict of jurisdiction, and alluding to the decision in the Fugitive Slave law. He was listened to with much attention. Mr. GORDON arose to support the views which were expressed by Mr. SHEPPARD. He favored the Senate resolutions. A discussion relative to printing the inaugural address of the Governor, was terminated by an adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS G. MAODWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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To Members of the Legislature.

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

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

What do the protectionists of Pennsylvania think of the appointment of Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury in the Lincoln Administration? After all their professions of devotion to the Tariff, how does it go down with them to have a free-trader selected for the Treasury Department? We should like to know the opinions of that section of the Republican party which made the Tariff the chief issue in the last campaign, in reference to this appointment. Are they satisfied?

Propositions to Take the Sense of the People.

Gov. BIGLER has introduced a bill into the Senate providing for the submission of what is substantially the amendments of Senator Crittenden to the Constitution of the United States, to a vote of the people on the 12th of February next. After exhausting every effort to induce the Senate to consider the Crittenden resolutions, and submit them to the States in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and after ascertaining the indisposition of Congress to adopt any practical measures for the speedy settlement of our National difficulties, this extra-constitutional method is suggested whereby the opinions of the people may be gathered. It has considerable merit as a last resort, and if Congress would only assent to it we are satisfied that it would be a step towards an amicable adjustment. Give the people something to work upon, and they will soon show a disposition to settle this slavery question forever. Those who are obstinately opposed to any peaceable settlement are hostile to taking the sense of the people, from the well-grounded apprehension that it would tame their radicalism into submission. We can expect nothing from the Republican party in its organized capacity. The speech of Mr. SEWARD has dispelled the last remnant of hope that pacificatory propositions might at last proceed from that quarter. The Republican leaders display stolid indifference, or disgusting levity, at the very moment when the Ship of State, with all its precious freight, is breaking into fragments. The only appeal now is to the mass of the people, and if they are permitted to declare in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, no party dares to stand in the way of the realization of their wishes.

Stimulating War.

The N. Y. Tribune, which at the commencement of the secession difficulties declared against the policy of coercion, and in favor of permitting dissatisfied States to retire from the Union in peace, has latterly become one of the most bloodthirsty coercion journals in the Republican party. It loses no opportunity to deepen the animosity of that party to the South and to bring about the extreme measures which it recently affected to deplore. This organ of aggression, obstinate persistence in wrong and coercion before compromise, thinks that if we can only retain possession of Washington with a strong hand and keep Maryland open for the passage of our citizens, although all the other Slave States secede, the American Republic will still remain the "United States of America," and with a diminished area, but with new moral strength, will still command the admiration of Christendom. This language is about tantamount to this: That the Union is not worth preserving if the Republican party are compelled to yield any of their previous dogmas—and in case the Southern States cannot be compelled to remain in the Union by force, and the worst comes to the worst, we can manage to get along very comfortably without them—even more satisfactorily than with them, because we would have a new moral strength.

As to the alarm the Republican papers are endeavoring to create for the safety of Washington, it is all got up for the purpose of stimulating a counter excitement in the North, and thus diverting attention from the real issue presented in the uncompromising attitude of the Republican leaders. A few hot-headed and intemperate men in the South may have conspired to seize Washington and prevent the inauguration of LINCOLN, but the energetic measures adopted by the Administration have already crushed that conspiracy, if it ever existed. But if such Republican organs as the Tribune can persuade an immense mass of armed men from the North to repair to Washington, excited with the idea that they are to fight the South, they may possibly succeed in provoking an armed conflict.

"THE COLORED INDIVIDUAL."

From the Baltimore Exchange.

The black man, negro, African, colored gentleman, or by whatever name he may be styled, is certainly a most vexatious piece of ebony, whether we regard him as a chattel, an article of commerce, or an object of philanthropy or fanaticism. We have established for his special benefit a colony in the West coast of Africa, to which, when free to choose, he will not go. Black Republican Hayti invites him to come and take possession of the waste lands of that remarkably fertile island and to enjoy there with people of his own race and color, the privileges of self-government and all the blessings that are presumed to flow therefrom; but neither the glowing representations of Fabre Geffrard, nor the temptations of free soil, free speech and the right to vote, can induce him to accept the proposition. Great Britain too solicited him in vain to shed the light of his countenance upon the deserted plantations of the West India Islands. Here he is, and here he will remain in spite of stringent legislative enactments, and we must be content to keep him and his fellows for what they are worth, as a class whose services we can scarcely dispense with, but which we would be heartily glad to do without—"a something between a hindrance and a help," but on the whole, more of the former than the latter. With respect to those that are "hereditary bondsmen," we all know what troubles they have brought upon us, and the sectional feuds they have engendered. Besides these we have now the native African to deal with, and have already expended nearly half a million of dollars in re-capturing him from slavers on the high seas and in attempting to rid ourselves of him subsequently. If the trouble ended here we might be satisfied in having performed, with a good grace, a somewhat costly act of benevolence; but, unfortunately, so long as there is a profitable market in Cuba for imported Africans, his Majesty Badshah, of Dahomey, will furnish all that the traders may require, at five dollars a head, and yet reserve a couple of thousand to sacrifice annually over the graves of his ancestors, and to make a Golgotha of his palace at Abomey. Assuming that our cruisers are as vigilant during the present year as they were during that of the past—and the probability is that their captures will be equally numerous—what are we to do with the slave cargoes that fall into our hands? Our present course is to carry them to Liberia and to pay a hundred dollars per capita for their maintenance for one year after landing. But the danger is, that, instead of the Liberians proving capable of civilizing and Christianizing these barbarians, the barbarian element will speedily predominate, and that the Liberians will themselves suffer from the consequences of our philanthropy. The whole population of that Colony is not excepted in this, and within a few years the previous cargo of the *Pons* and the *Echo*, four thousand liberated Africans. These involuntary emigrants, all of them of the lowest type of barbarians, are therefore, in point of numbers, equal to one-half of the civilized population of Liberia. Of the five thousand in all which have been landed at Monrovia, the greatest aggregate number that can possibly be bound out to eligible persons, will not, according to the report of President Denson, exceed one thousand. What to do with the remainder is the problem to be solved. It is feared that the Liberians cannot absorb this savage element without serious injury to their own civilization, and although President Benson is sanguine of overcoming the difficulty, there are many warm friends of the Colony who doubt the practicability of the scheme which he has devised to effect that purpose. The laws of the Republic which apply to re-captured Africans provide that after the expiration of the year for which our Government has paid for their support, they shall be bound out as apprentices for terms of years ranging from seven to fourteen years; but as not more than one-third of the population of this way, and as the Republic is too poor to undertake the support of the others, it is proposed to lay off several hundred acres of land in each county, where manual labor schools may be established, under proper supervision, and where the captives may be educated and trained to labor during the full term of their apprenticeship. This may possibly be a good thing, but what is to be done with what is to be done with others that may be landed during the present year? The prospect is, that notwithstanding the temptation of the subsidy, the Liberians will object to receiving any further additions of this class of population, and if such should be the case, our only resource is to transfer in future the captured slave cargoes to Great Britain, who will gladly take them off our hands, free of cost, for the purpose of introducing them as laborers into her West India Islands, and under her well regulated system of apprenticeship. Indeed, we are inclined to believe that the latter arrangement would be best for all parties. The Liberians have already a surfeit of savage Congo, and any addition to their number would certainly be to the prejudice of the colonists. The latter are doing well now, and are moderately prosperous; but the besetting sin of the negro, whether semi-savage or semi-civilized, is laziness, and from this failing the Liberians themselves, if report speaks true, are not wholly free. They infinitely prefer to become small merchants and peddlers, rather than to engage in agricultural pursuits, and if they are in a future to have a superfluity of servants, in the shape of liberated Africans, they will naturally incline to make those servants do all their work, and the apprenticeship system will gradually degenerate into a system of perpetual slavery.

SPIKING CANNON.—One of the most important communications in connection with the South Carolina secession, was the recent retreat of the United States forces from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter. Before the former work was abandoned, its guns were spiked and, as far as possible, dismantled, by order of Major Anderson, and the question of how far the guns would be disabled by such a process has led to considerable discussion in this community, many persons contending that it would forever impair their serviceableness. As any information in regard to the matter is of considerable interest at the present time, we publish the following communication from an ordinance officer of this city, of long experience, and an extensive acquaintance with the operations of the ordinance department, in reply to a request for information addressed to him:

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5th, 1861.—DEAR SIR:—There is no method of spiking a cannon, which will forever prevent its use. If the spike is made of iron or of unhardened steel, it may be removed by the drill. If it is loosely inserted, or without much force, it may be blown out by firing a charge of gunpowder placed in the bottom of the bore. But if the spike is made of hardened steel, to fit the vent closely, and is driven in with great force, and if its lower end is made and fitted within the bore, then neither the drill nor gunpowder can remove it; the vent remains permanently closed. The remedy in such cases is to drill a new vent, which may be done without impairing the serviceableness of the gun. A new vent may be drilled in any cannon by a skillful machinist in two or three hours.

In experimental firing, when a vent becomes too much worn and enlarged, we drill a new one, and sometimes as many as three or four vents are made in the same gun, and many hundred shots are made afterwards.

During the late Crimean war, an article relative to spiking cannon was published in the London Times, in which it was asserted that the use of a new "patent spike" would destroy the serviceableness of the gun. The spike was described as a piece of finely tempered steel, turned to fit the vent, but to move freely in it, and turning out in a forked spring in the bore. This spike, it was alleged, could not be removed, and it would turn readily with the drill, but it seems that the possibility of cutting or breaking off the tongs or forks of the spring inside the barrel was not considered. The communication given above, from high authority, may

be looked upon as conclusive that the worst effect of spiking a cannon is a few hours delay in the use of the gun—often a very important matter.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE TURKMANS.

The recent horrible massacres of the Christians in Turkey has called attention to the characteristics of the people prominently engaged in the work. The Ryhanlu Turkmen are a remarkable people, occupying a country almost impregnable. They are unique as a nomadic people, in the fact that while they wander from place to place in the winter and autumn, yet they occupy fixed residences in towns, gardens and fields, in the spring and summer, giving them a style of life and command of luxuries that most Bedouins of the Desert never dreamed of. Their social life is thus described by an intelligent traveller who was recently among them:

The tents of the tribe were located with, were surrounded by three or four more wretched hovels, the abodes of the unhappy fellahs and their families, who here hold permanent residence, and cultivate the Ryhanlu lands for them. They are the remaining peasantry from the many abandoned villages in the plains, or some poor straggling Kurds. The Turkmen find the necessary seed, and in return get one-third of the produce, which is collected by a few of them who remain for this purpose (by turns) all the year round. These fellahs live wretchedly, and if they contrive to scrape together a small pittance, their rascally masters take it from them under pretences of borrowing. The best dish they can afford is rancid oil and coarse bread, and they never taste meat except when a cow or ox, disabled by illness or age, has to be killed. The greater part live literally on bread and water, neither fruit nor vegetables being yet sufficiently abundant to meet the wants of these impoverished serfs. Despite all this, however, they are a cheerful, good-natured people. The young men play, sing, and dance every evening, and without an exception, they are better tempered than their haughty masters.

We found the Turkmen women very frank and chatty, mingling freely in the conversation out of doors, though the girls seldom entered the men's apartments. Their figures are elegant, and complexion fair as that of Europeans. The elderly females, however, who are more exposed to glare and sunshine, have the appearance of gipsies, and the very old ones are perfect witches and hags. Their morals are as chaste, as the Ryhanlu law inflicts death by stoning on a woman who has submitted to be kissed several instances are on record where this demoralized law has been enforced. The Ryhanlu ladies dress in the style of the Syrian women; their head-dress is adorned with Venetian Sequins, gathered together, probably, in the days when Venice had upwards of forty wealthy merchants established at Aleppo, in the palm days when the commerce of *Le Pas* passed through that city. They are very laborious and industrious, besides being very skillful. In addition to housekeeping, which in itself, with the usual sewing and baking, they do, they work the tent coverings of black-goat hair, and weave woolen carpets and rugs, inferior only to those of Persia. The looms they use are of primitive simplicity, and they use no shuttle, passing the wool with their hands, which renders the manufacture a tardy one. Every daughter eligible to marriage has worked one of these carpets of more than ordinary beauty and texture, which she carefully treasures up against the bridal-day.

These people have made great progress in the art of dyeing, and their colors are exceedingly brilliant, and the indigo and cochineal, which give the requisite blue and red, they purchase at Aleppo; but the ingredients of all others, especially a most superb green, are obtained from herbs, which they gather in the mountains of Armenia. The green itself would prove a fortune to such an enterprising gentleman as Mr. Perkins, of purple notoriety; but, unfortunately, the dyeing process is kept as a national secret by the Ryhanlu, and descends as an heirloom from family to family. The horsemen of the tribe wear wide loose trousers of blue cloth, and the regular Turkish fez; the weather sport turbans of flowered stuffs, and even valuable Persian shawls. They are the most indolent of the indolent when at home, their sole pastime being comprised in feeding their horses and camels at sunset, and lounging the remainder of the day upon their divans, smoking and drinking coffee, visiting each other, and talking about the weather, or the prospects of sport. We could hardly recognize these people as being the same with those noisy, screaming, litigious camel-drivers, who, the very morning of our first starting on this cruise, danced about with huge shillelals in their hands, engaged in deadly encounter with an opposition caravan, who wanted to appropriate to themselves the lightest bales. Were the young men at all active or enterprising, they could soon convert the whole plain into one vast garden, a mine of untold wealth.

In our wanderings amongst this people we could not fail to remark that they lived together in superior order, each man to his duty, and were provided against an emergency. In fact, they measured other people's worth and integrity by their own distorted standard. The Ryhanlu never leaves his tent, even for ever so short a ride, without being armed to the teeth. Yet, unlike other nomadic tribes, they are very neglectful of their fire-arms, suffering them to rust, and then expressing surprise and discontent at their piece missing fire. They have no gunsmiths nor artisans of any description amongst them, and a happy people, no lawyers. As a body, they are very illiterate, and possess no books; and, though professing Islamism, they confine themselves to the outward signs and prostrations, being utterly ignorant of the text of the Koran, or any form of prayer. They marry very young, and grow old prematurely; yet many of them reach a goodly old age, when they have the appearance of being thoroughly sun-dried and wind-shrivelled, and look not unlike a thoroughly smoked bloater. When the sons attain a marriageable age, the father presents them with a couple of camels, and when the father has the property is equally divided amongst the sons and daughters. They bury their dead anywhere and everywhere, as convenience best suits.

Such is a brief account of these Ryhanlu Turkmen, who have permanent homes, from a district seven hours distant to the north-west of Aleppo, to the extent before alluded to. Their best known villages are Termedana and Dana, both on the high-road to Aleppo from the sea-coast. Those least known are Tellade, Houry, Telleberne, and Bab. Most of the country they stretch themselves over on boats of an excellent sort, and on every hill-top more or less, are to be encountered the ruins of villages and towns, marvellous in structure, many of which must have been supplied with water from aqueducts long since demolished. Some of the beams were thirty feet long, and they were all cut out of solid stone; many had the appearance of unfinished buildings; none had inscriptions of any kind; and all had braved centuries of time—hurricanes and convulsions of the earth. We returned to our original starting-point by way of Tarsus and Adana, and over the plains of Issus. Here were several Ryhanlu encampments, and we passed over the carpets of the women, which were beautifully interwoven with peacock tail-feathers, and which we thought absurdly cheap. Keeping along the western bank of the Gihon river, we reached the village of Ayan, near the south-east extremity of the Gulf of Scanderoon, just in time to witness some capital sport amongst the crew of a British steam-frigate, who had come over in boats from Alexandretta for the express purpose of catching turtle, with which these lagoons swarm. That evening we bade adieu to our old guide, who had business

to transact at Adana, and crossed over to the other side in the wan-of-war's-boats.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Crittenden Resolutions Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. The Crittenden resolutions were defeated in the Senate this afternoon, the Republicans to a man voting against them. There is great excitement in this city in consequence. All hope of a Congressional settlement of national difficulties is gone. Obdurate Republicanism seems bent upon the destruction of the Union.

XXVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cox (Ohio) presented the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Ohio, expressive of attachments to the Union, against the right of secession, declaring that the laws should be maintained, and against one State intermeddling with the laws of another, etc. He said that although the Legislature had not unanimously passed these resolutions, but the State has already begun the work of conciliation by giving a vital stab to the personal liberty bills, and had been assured that the work will go on till every obnoxious act of Legislation shall be removed from her statute books, and full justice done to all sections. The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Briggs (N. Y.) presented memorial numerous signed by citizens of New York in favor of the propositions made by the Border State Committee.

The House, on motion, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and took up the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Garnett (Va.) thought the time had come when they should consider the impending dangers calmly, without passion. The cause of the present crisis is not the mere election of Lincoln and Hamlin, but the domination of one section over another, differing in character, institutions and race. The Republican party has steadily advanced till they have gained possession of nearly all the Northern States. It controls the House now, and it cannot be long before it will have entire possession of the Legislative and Executive departments, unless there is some great change, which is not likely to occur. The Republican party is an anti-slavery party. Without opposition to slavery, it never could have come into being; and without this it would dissolve. The party is eminently sectional, and hostile to Southern States, and to the Union with it. The party is made up of Abolitionists, with Americans, and deserters from the Democratic party.

In course of time the Republicans will have the necessary two-thirds to change the Constitution to the detriment of the South and the destruction of her property. Mr. Calhoun, years ago, predicted the results of the vicious organization of the Northern society. The corruption of the State and city governments of New York was mentioned by Mr. Garnett to show that the natural workings of the Government were based on numerical majorities.

Mr. Rice (Minn.) introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of seven by the Senate with instructions to inquire into the expediency of passing a general act for the admission of new States and a re-adjustment of the limits of California, Minnesota and Oregon.

First.—The admission of New Mexico to be bounded north by 27 degrees latitude, east by Texas, south by Texas and the Mexican boundary, west by the 114th degree of longitude.

Second.—The admission of Kansas; to include the present territories of Kansas and Utah east of the 104th degree longitude, a small portion thereof, and New Mexico lying west of the 114th degree of longitude.

Third.—An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Minnesota to embrace the proposed Territory of Deotach and the portion of Nebraska lying north of 43 degrees.

Fourth.—The enlargement of the jurisdiction of Oregon so as to merge and include the Territory of Washington.

Fifth.—The re-adjustment of the State of California, so as to include that portion of Nevada and New Mexico lying west of the 114th degree of longitude.

On motion of Mr. Bigler (Pa.) Mr. Crittenden's resolution was taken up. Mr. Latham (Cal.) opposed the amendment of Mr. Powell; if the amendment is accepted, the Constitution will be so amended that the extension of slavery will be forever precluded. We will never give Cuba. He didn't want to take any step which would again precipitate the question on the American people. They understand the question thoroughly, and if this amendment should go before them, they will never consent.

The Chair (Mr. Foots, Vt.) decided that unfinished business being the Pacific railroad bill, had precedence of the special order, being the bill for the admission of Kansas.

Mr. Bigler (Pa.) moved to postpone all other business to take up Mr. Crittenden's amendment.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) called for the eyes and nose. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 27 yeas and 20 nays.

ANDERSON SUSTAINED.

TRENTON, Jan. 16. A very large meeting was held last evening to sustain the General Government in its enforcement of the laws—pledging the aid of New Jersey, with men and means, to put down rebellion. The resolutions adopted recommended the Legislature to take the necessary action. Speeches were made by Col. Freese, Dr. Skelton, Mayor Mills, C. W. Jay, and H. N. Congar.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Dix entered upon the duties of his office as Secretary of the Treasury, and attended the Cabinet meeting yesterday. Mr. Rodman, the Chief Clerk has been commissioned as Assistant Secretary, *ad interim*, in place of Mr. Clayton retired.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF A FORMER U. S. SENATOR.—A woman named Mrs. Mary Ann German died in a state of great destitution in our city yesterday morning, and is to be buried at the public expense this afternoon. Mrs. G. has lived here for several years, and is well known to many of our citizens. She endeavored, for a while after she came here, to get a living by making and selling "Grecian paintings," and other fancy work, but was unable to do so, and at last became a city charge. Mrs. German related a strange story of her life. She represented that she was the widow of a former United States Senator from this State, and that at his death an estate valued at over \$70,000 was taken from her on a fraudulent claim preferred by his brother. This story and other statements unsupported by other evidence, she never word, and the manner in which they were told and embellished. She was evidently a woman of education, and possessed traces of personal beauty in her younger days. She was the recipient of many favors from those who became acquainted with her. Her age was nearly or quite 70 years. We learn to-day that it is a fact that the deceased was the widow of Obediah German, who resided at Norwich, Chenango county, and represented New York in the United States Senate from 1809 to 1815. —Syracuse Journal.

GENERAL NEWS.

BRUTAL ASSASSINATION.—We learn from Mr. Nunemacher, the Adams Express Messenger on the Louisville and New Albany and Chicago Railroad, that a Mr. Hanns and his wife were assassinated at their residence in Groveland, Putnam county, Indiana, on Sunday night last, in the most shocking manner. The problem of the crime has not yet been fully solved, although it is supposed that the perpetrator of the deed meditated robbery. The messenger was written "Catch me if you can." The deceased had been but recently married, and was highly respected in the community. The assassin is unknown.—Louisville Journal, Jan. 9.

A VALUABLE CURIOSITY.—The treasurer of the Hartford (Conn.) Carpet Company, on Tuesday left in the cars a package of \$10,000, which he was carrying to Thompsonville to pay off the help. Discovering his loss, he reached Springfield by fast horseflesh in half an hour, and found his money to be all safe, one of the brakemen sitting upon it while eating his dinner.

EXPORTS OF STAVES.—The export of staves from New Orleans to Europe is steadily increasing, while few or none come to northern ports. During the fiscal quarter ending 1st inst., 1,054,454 were exported from that city to Europe, and only 56,164 to northern ports in the United States.

A PARIS DODGE.—A dealer in dry goods in Paris engaged the services of several well-dressed ladies, who promenade near his store, and when they see any lady looking into the window, two of them approach and exclaim, "Oh, isn't it sweet!" or "How cheap! Let us go in and buy it!"

COLORED PRISONS IN DELAWARE.—The Governor of Delaware in his message recommends the repeal of the law passed at the session of the Legislature of 1855, allowing free negroes residing in the State of Maryland to go into and reside in New Castle and Kent counties of that State.

LIFE MEMBERS.—Major Anderson and wife, President Buchanan, Lieut. Gen. Scott, Gov. Hicks, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stevens, of Ga., were, on Sunday, made life members of the Green Street (M. E.) Church Missionary Society, in Philadelphia, by contributions of \$20 in each case!

WINE-GROWING IN IOWA.—There were 1,040 gallons of wine made at Fort Madison, Iowa, during the past season, and as the business is only in its infancy all over the State, Iowa may be set down for a large yield next season, should the weather prove favorable.

FINANCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Rhett, in the South Carolina Senate, on Friday, stated that the expenses of that State for the coming year were estimated at two millions, and the total resources amounted to only one million five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars!

PERIODICAL LITERATURE IN CALIFORNIA.—There are 9 English, 2 French, 1 Spanish and 4 German daily papers in San Francisco. There are 22 weeklies, whereof 18 are English, 3 French and 1 Italian. There are 7 monthlies, one of which is medical and another religious.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.—This vessel is now going into winter quarters at New York. The provisions were taken out of her on Monday, and Capt. McGowan says that all attempts to reinforce Major Anderson by other than vessels of war are out of the question.

A PROFESSORSHIP.—Rev. R. V. Dodge, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Wheeling, Va., has been tendered the professorship of mathematics in Washington college, Pa.

H. W. Smith, of the firm of Montgomery & Smith, auctioneers at New Orleans, committed suicide by cutting his throat on the 7th inst. Property lately valued at sixty thousand dollars in New Orleans sold a few days ago for nine thousand dollars, on twelve months' time.

Portland, Me., has, by the census, 26,842 inhabitants, being an increase of 5,528 in ten years. The Charleston Courier completed its fifty-eighth year on Thursday—the first issue having appeared on the 10th January, 1808. During the past year 7,000 tons of guano were inspected at Petersburg, Va., against 6,000 tons in 1859.

Mme. Georges Lafayette, daughter-in-law of Gen. Lafayette, died in Paris a few weeks ago, in her eightieth year. John Day, Chief Justice of Liberia, died recently. He was born in North Carolina, and was one of the founders of the colony. Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown, President of the Lutheran College at Newbury, S. C., has resigned, and returned to York, Pa.

MARRIED.

On the 16th of September, 1860, by Rev. Charles A. H. Mr. SAMUEL W. MOGELL and Miss JOSEPHINE H. WISS, both of Juniata county, Pa. On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. HENRY L. BOWERS, of Emmetsburg, and Miss SARAH JANE FERTINADON, of Harrisburg. On the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. LEVI M. LEITZEL, of South Haven, and Miss SUSAN C. SHERRIN, of Harrisburg. On the 15th inst., by Alderman Peffer, Mr. SAMUEL STROCK and Miss MARY HOLSTINE, both of Dauphin Co.

New Advertisements.

G R A N D VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!

TO BE GIVEN IN ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, FRONT STREET, ON TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1861, AT 7 1/2 O'CLOCK. TICKETS 25 CENTS.

PROGRAMME—PART I. QUATUOR—(Instrumental)..... By L. BENTON. BATTLE—Soprano Solo. By Mrs. BENTON. PIANO—C. G. For Violin and Piano. By BENTON. HATHLE-PRAYER—Bass Solo. By HIGGINS. POLONAISE—(For Four Hands)..... By C. M. WEBER. A SACRIFICE—Soprano Solo. By HIGGINS. OVERTURE TO "CALIPH OF BAGDAD"—(Orchestra). By BOETTNER.

PART II. QUATUOR FROM "SEMI-RAMIDE"—(Instrumental). ANGELS EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR—Soprano Solo. By HIGGINS. DUO CONCERTANTE—For Violin and Piano. By M. GROSS.

THE TEMPEST—Bass Solo. WEDDING MARCH—(For Four Hands) By MENDELSSOHN. JUDITH—Soprano Solo. By GOSWORTHY. POTPOURRI FROM "MARTHA"—(Orchestra). By FLOROW. Jan 10-14

TO RENT—The well known BUSINESS STAND at the corner of Front and Market streets, Equipped with [Jan 10-15] E. J. BUCHHEIM.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, A MINK SABLE FUR, between Halbach's and the City Square, on Monday evening 14th. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office or at the store of [Jan 16-18] S. H. ETTLA.

NECTARINES!!!—A small invoice of this delicate Fruit—in packages of two lbs. each—just received. The quality is very superior. Jan 12 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12: "What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder." "Whoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery." Legistators and states, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is no appeal. "What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder." Jan 12

JUST RECEIVED.—A large Stock of SCOTCH ALER, BROWN SCOTCH, and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street. Jan 11

FOR RENT—A desirable Three Story HOUSE, in good order—Gas and Water Fixtures complete. Enquire at ARMSTRONG'S DRUG STORE, Second corner Pine street. Jan 11-17

KILLEN'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Domestic Medicines.

JACKSON & CO.'S

SHOE STORE, NO. 90 1/2 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of BOOTS AND SHOES. Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices. Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Russian Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe business. CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country. The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business, and trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article that will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and durability. [Jan 9] JACKSON & CO.

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS. CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS, WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. H. B. & G. W. BENNERS, oct 19-dly 27 South Front street, Philadelphia.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

F. W. WEBER, nephew and taught by the well remembered late F. W. Weber, of Harrisburg, is prepared to give lessons in music upon the PIANO, VIOLIN, GUITAR, VIOLA and FLUTE. He will give lessons at his residence, corner of Locust street and River alley or at the homes of pupils. ad 10-17

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES! 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of ELIAS HOWE, JR., and the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO. Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the GROVER & BAKER Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

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Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy Machines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch, but also that such Machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of ELIAS HOWE, JR.

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All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, or their Agents, or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company, and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to