there find a market are equally surprising .-After a few successful battues in the Highlands, it is not at all unusual for one London firm to receive five thousand head of game, and as many as twenty to thirty thousand larks are often sent up to the market together. Ostend sends annually six hundred thousand rabbits. Ireland sends large flocks of plovers and quailsare brought from Egypt and the South of Europe. Some seventeen theusand quails on one occasion descended upon London via Liverpool, whither they had been brought from the Roman Campaign. Of the two million fowls that every year flank the boiled tongues on the tables of the residents of London, by far the greater number are drawn from the counties of Surry and Sussex. Ireland also sends much poultry. No less than fourteen bundred tons of chickens, geese and ducks are taken to London annually by the Great Western railway.

In washing these edibles down their throats the Londoners consume, in addition to wine. nearly a thousand million tumblers of ale and

Che Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1861.

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

nications will not be published in the PATRICT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and
16 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Paranor
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Assecond-hand Adams Priss, platen 39% by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

To Members of the Legislature.

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

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

THE Journal of Commerce publishes parallel passages of the writings of Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, in the Federalist, and the recent speech of William H. Seward, which show conclusively that it was, to a great extent, a rehash of those famous old State papers. Not only may the similarity of language be traced, in almost numberless instances, by transposing sentences and other similar acts, but even the thread of argument is borrowed to a large extent. The reader is possibly reminded of a certain gentleman who was represented to be "a distinguished author." "Author of what?" he was asked. "Of my own misfortunes," was the answer. Mr. Seward promises to be doubly illustrious, as the author of the "irrepressible conflict" and of the bogus speech.

The Border States.

All is not lost that is in danger. While the Union men of the border States continue to control their cause, there is yet hope of a satisfactory and peaceful adjustment of this controversy. But, because Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee refuse to rush recklessly into the disunion movement, we must not delude ourselves with the idea that they will remain ateadfast under all circumstances. They are now held by a thread, which a single indiscreet movement may snap asunder. These loyal States have paused to deliberate. They contain a majority of men in favor of the Union, with proper concessions, but very few in favor of remaining in the Union without the North manifests a disposition to concede something to assure their future safety. Let these States be satisfied that nothing can be expected from the North, and they will cease to deliberate. They will be drawn by irresistible attraction into the disunion movement. In most of these States the question of secession will be submitted to a direct vote of the people.-Upon their determination the fate of the Union depends; and their ultimate decision will be controlled by the attitude of the North. They look to the Union men of the North to lend them a helping hand in this trying emergency, and to spare them the extreme necessity of resorting to secession, by offering proper guarantees that their rights, their persons, their property and their future well being shall be secured and protected within the Union. Will the North hesitate to extend the right hand of fellowship to the Union men of the border

If anything is to be done it should be done promptly. Every day's delay increases the peril. The secession States, together with their condiutors in the border States, are pull ing, powerfully one way. The violent, unyielding Republicans are driving these border States in the same direction. The extremes on both sides have united against them, placing them between two galling fires. In this emergency they appeal to the moderate Union-loving men of the North to save them, and yet they hesitate. Will they not act promptly?

Hair-Spliting Discriminations.

All should not be abandoned as lost, says the National Intelligencer, because ne party to this contest can succeed in procuring acquiescence to the whole schedule of constitutional and legislative arrangements deemed by each adequate and necessary to effect a pacification of the sections on the question of slavery. As it is, we cannot disguise from our readers the fact that this Rephblic is threatened with confusion and overthrow on points rather of political punctilio than of practical concern, and on questions of constitutional philology rather than of administrative statesmanship. For, on the one hand, we have the Republican insisting that he cannot and will not listen to any terms of pacification, at a time when the pecple of a portion of the Southern States stand with arms in their hands and in the attitude of practical rebellion against the Federal Government. On the other, we have the men of the Bouth justifying these revolutionary proceedings; on the ground that a portion of the Northern States have nullified the Constitution and laws of the land by the passage of their "Personal Liberty bills," and have violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the civil compact existing between the States by the election of sectional" candidate for the Presidency.

The Republican, moreover, sturdily refuses to sive any consideration to propositions involving the assumption that there can be, under the particular sanction of Federal law, anything | Defence. Yours, &c.

like property in man. The representative of the South, on the contrary, contends that property in slaves shall in all Federal relations be placed on the same footing as any other property. To the former the paramount idea seems to be the recognition of the slave only as a person. To the latter the paramount idea seems to be the recognition of the slave only as property. If reason and common sense and patriotism could find any place in this hour of turbulence and passion, the fact that the slave in the different relations which he sustains, is both a person and property, and that in the former of these characters he counts as a modified element of political power recognized in the Constution of the United States, would not be obscured by these hair-splitting discriminations, more worthy of a bench of schoolmen sitting in the middle ages than of a Congress of the United States sitting in the latter half of this nineteenth century.

THE New York Tribune professes to have positive intelligence that it is the intention of the "rebel leaders" of South Carolina, to attack Fort Sumpter, with all their forces as soon as their envoy, Col. Hayne, returns from Washington. We don't know how it is possible for the Tribune to obtain accurate information as to the secret intentions of the authorities of South Carolina, without it shares the counsels and is in league with the revolutionists. In this conspiracy to break up the Union, there are two parties at work—the secessionists and their Northern aiders and abettors, who work together harmoniously in endeavoring to drive the border States into the disunion movement. The secessionists are opposed to compromise, because it would have the effect of detatching the border States from them-and the Tribune party are dead-set against concession because it might deter these States from secession .-Hence the single purpose and good understanding between the South Carolinians and the Tribune Abolitionists.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA. Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1861. MESSES. EDITORS:—You have seen, I suppose, in the papers of our city that the People's party, through their representatives in the Legislature, have in contemplation the passage of a bill to change the bounds of certain wards, and alter the time of holding the municipal election from the spring to the general election in October Should they succeed in carrying their wishes, the effect would be to keep the present Mayor and other officers lix months longer in office than they were elected to serve There is something suspicious in this movement, and squints at political villany, and as if there was something to be covered up among the "powers that be", that would not bear the scrutiny of refulgent light if revealed at the present juncture. Such subterfuge to retain office beyond the will of the mass of our citizens is not commendable, and will scarcely be tolerated by an intelligent

"These are the days to try the souls of men." Intimes; amidst the extraordinary excitements, growing out of the slavery question and other concomitant causes, and yet we seem to be forgetful of the benefits heaped upon us under the benign influence of a free government. The prospect of a speedy dissolution of the Union is violently urged in one quarter and calmly considered in

Is there any substantial reason for this dissatisfacion among brothers? Little, very little I think; nothing but what might be readily settled if the press, which is and ever ought to be the reflex of public opinion, would take its proper stand, but which now is, with but few exceptions, purely and bitterly partizas. It no more reflects the sentiments of the masses—the sedate, industrious, conservative people—than the blasphemy of munity. It is a great fallacy to predicate public opinion upon the articles that grace (I was on the eve of saying disgrace) the columns of party journals. They are generally the organs of scheming and unscrupulous politicians, who command them to perform the unpatriotic task of siding their ignoble ambition at the sacrifice of every other interest, however important. To stay the feeling of disunion and distrust in our confederated government, something more is wanting than public meetings and these loud mouthings of the party press. We must be honest in our dealings with our sister States, active and vigilant, ever ready to render unto Cæsar the things that are his, if we would avoid trouble and na-

tional diagrace. Truly the public virtue is wanting. Our Congress is not the dignified body of sagacious statesmen and disinterested patriots as formerly. Let us not falter ourselves, for really we are in the midst of a revolution.-Let us not be afraid of speaking the truth. Corruption exists somewhere. Something must be done, and that speedily, to restore confidence in official integrity, or the Union, the model republic, is really in danger from another cause than the discussion about slavery. The latter is not so menacing. I have no doubt that should the evil day come when any State should secede that another Clay, Wright, Cass and others will be vouchsafed to the country to pronounce the quarrel fallacious, coercion folly, compromise the only balm to heal the putrefying wound. Should this fail the Union will be in fact dissolved, in the only way it can be-by revolution. But what has produced this state of things-this unwise interference with slavery, as well as this general demoralization? Why is it that we sigh over the loss of public virtue? It is owing to the simple fact, indisputable and painful to contemplate, that our nominaions, our public officers, our great destiny, are entirely in the hands and at the mercy of politicians incompe-

tent, greedy men, seeking office only for the spoils. LUDICROUS MISTAKE IN A TRANSLATION .-Miss Cooper, daughter of the novelist, in a late work entitled "Pages and Pictures," gives an amusing account of the blunder of the translator who first rendered her father's novel, "The Spy," into the French language. Readers of the book will remember that the resilence of the Wharton family was called "The Locusts." The translator referred to his dictionary, and found the rendering the word to be Les Sauterelles, "The Grasshoppers." But when he found one of the dragoons represented as tying his horse to one of the locusts on the lawn, it would appear as if he might have been at fault. Nothing daunted, however, but ta-king it for granted that American grasshoppers must be of gigantic dimensions, he gravely informs his readers that the dragoon secured his charger by fastening the bridle to one of the

standing there for that purpose. DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC WOMAN. - Miss Mary P. Townsend, daughter of Dr. Townsend, died a few days ago at her residence, in Hawkins street, Boston, where she was born and lived for 65 years. The Boston Herald says:—She was reputed to be worth \$100,000, yet she was never known to mingle in society or to receive any of her relatives at her house since the death of her sister, who also preferred a single life to a married one. The only attendant which was ever permitted in the house was a woman. Since the death of the Doctor the carriage-house has remained closed, and no one was allowed to enter it. When Miss Townsend was first taken ill she was advised to consult a physician, but she refused, and continued obstinate to the last. Neither would she allow a single person in her room while sick and dying, excepting her female servant. Like her sister, she is supposed to have left all her wealth for charitable purposes.

grasshoppers before the door-apparently

CHARLESTON KEADING. The New York correspondent of the Boston Post writes : "I was amused the other day to read a letter from a Charleston bookseller to his correspondent in the trade here. It was brief, but warlike, running thus: Dear Sir-Please send me 20 Army Regulations, 2 Gibbon's Artillerists' Manual 2 Sword and Gun, 5 Hopes and Fears, 10 Lat vinia, 6 Notes on Narsing, 6 Judd's Attack and

A WIFE'S REVENCE .- Tragic End of a Faithless Husband .- The New York Express of Monday relates the following singular story:

Some eight years ago a handsome young Polander wooed and won a damsel from his own native land. Everybody being willing, the nuptial rite was performed, and the happy couple took up their abode in this city, where Mr. P earned a comfortable subsistence. Matters passed on as usual for nearly eight years, two children being born in the mean time. Some three months ago Mr. P. told his wife that he had a splendid opportunity to engage in a very lucrative business in Chicago. provided he started immediately. In compliance with her husband's request, and like a dutiful wife, Mrs. P. packed up the wearing apparel of her liege lord, and all things were in readiness for Mr. P --- 's departure. A few hours before Mr. P-was to start, a lady friend (!) called on Mrs. P and communicated to her the startling intelligence that the business that Mr. P-was going to engage in at Chicago was neither more nor less than a matrimonial engagement with a young lady to whom he had become attached and engaged a few months before in this city. Though startled by the intelligence, Mrs. P--- kept her own counsel, and determined upon revenge. Mr. P-took his departure with every indication

of intense affection on both sides.

The train next to the one in which Mr. P. was seated contained Mrs. P. and the two children. In the course of time all the parties arrived at Chicago, Mrs. P. arriving on the morning of the day that her husband was to be married. She attired herself and her children in holiday raiment, and went to the house of the bride a few moments before the ceremony took place. The porter at the door supposed her to be an invited guest, and ushered her into the parlor. As soon as the children saw. Mr. P. they embraced him and called him papa. An ecclairissement followed; the bride fainted, the mamma swooned; Mr. P. grew pale, while the brother of the bride administered a sound chastisement to the would-be bridegroom. Stung by the proof of her husbands' faithlessness, Mrs. P. became so excited that, in a fit of passion, she rushed into the kitchen where the bridal feast was being prepared, and seizing a vessel containing hot soup, rushed into the parlor, and before a hand could be raised to dissuade her from her purpose, the entire contents were throw over Mr. P. scalding him dreadfully. . Amid shricks of pain, Mr. P. was taken to the hospital, his skin utterly peeling off on the way. About two weeks after his admission to the hospital he died in great agony. An investigation was had, but owing to the difficulty of procuring witnesses, Mrs. P. was released, and returned to this city a widow, a sadder, if not a wiser woman.

A FAIR PROPOSITION .- A SAGSCIOUS COTTESpondent of the New York papers proposes a method of adjusting our political difficulties which deserves more attention than it will receive. It is that Massachusetts and South Carolina constitute themselves the champions of the respective sections, and fight it out. Their motto is to be "May the best man win," and both sections are to submit as soon as the contest is decided. If South Carolina first throws up the sponge, then New Mexico is to be a free State, niggers can run away when eed men must show their mettle. We are in troublous | they get a chance, and those who follow them may look out for more kicks than coppers in the free States; should Massachusetts, on the other hand, get her head in chancery, then New Mexico will be a slave State, the underground railroad will go into bankruptcy, and if a darkey puts his foot over Mason & Dixon's line, he will be taken down to New Orleans and sold before he knows where he is. Greeley and Beecher, and their admirers will go into mourning, and Garrison, Wendell Phillips & Co. will migrate to Hayti.

We do not see why this is not a practicable plan. We all know it worked well when the Romans had a quarrel with the Sabines, which was ended by a single hand encounter between rd Carti in which the ter got badly licked, while the former, for his good luck, escaped punishment for the commission of a very ugly homicide, as many a bully has in our own day. There are people cruel enough to wish the encounter may end as did the famous buttle of the Kilkenny cats, where at the end all the combatants were missing. Others, more sensible feel like the woman whose husband was fighting the hear, so long provided wether supon bury the political darkey duties in a distant land. and smoke over his remains the calamut of amity and peace. - Brooklyn Eagle.

LORD NARIER AND SIR JOHN CHAMPTON.-Lord Napier seems to follow Sir John Crampten hard; he succeeded the baronet at Washington, and now that Crampton is transferred from St. Petersburg to Madrid, his Lordship once more fills the vacant post. It is strange to notice of how much consequence the gentler sex has been amid these diplomatic changes.-Sir John is recalled from Russia, not for political reasons, not for making a bad treaty, or being overreached in a cabinet intrigue, but for marrying an opera singer. Miss Victoria Balfe, (who captivated the natty old bachelor, whom no Washington belles could ensuare) as an English ambassadress, took precedence of many of the great court ladies on the Neva; of course, these great ladies could not tolerate that one who had sung for their amusement on the stage, should bave the pas in their own drawing rooms; they submitted while they must, but soon got up a cabal, which the Euglish Government itself was not strong enough o resist; and, after taking Sebastopol, Great Britain was glad enough to retire in the person of her ambassador, from St. Petersburg. So the indignant pride of the Russian Princesses was appeased. They no longer follow in the wake of an ex-singer from the opera. Lord-Napier, too, is said, in Washington gossip, to have been summoned from our Republican Court because of the offence the rumors of his gallantries gave in the rigid circles of St. James. The Salique law is thus effectually abolished; woman's rights are maintained, her influence felt alike in the despotic atmosphere of Russian capitals and under the Democratic skies of America. Place aux dames .- N. Y. Express.

THE IRON DUKE ON CIVIL WAB. - The New York Herald introduces with effect the declaration of the Duke of Wellington to the British Parliment at the time he introduced the Catholic suppressing the Indian hostilities was passed. Emancipation bill. As concession was to be made, the Duke resolved it should be made fully and freely, so as to satisfy all. and leave no rankling vestiges behind. In proposing the bill in the House of Peers, he used these memorable words:-- "My Lords, I am one of those who have probably passed more of my life in war than most men, and principally, I may say, in civil war, too; and I must say this, that if I could avoid, by any sacrifice whatever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I am attached, I would sacrifice my life in order to do it." There is wisdon and counsel in these words, and their applicability to the present condition of this country is strikingly

DEATH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The death of King Frederick William IV., the King of Prussia, is announced. He had long been a feeble-minded invalid, having been struck with insanity in 1857. Soon after, he gave the management of the kingdom to his brother the Prince of Prussia, who now becomes King, according to the primogeniture laws of Prussia. It is said, however, that he will abdicate in favor of his son, Prince Frederick William, who married the Princess Royal, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria.

The Grand Duke Constantine has, among other things, decided that boys of all classes of society may enter the Russian navy schools: hitherto, like the military schools, they were reserved to the sons of hotiles ? On leaving these establishments pupils attain the grade of officer

GENERAL NEWS.

THE NEGRO MURDERER. - The negro who assisted in the late horrible butchery of Mr. Woodruff, in North Carolina, was arrested by a party of negroes yesterday morning and delivred to the whites in the neighborhood; and has, ere this, paid the penalty for his crime, as they swore to burn him in the event of his capture. This murder, which created the most ntense excitement and indignation at the time, was one of the most cold-blooded and atrocious murders that stands on the calendar, the murderers confessing that they had had it in contemplation over fourteen months, and even admitting that while they were hacking the old man's body to pieces, they taunted him by such questions as "how do you like that?" "don't it feel good ?" &c .- Norfolk Day Book, Jan. 15.

STERROTYPING WOODEN FURNITURE.—It is gaid that an artist in Paris has made a discovery which will effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of cabinet work. He has found means of rendering any description of wood so soft that it will receive an impression either of the most varied sculpture or the most delicate chasing. The wood is then hardened to the consistency of metal, while the impressions remain perfect. The artist has already completed some splendid sculptured articles, such as picture frames, inkstands, chests and liquor stands. With the introduction of this new art, it is expected that articles of household furniture will be considerably reduced in price.

The Louisville Journal says the military spirit of Kentucky is being fully aroused by the warlike aspect of the times, and that just now the talk turns on military affairs. The formation of new companies is the order of the day, and whether Kentucky shall or shall not be the battle ground in the civil conflict which seems impending, she is not likely to lack in the necessary force to defend "her altars and her fires.'

Washington dispatches to the Northern journals explain Major Anderson omission to fire upon Fort Moultrie when the Star of the West was attacked. He had no knowledge of the fact that the vessel carried reinforcements, and on hearing the guns from Fort Morris he prepared to open fire upon the forts, and was only prevented by the sudden retreat of the Star of

Mr. J. Robeling, of Trenton, builder of Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, is now engaged upon a work almost equally great, on the Pan-ville and Lexington Railroad, Kentucky. The road is building a bridge on the suspension principal, which will be 1,324 feet long, and which will connect sides of a gorge 300 feet

In a discussion on acoustics in the Institution of Architects, England, in reference to the flat surface behind a speaker, it was stated that the Bishop of Lincoln, preaching once in the open air, instead of turning his back to the wall, faced about towards, it, and the result was that he was heard distinctly by several hundred persons.

A boy, thirteen years old, was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday on the charge of drunkenness. His father, who was sent for, stated that in spite of every precaution and counsel, the boy would by some means, obtain money and get drunk every day; in fact was a habitual drunkerd.

ALL FOR LOVE .- Another Juliet is noticed in California papers. A young girl, betrothed to the gallant young fireman, Barrier, recently killed at San Francisco, begged to see his remains before burial. In the death chamber she swallowed poison, but being observed, her life was saved.

STEAM CARRIAGE IN LONDON.—Lord Caithness, a Scottieh nobleman, has been creating a sensation in London with his new steam carriage. He is said to have driven through the most crowded parts without frightening the horses, and threaded the vehicles, thickly strewn as they are in the city, with ease and elegance. Fort Jackson, which was seized by order of

case was pretty much the same at the other Gulf forts-they had no defenders. At Wilmington, N. C., the forts were absolutely tennantless. Mr. Bowlby, of the London Times, who was killed by the Chinese, will live in the history

of journalism, as he is the first correspondent of a daily paper who has received the crown of as there is fair play they do not care who licks martyrdom while engaged in his professional The mode of taking the census, in Canada, is much better than ours. On a given night

every householder is required to make returns of every person sleeping on his premises on that night, together with such other information as the papers call for. Ir is reported that Harriet Martineau has written a paper for the Atlantic Monthly, giving a detailed account of Lady Byron, with whom

for many years she was on terms of most intimate friendship. THE steamship Star of the South, which are rived at Savannah on Sunday from New York, brought \$72,000 worth of arms for the Executive Department of the State, consisting prin-

cipally of Maynard rifles and revolvers. The ship Albion, from London, at New York on the 13th inst., has brought among her freight 900 kegs of white gunpowder, an article said

to be superior to any hitherto in use. THE Legislature of Maine unanimously passed a joint resolution, requesting the Governor to tender the services of the State to the President

to sustain the Union. The Buffalo Express says it is fast becoming fashionable in that city for ladies to wear the

balmoral without any dress over it. It is stated that the Hon. Dudley Mann has declined the appointment of South Carolina commissioner to Europe.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS - SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. House.—The Army appropriation bill, as eported from the committee of the whole, was aken up and passed.

The bill providing for the payment of the California war debt, amounting to \$500,000, for The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The Missouri Legislature.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 19.
The House concurred in the slight amendments made by the Senate yesterday to the Convention bill, and the bill was finally passed. The amendment reads as follows:

"No act, ordinance or resolution shall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the government of the United States, or any other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same."

Mr. Russell, the Commissioner from Mississippi, made a strong secession speech before a joint Convention of both Houses of the Legislature last night.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 19. morning, having been detained at Quarantine all night, the weather preventing her being boarded. Her dates by telegraph to Queenstown are to the 6th inst.

The easterly winds had delayed the arrival of steamers at Liverpool, and four propellers from New York were due when the Asia left.

The Marathon and City of Washington have been substituted for the Kedar and Vigo.

The ship. Bostonian, previously, reported

ashore near Guernsey, was breaking up. The Captain and tour men were drowned.

The Asia brings upwards of \$1,500,000 in with the the state and the first of hor &

The Cork Examiner states a rumor that the Prince of Wales is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but it is not generally credited.

The Empiror Napoleon's New Year remarks o the Diplomatists had had no effect. It is reported that the British Government had sent a strong note to France against the extension of the French occupation of Syria. It is reported that the correspondence beween France and England, relative to the French fleet before Gaeta, is most unsatisfac-

Affairs at Gaeta are unchanged, but it is reported that negotiations are pending for an extended armistice.

The nomination of Prince Carrignan as King's Lieutenant at Naples, is confrmed. Count Trapani is said to be leading the Reactionary movement in the Abruzzi.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has commenced his reign as "William the Fifth." In his address to the Berlin Municipality he reiterated the principles of his policy as being the same as when he assumed the Regency.

Two Sardinian vessels with war materials have been seized by Russia at Galatz. The Paris Bourse was dull. Rentes 67f. 55c. The Bombay Mail, with dates to the 12th of December, had reached Marseilles. The Income tax troubles continued, and the import

trade was suspended. Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, there being little enquiry for goods, and prices weak.

HARVE, Jan. 3 .- New Orleans tres ordinaire 100f. bas 95f The market closed with a declining tendency; sales of the week 6,000 bales; stock in port 118,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—Breadstuffs generally closed firm. Corn, declining tendency. Messrs. Wakefield & Nash quote flour as steady at extreme prices; sales at 29s @32s 6d. Wheat quiet at full rates; red 11s 3d @18s. 3d.; white 12s. 6d.@14s. Corn dull at 6d. decline; mixed and yellow 38. 6d.; white 40s.@41s. Messrs. Richardson & Spence quote flour at

The Provision market is dull. Beef heavy. Pork dull. Lard dull, and holders are pressing on the market at 1s. decline, closing heavy, at

63s @64s. Rosin dultat 4s. 8d. @4s. 6d., and at 4s. 4d. to arrive. Spirits Turpentine dull at 32s. 6d.@33s.

and 32s. to arrive. Sugar quiet; Rice firm; Coffee quiet. London, Jan. 5.—Consols 921 @921 for ac count The bullion in Bank has decreased

£145,000. Money market active: THE LATEST MARKETS,-LIVERPOOL, Satur day.—The sales of to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales; the market closing steady; 1,000 bales were taken by speculators, and for ex-

Breadstuffs are steady. Provisions steady. London.—Consols 921@925.

New Advertisements.

THE ORIGINAL

F. FRENCH

WILL OPEN

IN A FEW DAYS

AT THE

OLD STAND.

UNDER

the Governor of Louisiana, was only garrisoned by a single man, an orderly sergeant. The

MARKET STREET,

jan21] NEAR THE BRIDGE. [dtf

PPLICATIONS for Tavern Licenses to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county. Day of hearing 6th of February next: ay of hearing 6th of Fobruary next:
John Shearer, First Ward, Harrisburg.
Edwin Magor, Second " "
Henry Frisch: " "
David H. Turbett, Third Ward, "
W: G. Bay, Sixth: " "

W. G. Ray, Sixth
Mary Byan, "
George W. M. Connell, Susquehanna township,
Samuel Mash, Matamoras.
Philip Ettlen, Reed township.
John F. Bowman, Fisherville.
James Hofman, Washington township.
Daniel Collier, "
J. Lower, Upper Paxton township.
G. W. Gladden, "
Jessa Rouber, Lykenstown.

G. W. Gladden, "
Isaac Reuber, Lykenstown.
Gideon Shadel, Wiconisco township.
Christian Becker, "
William S. Saul; Derry township.
jan21-d2t&wlt WM. MITCHELL, Clerk.

RPHANS COURT SALE.—In pursu-Ance of an allas order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county; will be sold at public sale on Wednesday evening, January 23, 1861, at saven o'clock; at Brant's European House, at 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 Heuston, dee'd. Ter a will be made known at the time of a le by Ter a will be made known at the time of a le by 1-dts ANDREW PATTERSON Guardian of the minor children of said dec'd.

A N D VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!

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

PARTII.

QUATUOR, FROM "SEMIRAMIDE"—(Instrumental.)

Ry De Reriot.

ANGELS EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR—Soprano Solo.

By HANDEL.

DUO CONCERTANTE—For Violin and Piano.

By M. Gross.

THE TEMPEST—Bass Solo.
WEDDING MARCH—(For Four Hands)
By MENDELBOHN.
By GONGONE.
POTPOURI, FROM "MARTHA"—(Orchestra.)
jan10-dtd
By H. GROSS.
By GROSS.
By FLOTOW.

WANTED—Two WHITE WOMEN at the European Hotel. Apply to E. C. WILLIAMS, Jan18-d3t* On the premises.

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THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12: What; therefore, God has joined together let not man

"What, therefore, God has joined objects to the put as under."
"Whose over shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her. husband and marry again sha committeth adultery." Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Sapreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal. "What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put as under." jan12-dtf

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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 Groven & Raser stitch, unless the same are purchased from the GROVAR & Ba-KER Sewing/Machine Company, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September 10, Said Company, and their Licenses, alone, are legally

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