Louisiana this week, the secession movement will be retarded as to the other States.

A company of Sappers and Miners from West Point, acting as Infantry, arrived here to-day and quartered at the Columbia armory.

THE MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 —The minority report from the committee of thirty-three, which is signed by Messrs Taylor, of Louisiana; Phelps, of Missouri; Rust, of Arkansas; Whiteley, of Delaware, and Winslow, of North Carolina, embraces in substance: The changes which have taken place in the situation and sentiments of the people of the different States since the formation of the Constitution have been such, that through misconstructions of some of its provisions, and the willful perversion of others, and the introduction of new principles in the formation of parties, which are in direct antagonism to the usages and opinions of the whole American people when the Constitution went into effect, that that instrument has ceased to accomplish some of the most important ends aimed at by its adoption.

The differences between the Northern and Southern sections of the confederacy, from this cause, have at last risen to such a height that they have resulted in the formation of a sectional party in the North, on the slavery question alone, which will practically exclude the Southern people from any voice in the management of the national affairs, in which they have a common interest with their Northern brethern; and that as this fact, notwithstanding the republican forms of the Constitution are preserved, in truth destroys the spirit of republicanism in the government, it is therefore impossible that the two sections should any longer go on together as one people, unless the existing state of things is removed. The report proceeds to say:—The present difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the Constitution, and suggests that the amendments proposed in the "Crittenden resolutions," if adopted, would restore tranquility to the country and place the Union on such a foundation that it could never again be shaken.

These amendments, the report asserts, would not in reality change the Constitution. They would only have the effect of restoring it by the added provisions to what it was, in point of fact, on the day of its adoption, through the operation of the circumstances which then surrounded it, and which erected barriers against the present sectional contests then as constitutional provisions would now.

If a constitutional majority cannot be united in the support of the "Crittenden resolutions," or the substance of them, then a dissolution of the Union is inevitable.

The report recommends that steps shall be taken for the calling of a convention of the States, with a view to a peaceful separation by providing for a partition of the common property of the United States, settling the terms on which the social and commercial intercourse between the seperated States shall be conducted, and making a permanent arrangement in respect to the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The report gives what the signers of it consider a full account of the rise and progress of the slavery agitation which has produced the existing difficulties.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1861.

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

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

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

FOR SALE.

A second-hand ADAMS PRESS, platen 39½ 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.

Free Speech in Pittsburg.

The citizens of Pittsburg attempted to hold a Union meeting on Saturday evening last, but were prevented by a Republican mob. The call for the meeting was signed by several hundred citizens of all parties and all classes, was published in the daily papers, and it expressly stated that the object was to endorse the Crittenden compromise. Yet, notwithstanding the purpose of the meeting was clearly stated, the Republicans assmbled at the time appointed and prevented, by disgraceful violence, the citizens in favor of compromise from expressing their opinions. The Mayor of the city attempted in vain to curb the conspirators who had assembled with the design of breaking up the meeting, and they succeeded in carrying their disgraceful designs into execution.

Now, be it remembered, that the class of men who were successful in preventing a free expression of opinion on this occasion, were the very men who have been making the loudest outcry about "freedom of speech" and a "free press," and in magnifying and denouncing every attempt at the South to prevent the propogation of Abolition sentiments, where they are attended with the same danger as a lighted match thrown into a magazine of powder.—These "free speech" Republicans of Pittsburg have marched in processions with this motto emblazoned upon their banners, and demanded the utmost toleration and the freest circulation for *their* opinions, but when quiet men, opposed to their extreme measures, undertake to express an opinion in favor of compromise, they are interrupted and overawed by a Red-Republican mob. This is a beautiful exemplification of Republican regard for freedom of speech!

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, instead of condemning the violence of its party friends, is only "sorry" that they went near the meeting, and quietly exults at its results. What, with repudiation, mob law and the suppression of freedom of speech, the Republican city of Pittsburg is fast acquiring a most disgraceful reputation.

Virginia as a Mediator.

We have seen nothing recently which more clearly indicates the position of the border States than the following resolution, passed unanimously by the Legislature of Virginia:

Resolved, That if all efforts to reconcile the unhappy differences between the two sections of the country shall prove abortive, then every consideration of honor and interest demands that Virginia shal unite her destinies with her sister slaveholding States.

Thus, in a few direct words, Virginia notifies the Northern States that in case the differences now distracting the country are not reconciled, she will unite her destinies with the South.—And her position is the position of all the border States. They are all for the Union in a certain contingency, and against it in another. If the Northern States will agree to settle this controversy by offering a fair compromise, they will cling to the Union; but if not, if the Republican policy of no compromise, no concession, prevails; if the North stands out with hardened obduracy against compromise, and refuses to extend friendly overtures to the South, then they will cast in their lot with the secession States. This presents the issue clearly to the men of the North.

The Union may be preserved—but only by abandoning extreme opinions and consenting to a friendly adjustment of sectional differences. The Union may be destroyed—but only by clinging with fatal obstinacy to the extreme doctrines of the Republicaff party. The people must determine which shall break, the Union or the Republican party. One or the other *must* give way. Which shall it be?

Virginia is not disposed to rush precipitately into secession. She offers her mediation. Before passing the resolution above queted, her Legislature appointed John Tyler, William C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, George W. Summers, and James A. Seddons, Commissioners, to meet similar Commissioners appointed by other States, at Washington on the fourth of February next. We trust that the Legislature of Pennsylvania will respond to this overture in a friendly spirit, and appoint similar Commissioners, selected from among the most able, enlightened, eminent and patriotic men of this State. Nothing can be lost by having the State represenied in the proposed Convention, and great good may be accomplished.

The Conservatives in the free States Speaking.

It is perfectly evident now to every man having eyes to see and ears to hear with, that the only bar to a settlement of our difficulties is the stubbornness of leading Republicans. A settlement now would prevent the secession of any more States—a settlement four weeks ago would have prevented the secession of most of those which have gone out. A settlement then would have pacified the country and preserved the Union, and a settlement now would do the same thing. Terms of settlement have been drawn out in various well known propositions—all of them in most essential features agreeing with each other; and those terms have been assented to as expedient and even just by several influential Republicans, *speaking as individuals*. But when, on several occasions, in both the Senate and House, attempts have been made to get a hearing for those terms, objections have been made, always by Republicans. Thus, recently, in the House, Mr. Etheridge offered the resolutions agreed on by the border States, but the House refused (two-thirds being required) to consider them. And with the exception of one or two *Secessionists*, all the opposition came from the Republicans. It is the Republicans, when called on for a fair and square vote in favor of conciliation, who refuse to hear, or at least to concur in any fair terms of conciliation. It is the Republicans in Congress, and they alone, who bar up the way.

Now, says the *Missouri Republican*, ought this to be so among a people who hold it fundamental that the *majority shall rule?* Shall a minority, a minority of probably not one-fourth of the people, simply because their leaders happen to be in positions where they can do so much mischief, be suffered to wreck this Union? Terms of conciliatian, such as have been offered, are approved by a great majority of our people. Is there any reasonable doubt that the entire opposition to Lincoln in the free States, and in most of the slave States, outside of those which have seceded, are in favor of them? We think there is not. Let us examine this matter in detail. Look at the result of the last Presidential election. The vote then stood:

For Lincoln in free States	1,858,200
For Lincoln in slave States	27,032
Total for Lincoln in Union	1,885,232
Opposed to Lincoln in free States	1,574,091
Opposed to Lincoln in slave States	1 257,195
Total against Lincoln in Union	2,831,286
Against Lincoln	2,831,286
For Lincoln	1,885,232
Majority against Lincoln	946,054

In the States which have seceded 200,000 votes were cast. One-half, at least, of the votes even in these States may be set down as Union votes. The slave States which have not seceded are more moderate than those which have seceded. And out of the former, not a sixth are secessionists, should fair terms of compromise be agreed to.

In fact, take out two hundred thousand of the voters in the slave States, and you leave a remainder who are friends of the Union on just and fair terms. We hold that of the majority against LINCOLN, 700,000 voters at least are in favor of some such compromise as has been suggested at Washington. But are the friends of a fair compromise confined to the Opposition? Certainly not. We have seen that some of the essential propositions for a settlement have been acquiesced in as expedient and proper by several leading Republicans, speaking as individuals. Can there be any doubt that a considerable proportion of those who voted for LINCOLN are equally favorable to them?

So believing, and not doubting that a large majority of our people are in favor of the fair terms proposed at Washington, we are glad to see that the evidences of this feeling are beginning to be shown in quarters from which the manifestation is peculiarly welcome. The *opposition to stiff-necked Republicanism in the free States*—the great party of reasonable conciliation there—the party of genuine friends of the Union, which must be maintained in the same fraternal, accommodating spirit which originated it—are stirring. Already we hear a voice from Illinois. The Democratic State Convention has *unanimously announced* the Democratic party there to be in favor of a fair compromise. We hope to see such cheering evidences multiplied. The voice of a united opposition, which in the last election fell but little short of the party they opposed, will have an excellent effect. That voice is raised for what is, under the circumstances, as expedient and just, as it is by millions of our countrymen and countrywomen earnestly desired. It will cheer all the people of the slave States who have not seceded, and will help much in paving the way for the peaceful consummation for which so many are longing and praying.

ABOLITIONISTS MOBBED.—The conservative citizens of Rome, N. Y., on Thursday evening resolved not to permit the band of Abolitionists which has been roaming about the western part of the State to indulge in their antics, and accordingly took possession of the place of meeting, and prevented all speaking. This is another indication of the re-action in public sentiment.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

DEAR PATRIOT: Monday next will be a day pregnant with the hopes and fears of the people of this Republic. On that day the ultimate decision will probably be made, in the Senate, on the Crittenden proposition; which, if adopted, would probably save all the extreme Southern States of this Union from permanent secession. And in the House the border State proposition comes up; which, if adopted, would certainly save the border or conservative States from a like secession. I have not the remotest expectation that the Crittenden resolutions will be adopted, and, therefore, we may count on, at least, seven, and probably eight or nine, Southern States forming a Southern independent confederacy, embracing all that portion of the United States which produces cotton, the great staple commodity of exportation from this country, and its only valuable source of income from foreign countries; and the great source of employment to the laboring people of the Eastern States, which have driven them out of the Union. Thus the triumph of Republicanism has been at the expense of the loss of one-fourth of the Union, certainly, and probably one-half of it. The pending question now is between the adoption of the Etheridge and the Hale or border State propositions. I think one or the other of them will be adopted by a two-thirds vote. In the House the border State proposition will receive the largest, the Etheridge the next and the Crittenden (the only one which will keep the whole country together) the smallest vote. If, however, all these should fail, then Governor Bigler's proposition, to submit the question to a vote of the people will be adopted, as it can be accomplished by a simple act of Congress, which requires only a majority and not two-thirds, as the other propositions do. This proposition of Gov. Bigler's will aid the adoption of the other propositions, because the Republicans know very well that if the question ever gets before the people, in any form, the Crittenden resolutions will be carried by an overwhelming majority. This to them is very apparent from the numerous letters they are daily receiving from their political friends, imploring them to vote for the Crittenden resolutions; and in anticipation of this result some of them will vote for the Hale or Etheridge resolutions. Although the report of the Corwin committee of 33 is what is coming up as the order of the day for Monday, I believe that report will most probably assume the form of the Etheridge or Hale proposition, by amendments, and hence my remarks have naturally been confined to their propositions. I think all parties are becoming anxious to get at a final vote; and such being the case, it is probable a vote may be taken on Monday.

The valedictory speech of Col. Davis, of Mississippi, in severing his connection with the Senate, was truly affecting—particularly that part of it relating to our flag. When he said that if circumstance should render it necessary for him to follow some other flag than the good old flag of the Union, which he had followed and defended on the battlefield, he should always respect and remember it.—He would fold it up and carefully preserve it in a place of safety as a sacred relic and fond momento of other and better days. Yours truly,

SOLON.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Colder. The Journal of Thursday was read and approved.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the Auditor General in relation to the payment of taxes into the State Treasury by the Delaware and Hudson canal company, which was read. By his statement it appears that upwards of $100,000 was paid by that company up to 1857, when it ceased paying and resorted to litigation, under the plea that there is no law in existence making it a legal subject of taxation.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, joint resolution from the house, endorsing the course of Gov. Hicks, was taken up and passed—yeas 25, nays none.

The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth presented a message from the Governor, accompanied by the concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of New York, tendering aid to the General Government in upholding the Union—frowarded by Gov. Morgan. The resolutions were read and laid on the table.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. FINNEY, an act to extend the provisions of an act for the protection of sheep and the taxing of dogs in the county of Blair to the county of Crawford, which was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. SMITH, an act to authorize the Governor to appoint two additional Notaries Public, to reside in Philadelphia, which was taken up under a dispensation of the rules, and passed finally.

Mr. HAMILTON, a supplement to the act incorporating the American steam plow manufacturing company of Lancaster county.

Mr. BENSON, an act to incorporate the Potter County Forrest improvement company; also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Potter County railroad company.

Mr. PARKER, an act relative to the enrollment tax on certain acts of Assembly.

Mr. BOUND, an act for the protection of fruit and fruit trees.

Mr. ROBINSON, a supplement to an act, entitled "An Act relative to suits by sheriffs, prothonotaries and other officers of Westmoreland, Lycoming and Washington counties," which was passed finally.

Mr. PENNEY called up the supplement to the act relative to building certain bridges over the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers opposite Pittsburg, which passed its several readings.

A committee from the House being announced, the Senators adjourned to the Hall to go into an election for State Treasurer.

On their return, Mr. BOUGHTER, teller of the Senate, made report.

Mr. SMITH asked for and obtained leave to present the petition of the Franklin Institute, relative to the purchase of meterological instruments.

Mr. PARKER called up the act relative to the enrollment tax on certain acts of Assembly, which passed its several readings and was ordered to be sent to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 21, 1861.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

A communication was received from the Auditor General, containing a statement of the accounts between the Commonwealth and the different canal companies holding portions of the old State canals. The report was ordered to be printed.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HAPPER presented the following; which was passed:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether a more effectual mode of ascertaining the amount of moneys in the hands of bankers, brokers and individuals, now not returned under the tax laws of this Commonwealth, cannot be devised.

The SPEAKER and members of the Senate being introduced, the joint convention proceeded to elect a State Treasurer—the candidates being Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, and J. O. James, of Philadelphia. Henry D. Moore was declared duly elected.

BILLS IN PLACE.

The following bills in place were then read, and appropriately referred:

Mr. BUTLER, (Carbon,) an act relating to sales of personal estate.

Mr. COLLINS, an act for the better security of the wages of laborers in Fayette county.

Mr. EILENBERGER, an act relating to auction sales in Northampton county.

Mr. WILSON, an act relative to the Grove cemetery, at New Brighton.

Mr. SMITH, (Berks,) an act incorporating the Sinking Springs cemetery association.

Mr. BOYER, an act to incorporate the Maxatawney cemetery.

Mr. M'GONIGAL, an act relating to the improvement of the breed of sheep.

Mr. COLLINS, an act increasing the pay of jurors, etc., in Fayette county.

Mr. LEISENRING, an act changing the name of the Harmonia sacred music society, of Philadelphia.

Mr. ACKER, an act relative to private bankers.

Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) an act to authorize the president and directors of the Citizens' passenger railway company to sell certain real estate.

Mr. MULLIN, an act relative to certain real estate.

Mr. BUTLER, (Carbon,) an act relative to a poor house in Carbon county. Adjourned.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Winslow (N. C.) objected.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.

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

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

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

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

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

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

The correspondence will be communicated to Congress, the President informing South Carolina, through Col. Hayne, that he has no power to entertain any proposition of the nature indicated in his note.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The withdrawal of the Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Senatorial delegations to-day was most impressive. The galleries were crowded to excess, and almost a perfect stillness prevailed during the farewell speeches of the seceding States.

Senator Mallory shed tears profusely during his address tendering his resignation.

As Mr. Clay, of Alabama, spoke the Senators all listened most attentively. He was so excited and nervous that he could hardly hold in his hand the paper from which he read.

On the conclusion of the speeches there was great confusion in the Senate. Several Republicans bid the withdrawing Senators good bye. They then took their hats and portfolios and walked out. An immense crowd gathered around them in one corner of the chamber as they went out.

The New York Resolutions in the Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Jan. 21.

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

Mr. Toombs offered the following reslution:

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

This was adopted unanimously.

The Cleveland Fugitive Slave Case.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.

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

Steamship Burned.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.

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

Arms Sent to the South.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.

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

The most important drinking fountain yet designed for London is being erected, through the munificence of Miss Burdett Coutts, in Victoria Park. It includes a colonnade around four fountains, covered with a dome, and will be constructed of Aubigny stone, and green and red marble and bronze appliances. The height will be 57 feet, and the diameter of the structure 26 feet, while the steps around the whole will extend to 40 feet. The cost will be about £5,000.

New Advertisements.

PRIVATE SALE.

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

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

Application to be made to the undersigned before the first day of March, 1861. A. O HIESTER, C. F. MUENCH, Assignees of John Wallower & Son.

jan22-3td&wtmar1

THE ORIGINAL

BEN F. FRENCH

WILL OPEN

IN A FEW DAYS,

AT THE

OLD STAND,

UNDER

WIESTLING'S HOUSE,

MARKET STREET,

jan21] *NEAR THE BRIDGE.* [dtf

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

John Shearer, First Ward, Harrisburg.
Edwin Mager, Second " "
Henry Filsch, " "
David H. Turbett, Third Ward, "
W. C. Ray, Sixth " "
Mary Ryan, " "
George W. M'Connell, Susquehanna township.
Samuel Mosh, Matamoras.
Philip Ettien, Reed township.
John F. Bowman, Fisherville.
James Hoffman, Washington township.
Daniel Collier, " "
J. Lower, Upper Paxton township.
G. W. Gladden, " "
Isaac Reaber, Lykenstown.
Gideon Shadel, Wiconisco towship.
Christian Becker, " "
William S. Saul, Derry township.

jan21-d2t&wlt WM. MITCHELL, Clerk.

GRAND

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT!

TO BE GIVEN IN

ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH,

FRONT STREET, ON

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1861,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

TICKETS 25 CENTS.

PROGRAMME.—PART I.

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

PART II.

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

jan10-dtd

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."

"Whosoever 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."

Legislators and others, 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."

jan12-dtf

JACKSON & CO.'S

SHOE STORE,

NO. 90½ 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 Patent 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 will, they 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. [jan9] JACKSON & CO.

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, VIOLINCELLO, VIOLIN and FLUTE. He will give lessons at his residence, corner of Locust street and River alley or at the homes of pupils. au25-d6m

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

REDUCED PRICES!

The moderate price at which Machines, making the GROVER & BAKER stitch, can now be had, brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as *unnecessary* as it is *unwise*.

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.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 *Broadway, New York.*

A CARD FROM ELIAS HOWE, JR.

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 Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company, and their Licenses, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

NEW YORK.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

sep28-d&wly

IT WILL PAY YOU,

TO

READ THIS.

IT WILL PAY YOU

TO

OBSERVE WHAT I SAY!!

IT WILL PAY YOU

FOR A VISIT TO

HARRISBURG!!!

TO SEE AND MAKE YOUR PURCHASES;

FROM THE LARGE, HANDSOME AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, CLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS NOW EXPOSED AT THE WELL KNOWN ARCADE, NO. 3 JONES ROW.

AVAILING MYSELF OF THE ADVANTAGES WHICH READY CASH PRESENTS, I OFFER ALL GOODS AT 10 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSES.

CHAS. S. SEGELBAUM.

P. S.—HAVING SECURED A FIRST RATE CUTTER AND TAILOR, I AM NOW READY TO MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

I WARRANT A FIT OR NO SALE.

oct6-d4m

BUEHLER HOUSE,

MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

GEO. J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR.

This old established House having changed hands during the present season, has undergone extensive improvements and been thoroughly RENOVATED AND REFITTED. We feel confident that it is now not *second* to any in the State for the *comforts and conveniences* which pertain to a First Class Hotel. jan12-tf

AT COST!!!

BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, AND

LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, *without reserve*.

jan1 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

NECTARINES!!!—A small invoice of this delicate Fruit—in packages of two lbs. each—just received. *The quality is very superior.*

jan12 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

BOARDING.—MRS ECKERT, in Locust street, below Third, is prepared to accommodate a number of BOARDERS in the best manner, and at reasonable prices. dec20-eod1m

BURLINGTON HERRING!

Just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

oc1

IF you are in want of a Dentifrice go to KELLER'S, 91, Market st.