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Democratic County Convention. At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held at the Morgan House, February 6, 1861, in pursuance of a call of the Chairman, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee be authorized to call a County Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 18th inst., for the purpose of selecting six additional delegates to act in conjunction with those elected by the late Democratic County Convention, to represent Dauphin county in the Democratic State Convention called to meet at Harrisburg on the 21st inst.

In pursuance of the above resolution, I hereby notify the Democratic citizens of Dauphin county to meet in their respective wards and townships on the 16th inst., at the usual time and place, and select delegates to the County Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 18th inst. Wm. D. Boas, Chairman.

Wm. D. EARNEST, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Democratic State Committee, to whom was entrusted the duty of perfecting arrangements for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, to be held in this city have adopted the following programme:

The Convention will be held, agreeably to the call of the Hon. W. H. WALSH, on the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., in BRANT'S HALL.

Necessary arrangements have been made to enforce good order in the Hall during the session of the Convention, and to secure the comfort of the delegates attending.

To avoid confusion and secure order, the Committee of Arrangements have determined that no member or person shall be admitted within the bar of the Convention without a ticket of admission. Delegates, upon their arrival, will please call at Room No. 3, BUEHLER HOUSE, where they will be supplied with tickets. Reporters of the Press must apply as above to secure seats.

Suitable accommodations have also been provided for the public outside of the bar of the Convention.

Excursion tickets to Harrisburg and return, good from the 21st to the 23rd inst., can be obtained at the regular stations of the Pennsylvania Central, Philadelphia and Reading, and Cumberland Valley railroads.

A. L. ROUMFORTH, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Relations of the New Confederacy to Other Governments.

We have already referred to the influence which the establishment of a Government for the "Confederate States of America" is likely to have upon the question of peace or war between the seceding States and the Government of the United States; but we had not then the opportunity to consider the relations of the new Confederacy to this and other Governments respectively. The adoption of a Constitution and the election of officers under it, is an easy matter, and quickly accomplished, as we have seen by the proceedings at Montgomery. The establishment of a stable Government, which shall be admitted to the family of nations as an equal, possessing the right to separate and independent existence, and the power to command respect from other Governments, is the work of time, requiring a large measure of wisdom and experienced statesmanship.

Such is the understanding in which the people of the cotton States have enlisted, and which it is their evident purpose to carry to a successful issue. That it is an earnest movement, the support accorded to it by the entire population of the Confederate States, affords the strongest evidence. That it has the elements of success, the great ability of its leading actors, and especially of its chosen Executive officers, furnishes the strongest assurance. But that it has to encounter difficulties and obstacles of immense magnitude, is evident to every reflecting observer, and especially to every attentive student of history.

"The Confederate States of America" enter upon their national existence at a period of general peace throughout the world, but nevertheless under circumstances of great public interest and concern. Upon their success or failure, depends the great question whether the establishment of another power, similar in the theory and form of its government to the United States, shall be permitted upon territory hitherto subject to the latter; and possibly, also, whether the experiment of free government shall be a success or a failure. It is a bold step which they have taken, but we are obliged to conclude that it has been taken with a deliberate understanding of its responsibilities, and a purpose on the part of its promoters, to devote "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to its maintenance.

The question of first importance to the new Confederacy is, how will its representatives be received by other nations? Will its independence be acknowledged by the United States, of which the States comprising the new Government were lately a part? Will it be recognized as an independent power by the other nations of the world? These are vital questions, to be solved at no distant day—upon what principle, time alone can disclose. The action of governments other than the United States, will doubtless be influenced, in no small degree, by the policy which the latter shall determine upon, towards the seceded States. If this Government shall decide to allow the States now composing the Southern Confederacy, and such others as shall hereafter join them, to go in peace—to sever their political relations and establish new ones, without a resort to force to detain them—no serious obstacle would exist to a prompt recognition on the part of England, France, and other great powers. That would follow of course, and without hesitation or question, as carrying out the universal law of nations; and our Southern neighbors, late our fellow-citizens, would find themselves speedily launched on the voyage of nationality, with flattering prospects of success.

Should the policy of the United States be belligerent instead of peaceful—should Congress and the Executive decide upon coercion, or what amounts to the same thing, an attempt to retake the fortifications in the Southern States, deny the right of the "Confederate States" to separate nationality, the question presented for the consideration of foreign powers would assume a different character, and possibly become one of protracted diplomacy. The principle which usually governs the action of nations, is, to recognize de facto governments as entitled, for the time being, to diplomatic relations. Questions may however arise in this case, as they have with regard to other countries, as to which is the de facto government,—the "United States of America," or "the Confederate States of America." If the former shall decide to attempt a blockade of all the Southern ports, and to collect revenue from all vessels entering or seeking to enter them, although it may not exercise other jurisdiction, even to the maintenance of law over a single mile of territory, the effect, so far as foreign commerce is concerned, will be much the same as if it held exclusive jurisdiction over the whole country. To suppose that the new Confederacy will submit to such a policy without a resort to arms, is to suppose them prepared to abandon the entire plan which they have laid out for establishing a government; a conclusion by no means warranted by the history and character of their movements up to the present moment. But however this may be, we can hardly suppose that the leading powers of Europe would consent, for any considerable time, to be practically cut off from all intercourse with two-thirds of the Atlantic seaboard, and from all advantages of traffic with the Cotton States of America. They might submit to some inconveniences of this sort for a limited period, out of respect to the Government of the United States, but such submission must have a reasonable limit, and sooner or later, we apprehend, the latter would be compelled either to withdraw its pretensions, or encounter the hostility of the strongest powers on the globe; unless indeed the entire subjugation of the seceding States should in the mean time be accomplished, and this free government converted into a despotism.

While it is impossible for any one at this time to say what may be the policy of the Government of the United States, after the fourth of March next, towards the Southern Confederacy, we can conceive of no state of facts which can long keep the business of that section isolated from the commerce of the world. The laws of trade, no less than the law of nations, forbid it; and while, in this article, we have not space to enter upon a discussion of the principles which should govern the action of the United States on this new and important question, we have no hesitation in declaring our conviction that it ought not to be, and must not be, such as to cripple the commerce or inflict injury upon the business of the nations—including the new Confederacy—which would be effected by any permanent blockade of Southern ports. In behalf of the great commercial interests, we shall deem it our duty to protest against such a line of action, from whatever quarter it may emanate. In this enlightened age, when the evils and inconveniences of war are everywhere, by general consent, ameliorated, it will not do for the Government of the United States to inaugurate a policy which must derange the business of the world, and bring commercial ruin upon the people of this and other countries.—Journal of Commerce.

There really seems to be a slight difference growing up between the Republican magnates. The New York Courier flatly says that— "Greeley and Garrison.—The Tribune and Liberator—looks upon disunion as a blessing, if in its train it brings servile insurrection and the abolition of slavery; but not so Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Seward, or Mr. Weed, or ourselves, or the hundreds of thousands of Union-loving and liberty-loving Republicans, who, though opposed to slavery extension and determined never to become propagandists of the institution, still recognize the fact, that it has rights under the Constitution."

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The way in which the New York Courier and Enquirer pitches into the New York Tribune, both Republicans of the first water, is just this. The Courier says to the Tribune— "Expediency, the sacrifice of principles, and compromise, were all legitimate according to the Tribune, when necessary for obtaining power and dispensing patronage; but not to be thought of, tolerated, or resorted to, for the nobler purposes of conciliating the moderate men of the border States, and thereby preserving the Constitution and the Union without bloodshed."

The Democracy of the North are for the Union. They are for the Union as established by the Constitution. They are for the Union on grounds of equity and justice to all its various sections. They have been fighting for the Union on these grounds for the last twenty-five years. They have been fighting the Black Republican party, and they have warned the leaders of that party, that just so surely as they persisted in the crusade they were carrying on against the South, just so surely would disunion come.— Thus have the Democracy of the North shown their devotion to the Union.

EXPLOSION OF A COOKING RANGE.—A very singular and most unfortunate accident, occurred at the residence of Mrs. N. K. Benton, in Warehouse Point, Connecticut, on Friday morning. The pipes connecting the tank and range, usually filled with water, became frozen the previous night, and the ice preventing the steam from escaping, when a fire was built, an explosion naturally followed. The range was rendered a complete wreck, the room filled with burning coals and bricks, stove covers, tea kettles and hot water were thrown in all directions. Mrs. Benton and a couple of children were in the room at the time, and all of them were more or less injured, and herself and a young son, about three years old, quite seriously. Both were knocked nearly senseless, and badly burned by the burning coals.

EXPEDITION.—The Galveston News says: The great "Buffalo hunt" expedition was to start from Lost Valley on the 17th. Col. John R. Baylor is in command, and he will, we trust, be able to give a good account of the marauding redskins, and what has become of them. We have great hopes of this expedition, notwithstanding the commander has much to contend with in the inexperience of his troops, as well as in scarcity of grass, and the want of arms in the expedition. He will make the expedition toll however, our word for it.

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PENNA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. Father Maher. PETITIONS, &c. Mr. SMITH presented a petition from taxpayers of Philadelphia, praying for the passage of the bill for the erection of the public buildings.

Mr. PARKER, petitions of like import. Also, from citizens of the First, Second and Third precincts of the Fifth ward, Philadelphia, remonstrances against being annexed to the Fourth ward. Mr. SMITH, remonstrances of like import. Also, a petition from the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown railroad company, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the Auditor General to re-open and settle an account for taxes paid on dividends.

Mr. CONNELL, a memorial from 200 citizens of the Nineteenth ward, Philadelphia, praying for the erection of the Twenty-fifth ward. Mr. THOMPSON, a petition from citizens of Perkiomen township, Montgomery county, praying for a law changing their place of holding elections.

Mr. KETCHAM, thirty remonstrances from citizens of Luzerne county, against changing the mode of advertising sheriff sales. Mr. CRAWFORD, a petition from citizens of Juniata county, praying for the repeal of the 96th and 96th sections of the Penal Code. Mr. WELSH, a petition from citizens of York county, praying for the repeal of their fishing law.

Mr. HALL, a remonstrance from citizens of Blair county, against any act incorporating companies to sink wells in search of oil; also, from citizens of Cambria county, of like import. Mr. KETCHAM, from citizens of Blakely township, Luzerne county, praying for an act authorizing the erection of a poor house in said township.

Mr. FULLER, remonstrances from Westmoreland and Fayette counties, against the repeal of the tonnage tax. Mr. ROBINSON, a petition from citizens of Allegheny township, Venango county, praying for the passage of a law to change the place of holding their elections.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to incorporate the Walker Hall association, of Germantown; also, an act relative to a certain alley or street in Philadelphia; also, a bill relating to St. Mary's Church, in the city of Philadelphia. ORIGINAL RESOLUTION. Mr. INBRIE moved the following; which was twice read, and passed.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns, it adjourns to meet on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. FULLER, called up House bill, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in Fayette county;" which was passed finally; also, an act to repeal an act increasing the pay of commissioners, jurors and witnesses, so far as regards Fayette county; which passed finally.

Mr. WELSH called up a supplement to an act in relation to elections and election districts; which was passed. Mr. FULLER called up the act authorizing the election of additional supervisors in certain townships in Westmoreland and Monroe counties; which was passed.

Mr. MEREDITH called up House bill, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of an auctioneer in Armstrong county;" which was negatived. Mr. PARKER called up House bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Philadelphia 'Turngemeinde,'" which passed finally.

Mr. PENNY called up an act authorizing the election of additional supervisors in Allegheny and Monroe counties; which was passed. Mr. SMITH called up the act extending the provisions of the general manufacturing law to the manufacturers of brushes; which was passed.

Mr. ROBINSON called up the bill authorizing the laying out of a State road in Clarion and Venango counties; which was passed. Mr. SERRILL called up the act to change the place of holding the election in Sandusky township, Chester county; which was passed. Mr. FINNEY laid before the Senate a letter from the President elect, accepting an invitation to visit Harrisburg. The letter is dated at Springfield, on the 8th inst., and leaves the time of his visit to be governed by future events.

Mr. SMITH called up the act incorporating the Fishing Creek improvement company; which was passed. Mr. CONNELL called up House bill changing the name of Ben Welch, which passed finally. Mr. PARKER called upon the Sandusky township, Lombard and South Street passenger railway company. Laid over on second reading.

Mr. BOUGHTER asked for and obtained leave to read in place an act authorizing Daniel Zook and Daniel Royer to sell certain real estate in Lebanon county. On motion, adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1861. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., by the SPEAKER. The Clerk read the Journal of Thursday, although several motions to the contrary were offered and failed.

A supplement to an act for the preservation of game was considered in committee of the whole, amended and finally postponed. An act to provide for the settlement of claims against the Commonwealth was considered in committee of the whole, and being decided to be a private bill, was postponed.

The next bill in order was one changing the name of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, and to facilitate the completion of the same. The bill having been read, Mr. BALL offered a substitute, similar to the first bill, with the addition of a supplement.

The question being on the adoption of the substitute, Mr. FRAZIER moved to postpone for the present; which was lost, yeas 22, nays 69. Mr. BURNS offered an amendment, obliging the Sunbury and Erie company to give bonds of the par value of one half million dollars, to aid a railroad from Brookville to Ridgway.—Lost.

Mr. HILL moved to amend so as only to allow the issue of bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000, instead of \$5,000,000. Mr. HILL defended his amendment, but it was lost by vote of 20 yeas to 69 nays. Mr. ELLIOTT moved to amend so as to make the new bonds liable to taxation. Lost—yeas 28, nays 58.

Mr. HILL moved to amend so as to require the bonds to be delivered pari passu with the progress of the work. Lost—yeas 25, nays 59. Mr. WILLIAMS inquired as to the authority upon which the scrip had been issued in 1860. The terms of the act of 1860 recognized no such power in the company. There was no consideration contained therein by which the Commonwealth was bound.

The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS, and it was lost by a vote of 21 yeas to 62 nays. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. BALL offered an additional section providing for the deposit of the issue of bonds of \$5,000,000 with the State Treasurer, and their delivery to the company pari passu as the work progressed. Mr. BALL defended this.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the amendment be printed, and that until printed the matter be postponed. On this the yeas and nays were required, and were—yeas 25, nays 65. The substitute, as amended, was agreed to; and was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

An act for the commutation of tonnage duties was then considered in committee of the whole, Mr. SHEPPARD in the Chair. The committee having reported the bill without amendment, it was considered by the House. Mr. BLISS moved to amend the first section as follows:

"And the said company shall pay annually on the 31st day of July into the Treasury of Pennsylvania the sum of \$75,000 for twenty years, which said sum shall be appropriated as a fund to the common schools of the State." On the amendment the yeas and nays were required and were—yeas 29, nays 65.

Mr. BARNESLEY offered an amendment; which was lost by a vote of 24 yeas to 68 nays. Mr. BOYER moved to adjourn; which was not agreed to. The bill was then read section by section.

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered an amendment providing that the Pennsylvania railroad company instead of expending \$850,000 to purchase bonds of branch roads, should appropriate the amount to pay the State debt. Mr. ARMSTRONG held that the amount named was already due within a fraction from the company to the State. The money thus being held by the company only as a debtor or trustee, could not be appropriated under the Constitution, except to the payment of the State debt. The passage of the act would bring the matter before the Supreme Court.

Mr. ABBOTT defended the terms of the act, and the object which was to be attained by its passage. Mr. BLISS moved that the House adjourn; which was agreed to. Mr. WILLIAMS delivered a speech denouncing the Pennsylvania railroad company. Mr. HILL moved to adjourn. On this the yeas and nays were called, and it was lost by 39 yeas to 50 nays.

Mr. WILLIAMS continued further. On the amendment of Mr. ARMSTRONG, the yeas were 37, the nays 47. Mr. WILSON moved to adjourn; which was agreed to. GENERAL NEWS. ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE.—On the 6th instant, Mr. John L. Gough, of Centreville, Md., was severely injured and narrowly escaped with his life, while gunning with a party of his friends on Corsica creek. He was in the act of pushing the boat from the shore, when the sleeve of his coat became hooked in the "leg" of a large duck-net, and dragging the gun, it fell and exploded, the whole load passing immediately between his arm and body. A few of the shot entered his right arm, and remained buried there, just above the elbow. Had the load passed an inch to the left it would have caused immediate death; as it was, it tore away the entire clothing in front of his breast.—Times.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.—The ship Phantom, Captain Sargent, which arrived at New York last week from Shanghai, brought one of the most valuable cargoes ever imported into this country from China, its value reaching between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars—consisting of tea, cassia, and raw silk. Of the latter there were 990 bales, and of these 144 contained the Japanese raw silk, brought from Japan to China for shipment to New York. As each bale of the Japanese silk is worth about \$800, and as this is but the commencement of the shipments, some idea may be formed of the trade likely to grow up between the two countries, indirect at present, but which will doubtless soon be direct.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. Michael Casey, who has been for a considerable time in the employ of the Hanover Railroad Company, met with death in a sudden and shocking manner. He left Hanover on the evening train which was going to the Junction, and got off three or four miles below Hanover. This was the last seen of him alive. He was killed by the returning train. He must have been lying on the track, and was not observed by the engineer, who was not even aware of having passed over any obstruction. His dead body was discovered in the course of the evening, with his legs cut into three pieces, and otherwise mutilated.—Gettysburg (Pa.) Sentinel.

NAVAL.—The United States revenue cutter Harriet Lane is to be temporarily converted into a man-of-war. She is now at the Brooklyn navy-yard, to receive a new and formidable armament. Four 34 cwt. guns, one 12 pound howitzer, and a quantity of shot and shell, will be put on board. It is said that a marine guard is to be detailed for her immediately. The storeship Supply is ordered to the Florida coast, with stores and provisions for the Home Squadron. The Mississippi, at Boston, is ready for sea. Letters for the Brooklyn, Macon, and Wyandotte, St. Louis and Sabine, will be forwarded by the Supply, if left at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, without expense.

STRAPPING UP THE HEAD FOR A SNOOZE.—The latest invention is a sleeping cap. It consists of a small velvet or cloth skull cap, ornamented according to the taste of the wearer, with a couple of long straps attached to each side of the cap. When the traveler becomes weary or sleepy, he or she puts on the cap and attaches the straps, by means of brass knobs, to the back of the seat next forward of the traveler, and then leans back comfortably, the head supported by the cap and braces and sleeps as comfortably as if reposing in bed.

THE CHINESE OFFERED TO IMPROVE.—During the destruction of Yuen-ming-Yuen, the soldiers came upon two presents that had been sent to the Emperor of China by Lord Mearns from George III.—a state coach and a pair of twelve pound howitzers—complete in every way, and in very good condition and repair; they have never made any endeavor to improve their own field artillery carriages. Shot and shell were even piled close to the guns in the each house in which they were found.

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CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF STREETS IN MOBILE.—The common council of Mobile have recently passed an ordinance changing the names of various streets in that city. The changes are as follows: That the name and title of Main street be changed to Palmetto street; Massachusetts be changed to Charleston street; New Hampshire be changed to Augusta street; Rhode Island be changed to Savannah street; Connecticut be changed to Elmira street; Vermont be changed to Texas street; Pennsylvania be changed to Montgomery street.

PENNSYLVANIA.—On January 16 and 17, and after the State forces had recaptured Pensacola, Lieut. Slemmer sent a boat to Fort McRae and destroyed 40,000 pounds of powder in store there. He also carried over to Fort Pickens all the shell and shot which he could remove. The order of the State troops had been greatly dampened by the discovery that the one hundred and ten men in the fort were numerous enough to manage the guns, and that the howitzers on the angle could be fired at the rate of ten shots per minute.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN NEW MEXICO.—The Legislature of New Mexico has passed an act for the election of delegates to form a State Constitution, which is to be held in May next. The delegates are to meet in June to discharge the duties which will thus be imposed upon them, and the Constitution they form is afterward to be submitted to the people, for ratification or rejection, at a general election to be held in September.

FEARFUL WEATHER IN ENGLAND.—During a recent terrific snow storm in England, forty of the laborers on the Rosedale railway, driven from the works by the severity of the weather, sought shelter in the Eskitt huts, on a bleak Yorkshire moor, where they were snowed in, and over forty-eight hours elapsed before they were dug out, almost exhausted with cold and hunger.

At the close of the old year, and the beginning of the new, the inhabitants of Siena, in Central Italy, were startled by the fall of rain, on three several occasions, of a deep red color. The phenomena are more remarkable from the fact that at each occurrence they were limited to a certain district, outside of which the rain was of the usual colorless hue.

SUICIDE.—A young man Charles Roberts, aged about 16 years, a son of John Roberts, committed suicide on Tuesday, by hanging himself in the barn upon his father's premises at Smithfield, in the Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

DEATH FROM OPIUM-EATING.—Mrs. Malvina Marvin died at Rochester, N. Y., a few days since, from eating opium. She had been in the habit of using opium for the last 12 years, taking about ten grains per day. On the day of her death she took thirty grains. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keen will soon revisit this country. Mrs. Keen is in her fifty-sixth year.

Prices of beef in the New York market continue to fall. The highest price is now about 9 cents per lb. and 7 1/2 the average. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. XXXIVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. SENATE.—Mr. Wade (Ohio) presented petitions numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the Union, and the Constitution and the laws.

HOUSE.—Mr. John Cochrane (N. Y.) presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce protesting against the passage of the tariff bill, specifying its objectionable features as the repeal of the warehouse system. The private calendar was taken up. Workmen's National Convention. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15. At a meeting of the Workmen's Committee of 83 held on the 14th inst., a Committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements for the meeting of the Convention on the 22d of the present month. Delegates from any and all of the United States, who purpose attending said Convention, are requested to inform J. W. Van Houton by telegraph.

The President Elect.—Invitation to Visit Lancaster. LANCASTER, Feb. 15. The Committee appointed by a public meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, have tendered an invitation to the President elect, to visit Lancaster on his way to Washington. The invitation will reach him at Albany. The Committee will meet Mr. Lincoln at Philadelphia.

From Boston. Boston, Feb. 15. The Colored Convention last night adopted an appeal to the citizens against the extinction of their rights of suffrage. The city Government has passed a resolution inviting Senator Crittenden to visit Boston, after the adjournment of Congress.

The Markets. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15. Flour dull; mixed superfine at \$5.13 per bbl., and extra family at \$5.37 1/2; fancy loaf \$5.50. Rye flour \$2.50. Corn meal at \$1.28 1/2. Wheat, Penna. and Western red at \$1.28 1/2; white \$1.33 1/2. Rye 60c. Oats 57c. Corn 67c. Whiskey—Penna. 1 1/2; C. 1 1/2. New York, Feb. 15. Flour quiet; 6,000 bushels. Wheat steady; 4,000 bushels sold. Milwaukee Club Wheat \$1.22. Corn firm; 10,000 bushels sold at 65c. Pork dull; Mess 1 1/2; Prime 1 1/2. Whisky firm at 1 1/2. Rye quiet; 2,000 bushels. Wheat, 2,620 bushels; Corn, 6,380 bushels. Stocks are better.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15. Flour is more active; City Mills, \$5; Howard street, \$5.12 1/2. Wheat steady at \$1.28 1/2 for Red, and \$1.40 for White. Corn quiet at \$1.28 1/2. Rye quiet at \$1.28 1/2. Whisky dull at 1 1/2. Coffee steady at 12 1/2; 13c.—Whisky dull at 1 1/2.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Mothers, read this. The following is an extract from a letter written by a pastor of the Baptist Church to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN'S TEething: "We use an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we yet composed to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—we have tried it, and know it to be ALL WE CLAIM. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And none of your readers who have babies need be better than to lay a supply. Sent 25c. by mail."