

Daily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG.

Monday Afternoon, December 17, 1860.

"The Republicans Silent."

The *Patriot and Union*, in an article under the above caption, finds fault with the Republican members of Congress for not speaking out and proposing some measures for the settlement of existing difficulties. The Republican members are pursuing a judicious and sensible course. They listen with patience to the objections of the Disunionists, and then, treating them with the silence they deserve, address themselves to pushing forward the public business. In this way more actual work has been accomplished, already, than is frequently accomplished in three months. It has been done, too, in the first fortnight of the session, a season usually wasted in rambling debates. Doubtless the time will arrive when it will be necessary for the Republican members to speak out firmly and with emphasis. But at present the debate is left precisely where it should be left, to the Southern members, who are defining their positions for and against the Union. There is no need of Republican speeches on that point. Everybody knows that they, to a man, are for the Union! The Secessionists would gladly draw them into a wordy war of crimination and recrimination, in order to irritate the members from the Border States into joining the Secession ranks. But in this they are disappointed. The Republicans prefer to do the public business, and leave the monopoly of wrangling to the advocates of a Southern Confederacy.

Concessions and Compromises.

We notice, with regret, that some of the public journals of the country, which heretofore pretended to be Republican, are now, since the triumph of the party, talking about concessions and compromises. We reiterate what we have frequently asserted before, that any departure from the principles upon which the Republican party stands, or any concession which affects the practical benefit to the country of those principles, is not only a virtual desertion of them, but a betrayal of the confidence of the people. A few years ago, our party existed only in the immutable truths which form its creed. Those truths, founded in the nature of our governmental institutions, needed no appeal to the reason or passions of our people. They found an endorsement in the conscience of every community where men were free to think. Being axiomatic, they are inviolable. Promulgated by a few brave men, without any prospect of success save their inherent merit, they have commended themselves to the good sense of the American people, gaining by virtue of their own strength, until a majority of our intelligent citizens, uninfluenced by any motive save the prosperity and reputation of our common country, have acknowledged them as the rules by which the republic should be governed. At the ballot box, that people have imperatively demanded the recognition of those principles, in the administration of our government. If the people are the sovereigns, the people have a right to say in what manner the affairs of the country shall be conducted, and inasmuch as this demand has been explicitly made, our representatives in the National Legislature have no right to disregard it by any departure from the platform for which their constituents have asked their support. If the principles of Republicanism were matters of mere expedience, instead of absolute truths, having their existence in the fundamental theory of our institutions, there would be less in this view, and less reason in deprecating any conciliation of opposite factions, which can only be made by a sacrifice of some portion of the ground upon which we stand. But as we now stand, we cannot retreat before the aggressions of our assailants, and yield, in the least, to their selfish and arrogant demands, without casting aside the whole fabric of our national policy and pulling away the corner-stone of our liberties—the power of the people. In truth, we are inclined to the opinion that this backing-down policy has its origin in something besides a desire to strengthen the incoming administration. That idea could not have influenced such a movement. We are confident that Mr. Lincoln's course will need simply the candid attention of our citizens, to become acceptable to all parts of the country, and all classes of our population. At all events, it would be far better to try the experiment, before heedlessly casting aside all the advantages to be gained from it.

A Democratic Opinion.

The editor of a Democratic paper, the *New York Sunday Atlas*, says "there is but one word in the language strong enough and plain enough to give a name to those members of our National Government who are 'resigning,' or in other words, deserting, at this crisis. Be they Secretaries, clerks, or in any other responsible capacity connected with the administration of the government, they are cowards, and deserve the pointing finger of national scorn, when they run away from their responsibilities at the moment of danger and darkness, after having enjoyed honors and emoluments through the period of ease and sunshine. What would be thought of the military officer who 'resigned' at the moment of entering battle, after having figured proudly at parade or review?—or of the naval commander who skulked under hatches in a storm, under the excuse that 'he could no longer consistently hold his command,' when he had been the most glowing and gallant of fair weather sailors? No man is too low or insignificant, if he holds any power or authority, to be amenable to this sharp epithet, when he deserts a duty which grows always more honorable when well done, as it becomes more dangerous or more difficult. No man is too high for the same national censure, when he proves recreant; for there is always a public ready to cry, with Richelieu, 'On thy head—yes, though it were a crown—I launch the curse.'"

"If the republic must fall, better to fall with it—we tell every man holding high official position in the government—better for present reputation—better for place in the history yet to be written—better than to bear the recorded shame of this cowardice of desertion. There were two hundred and ninety-nine who fell at Thermopylae: they were all honored. There was one who dared to survive, and even Plutarch could not afterwards wash away the memory."

To Quiet the South.

The Buchanan organ at Washington is in a dreadful state of apprehension, and generously and patriotically advises Lincoln and Hamlin to resign in order to quiet the Southern States and save the Union. The place-holders of Locoocoism are so accustomed to tremble at the crack of the slave driver's whip, that no absurdity or pusillanimity on their part will surprise the country. But it was hardly to be anticipated, after the battle that has just been fought and the glorious victory that has been won, that such advice as this would be proffered to the triumphant chiefs of the people. This organ of the Democracy can conceive of no way of preserving the Union but by ignoring the Constitution and permitting the minority—an oligarchy of slaveholders—to rule the majority. We opine there is a more excellent way, which was understood by our fathers, and which will be adopted by Lincoln and Hamlin, when the former takes possession of the White House, and the latter sits in the Presidential chair of the Senate.

THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY.—The white working men of the country should not fail to note the recent action of the Republicans in Congress in preserving the public lands as homes for free white men, and that their first act on re-assembling in Congress was to re-enact the Homestead Bill. This law is but an earnest and instalment of that legislation which shall protect and bless the free labor of the country by giving every industrious and willing man an opportunity to make himself and his children independent and comfortable. This sort of legislation is better than talking about slavery and making new laws for its extension, according to the habit of the Southern Democracy.

THE PHILADELPHIA RESOLUTIONS.—The "Pittsburg Gazette" says of the resolutions adopted by the Union meeting in Philadelphia:—"The feeling in the public mind, here, upon a perusal of the resolutions, was that of unmitigated disgust. Their abject tone excited only loathing. The resolutions concede everything to the South, surrender every principle for which we fought in the late election, cast the whole blame upon the North, and put the North, as far as they can, in the attitude of a suppliant. The people of Pennsylvania will not endorse those resolutions. When they speak it will be in a different key, entirely. They gave their votes to Lincoln honest and manfully, and they do not intend to apologize for it."

A UNION CONVENTION FOR KENTUCKY.—An informal meeting of the Presidential Electors was held at Frankfort on the 10th, from which a recommendation was issued for the holding of a State Convention of the Constitutional Union party. The object is to consider the tendency of the present agitation throughout the country. The members of the other parties in the State are requested to hold similar conventions at the same time and place, so that a full consultation may be had. The place fixed upon is Louisville; and the time, January 8th.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1860. The reported proceedings of the Union meeting in Philadelphia, last Thursday, and the rumored resignation of Gen. Cass, yesterday, have had diverse effects in this city. While there is an abiding and a determined devotion to the Union among the masses in all parts of the country, such assemblages as the one convened under the name of a "Union Meeting" in your commercial metropolis, serve but one purpose, and that is in giving prominence to a few gentlemen always anxious for notoriety. There is no danger threatened to the Union in the North—no evidence needed of the loyalty of the people to the Constitution and laws of the land, and therefore no necessity for these popular exhibitions of patriotism and ebullition of patriotic essays in the confectionary of language. Such peace offerings are scorned by the secessionists because they know that they are prompted by sordid motives and lust for gain. They reply to the orators of such assemblages, that there are differences existing between the North and the South that cannot be patched or harmonized by the merchants of any city, and particularly by those who are so ready to sacrifice honest conviction and a declared sacred opinion, to the possible chances of monopolizing the trade of a certain locality, and crushing the energies of an over-grown rival sister in business. If there are Union meetings to be held, let them be convened where the danger prevails. Let these declarations of devotion to the Union emanate from where disunion exists, and there may a prospect arise on the darkened horizon of the country's destiny that peace and confidence will be restored to their power and influence. In the same view the rumored resignation of Gen. Cass strikes no one with any other feeling than that of disgust and contempt. The plan which he offers in justification of this step, is poorly miserable, because the Department over which he presides is not looked to for advice on a subject involving either the safety of public property or the peace of a community. If the public property in Charleston is in danger now, it was equally so two months ago, when every Douglas and Breckinridge leader in that factious locality was declaring that the election of Abraham Lincoln would be tantamount to a dissolution of the Union. When was the time to send troops to Charleston, to quell the malignancy of the political demagogues who have since succeeded in arousing the angry passions and resentment of the masses. If we are forced to the necessity of a conflict with the people of Charleston, or of any portion of the South, and blood should flow from the encounter, farewell to the peace of this continent for a century to come.

On the subject of coercion it is understood that Judge Douglas is preparing one of his powerful arguments in favor of its application to the people of the South. He is represented as being very indignant at the course pursued by the secessionists, feels that the country is in danger, and no doubt will propound a question as to the cause of these difficulties, as he facetiously inquired, while in Harrisburg last summer, the reason why Pennsylvania's industry, with her mineral and agricultural resources, were not protected. Stephen A. Douglas is the last man in the land to recommend coercion in the present juncture of our Federal relations. The cause of all this trouble is easily traced to him, and it would serve to allay the acrimony that now prevails, if he would remain silent during the remainder of his Senatorial term. His hope of regaining confidence is reposed in such a silence, and of voting to sustain the Administration of Abraham Lincoln in its great measures of sound national policy. If Senator Douglas adopts this course, he can be of great service to his country, and perhaps procure for himself the peace and contentment attending virtuous and patriotic actions. If, on the other hand, he enters on a crusade to gratify his personal spleen and spiteful disappointment, he will become more of a wreck than his appearance now presents, on the troubled waves of political agitation, and most undoubtedly sink beneath their foam-created waves.

INQUIRE.

PROGRAMME No. 7.

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"JONES' STORE,"

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1860.

\$2,500 TO \$3,000 PER YEAR!

RARE CHANCE FOR ALL!

THE ABOVE AMOUNT can easily be made by the manufacture and sale of an article of very recent discovery. It is entirely new, and any person wishing to engage in a business that will pay, or to enlarge one already established, will do well to address the undersigned. The sale is as ready and permanent as any of the great staples. It is an easy, honorable and highly respectable business, by which some men are now making twice the above figures by the manufacture and sale of this vendable article. It requires but a very small capital to carry on this business with great success. For full particulars address (enclosing a stamp for return) L. P. COBBLENTZ, Box No. 809, Middletown, Maryland.

GRAND CONCERT

BY THE

STATE CAPITAL BAND.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

ON WHICH OCCASION they will be assisted by Professors Knickerbocker, House, Flanders, and Professor Weber and Barre, Violonists. The object of the concert is to liquidate the balance of the debt on the new uniforms.

TIO-BIS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

NOTICE.

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Trochee" or Lozenges, let the Cough, or Irritation of the Throat, be so slight, as to be in this precaution a more serious attack may be averted off. Public Speakers and Singers, will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Latest by Telegraph.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

SENATE.—Mr. CLARK, (N. H.) offered a resolution of inquiry, requesting the President to inform the Senate what number of men are stationed at Forts Moultrie and Sumpter; whether, in his opinion, the number is sufficient to defend those forts against any attack or domestic violence; whether additional men have been ordered to either of the said forts, or any steps have been taken to put them in a position to resist any attack; in whose custody is the Arsenal at Charleston, S. C.; what arms and property are kept there, and if removed, by whom, and why they were not put in the possession of officers of the United States upon requisition; and further, what instructions have been given to the officers of the said forts in case a demand of surrender is made upon them by any person or authority; also copies of any correspondence from the commander of the American Army relative to the necessity of supplying the officers of the said forts with protection.

The consideration of the resolution was objected to by Mr. BROWN, (Miss.) and it was laid over under the rules.

On motion of Mr. FRENCH, (Ind.) 15,000 additional copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, (Miss.) offered a joint resolution to repeal a resolution passed June 15th, 1860, for the relief of Com. H. Degroot. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GREEN, (Mo.) moved that Wednesday and Thursday of next week be set apart for Territorial business. Agreed to.

The bill providing for the carrying out of the existing treaties between the United States and Mexico was taken up.

Mr. IVESON, (Ga.) explained that the object of the bill was to pay the claims against the Mexican government out of the moneys in the Treasury appropriated by Mexico according to the treaty.

Mr. HAMLIN, (Me.) objected to the bill because it would lead to the revision of all decisions in the matter. He was willing to have a new commission for the examination of the claims, and moved to amend accordingly.

Mr. BAYARD, (Del.) objected to the entire bill.

HOUSE.—Mr. STEVENS, delegate from Washington Territory, presented a bill for the defence of Puget's Sound, and the entrance of Columbia River.

Mr. COCHRANE, (N. Y.) offered a preamble setting forth that a conflict of opinion, threatening the peace and harmony of the Union has arisen, concerning the true intent and meaning of that part of the Constitution in relation to African Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that a majority of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, recognize slaves as property, etc., and as the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Taney, it should be received as the settlement of the question as therein discussed and decided.

Mr. COCHRANE proposed an amendment to the Constitution, that Congress may establish governments for any Territory, and the people there in having adopted a State Constitution, may be admitted into the Union; and neither Congress nor the people, during its Territorial condition, shall pass any law to annul or impair the right of the property therein. Referred to the select committee.

Mr. FLORENCE, (Pa.) submitted the following: Resolved, That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of the United States. The right of property in slaves is recognized, and no law shall be passed and nothing shall be done to impair, obstruct or prevent the full and free enjoyment and use of other property of the United States. No new States shall be admitted into the Union without the consent of two thirds of all the members of both branches of Congress; and the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the journals, and every bill for such purposes shall be subject to the approval or objection of the President of the United States, as in other cases, excepting that when returned with his objections it shall require three-fourths of all the members of both houses of Congress to pass it, notwithstanding.

The resolutions were referred to the Select Committee.

Arrival of the Steamer Bohemian.

St. Johns, N. F. Dec. 17.

The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool, with dates to Thursday, the 6th inst., passed Cape Race yesterday, and furnished the following advices:

The steamships Prince Albert, North America, Kangaroo and Bremen, had arrived out. The seizure of Gaeta continues. Four batteries have opened fire upon the forts.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—The sales of cotton for three days including Wednesday have been 19,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales were for speculation and export. The market closed with quotations unchanged and dull. Breadstuffs have a declining tendency, and all descriptions have declined.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The money market is unchanged. Consols 93½@94.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 49,000 bales. The market opened with a decline of ½d, owing to the financial panic in the United States, but closed with rather more inquiry, which was freely met. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales, closing steady at 6½d for middling Orleans. Breadstuffs are steady. Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Consols and the money market are unchanged. The Cunard steamship Persia, to sail for New York to-morrow, from Liverpool, is expected to carry out 200,000 pounds sterling. The Manchester advices are favorable, the market closing firm for yarns. Cloths, however, have a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence reports holders of breadstuffs as pressing on the market in consequence of heavy arrivals from the United States. Flour is dull and prices are easier, though quotations are unchanged. Wheat has a declining tendency. There is more demand at the decline which chiefly affects inferior qualities. Sales of red at 12 s. 6 @ 12 s. 9d., white 11s @ 11s. 6d. Corn dull at 6½d @ 6d. Provisions—beef dull, pork dull, bacon steady, lard firm at 70s. for retail.

PRODUCE.—Raisin dull at 5s @ 5s. 8d. Spices Turpentine dull at 38s. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Potatoes quiet at 23s. Pearls 20s. 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Breadstuffs dull and declining. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm but dull of sale. American railway securities active at a slight advance.

Reports from Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 15.

The Hon. Edward Bates had an interview with the President elect to-day, and it is said was formally offered the Secretaryship of the Interior in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Bates is strongly opposed to secession, saying that it is treason and must be put down; and the authority of the government maintained at all hazards.

Fire at Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.

The Tavern connected with the cattle yard of Burrus & Dickey, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss about \$6,000.

South Carolina Legislature.—Election of Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Dec. 17.

Mr. Pickens was elected Governor of the State on the seventh ballot. The vote stood, Pickens 82, Johnson 64, scattering 12. The small-pox is raging here causing much alarm. Seven new cases occurred on Thursday.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 17.

A building on Main street, occupied by M. Weiler, clothing dealer, was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss six thousand dollars—insured. Bowen & Denning, confectioners, loss two thousand—insured.

New Advertisements.

ATTRactions FOR CHRISTMAS!

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

DRY GOODS, FURS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., AT GREAT BARGAINS.

HAVING received large additions to our stock at greatly reduced prices, our customers and the public will find it to their interest to purchase from us, viz: BLANKET SHAWLS, of every description, SQUARE SHAWLS, NEW WITLES, Wool, very cheap. SQUARE BECCA SHAWLS, Bargains. LOST. ALL SILK AND WOOL, every price.

FURS!

Every kind, all prices, lower than ever. Large stock.

FANCY SILK, PLAIN SILK, BLACK SILK.

FLORID FLOPPED AND PLAIN DELAWARE, at 1½¢ cents.

FANCY AND PLAIN MERINO AND CASHMERE, great variety.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN LADIES DRESS GOODS.

THE BEST 6½ CALICOES AND MERINO MANUFACTURED.

General St. of Flannels, Gingham, Cheeks, Tickings, Blankets and all Domestic goods.

The largest assortment in the city.

MOURNING GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntlets, in large quantities.

Great assortment of all brocades.

Ladies Underwear, different sizes and quality.

Gentlemen's do do do do

Boys' do do do do

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, and everything for Men and Boys wear.

Gentlemen's Shawls.

All goods, without distinction to style or quality, will be sold at a very slight advance, and less than cost of importation.

CATHCART & BROTHER.

Next door to the Harrisburg Bank, Market Square.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

THAT desirable store room, in Market Street, next door to the Court House, late in the occupancy of John Glover, is offered for rent from the first of April next. Enquire of (214) F. WYTHE.

TAX-PAYERS

OF THE

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS,

TAKE NOTICE!

THAT if the City, School and Water Tax is not paid on or before the TWENTY-NINTH inst. there will be an ADDITION OF FIVE PER CENT. added, and the Water shut off until the order of the Committee.

O. O. ZIMMERMAN, Collector.

Office No. 28 South Second Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF BRANDIES!

CONSIGNMENT OF

PINET, CASTILLON & CO.

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JOHN R. ZIEGLER,

78 Market Street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD at public sale at the

European Hotel, on Monday, January 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., a certain LOT or PARCELS OF GROUND, situated on Walnut street in the city of Harrisburg, twenty feet and five inches fronting on said street, and running back one hundred feet, the improvements being a TWO STORY FRAME BUILDING with large back building.

By order of Court. Terms 10 per cent. of the price at the time when the property shall be sold, to be paid in cash, balance April 1, 1861, when deed will be made.

Title indisputable.

ROBT. L. MURPHY,

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JUST FROM THE CITY WITH A

SPLENDID LOT

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CHOICE GOODS

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HOLIDAYS.

NEW, FRESH AND FASHIONABLE!

THE RIGHT ARTICLES FOR SATISFACTORY

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

91 MARKET STREET.

CHEAP JOHN'S BALM IN GILEAD

OIL can be had at G. W. MILES' Drug Store, Market Street below 21st.

NOTICE TO TAILORS.

A PERSON who can give ample and satisfactory reference of character and qualifications in the best establishments in Philadelphia, in which he has been engaged as Cutter, both at Customer and Retail trade, is desirous of connecting himself with a Tailor already established, or entering into partnership with some person having funds and energy to establish a place in Harrisburg, having also influential acquaintances who will and can exert themselves in his favor in Harrisburg and vicinity. References required. For further information address MEOBANO, d414-5w 637 Barton Street, Philadelphia.

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ELEGANT FURS

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LADIES AND CHILDREN,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Our facilities enable us to sell lower than any other establishment. "Politeness and Fair Dealing" our motto.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,

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New Advertisements

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS

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CHEAP BOOKSTORE,

51 MARKET STREET,

Comprising the largest and best selected stock of

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