happier for the reflection that my own obstinacy in refusing to wear snow spectacles had brought this disagreeable seclusion upon me. But the kind little folks bustled about me, and told me the most wonderful stories of gnomes, witches, genii, and so forth, all with perfect childish belief and gravity, and sang and played to me, and lightened my loneliness considerably. When I recovered I was thankful for the spectacles, and never suffered from the glare any more.

So the winter wore on. The Laps were always kind, gentle and gay, in their strange semi-pagan way, though I trembled least I should really be ill, beyond cure of their simple remedies, and abandoned to the wizard, a sort of medicine man among them, who beats his magic drum, and mutters spells over the sick, as among the American Indians. Not that the Laps are idolaters now, although in 1700 Bishop Gunner found a few heathen still among them who worshiped a black stone. On the contrary, we had a pastor of the Swedish church at Kublitz. But he was a native Lap, a meek little man, who had half forgotten his small stock of learning acquired at Upsula; and I am sure he put perfect faith in the wizard, as the latter moved about, haughty and mysterious, in his blue magic dress, and was not the sort of priest to eradicate the superstitions which he avowedly shared. Besides the wizard, we possessed two witches, impish crones, in pointed caps of white fox-skin, who derived fees and much reverence from the fears of the community. Yet my hosts looked upon themselves as civilized folks, compared with their more northern neighbors. "All bad tribes up north," Peter Wow would say, in his broken Swedish; "shoot you if you go there, for fear you come for harm! Cannibals up there! and you know the Lapland muskets never miss!" Indeed they very seldom do miss, at a moderate range.

But the merry dancers! I was going to omit the most strangely pleasant sight that ever astonished my eyes, and to which a whole Royal Academy of artists could never no justice. The northern lights, the customary auroras and meteors, were unusually splendid about midwinter; but once, as I was returning from a sledge excursion, an exclamation from my guide made me start. I shall never forget the scene. The heavens were one vast pavilion of many colored lights; blue, orange, fiery red, deep violet, now paved with fiery gold, now spangled with lustrous gems, all blended in one glowing mass; while beneath, and touching the snowy plain, wheeled and sparkled, as in a fantastic dance, a hundred columns of prismatic fire that seemed the creation of some wild dream. These were the merry dancers, the wondrous lights of the north.

Ah! it was a pleasant winter; and I protest that I was half sorry when we all went up the hill again and hailed the rising sun, and day and summer came pouring in at once; and the boat was prepared, and I bade my gnome hosts adieu, and went off to the daylight, open air, Gloucestershire world again.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1860.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. 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.

The Governor's Proclamation—Mr. Lehman Declared Elected in the First District.

The Proclamation of Governor PACKER, declaring the names of the members of Congress elected in October last, is published in another column. It will be seen that the Governor recapitulates the facts concerning the judicially ascertained fraud in the First Congressional District, by which Mr. BUTLER obtained the certificate from the return judges, and announces that by the returns certified by the Prothonotary of Philadelphia Mr. Lehman was legally elected.

The election law makes it the duty of the Prothonotary to transmit a certified copy of the returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. On the receipt of these returns from the Secretary the Governor is required to declare, by proclamation, the names of the persons *so returned* as elected in the respective districts; and he shall also, as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, transmit the returns so made to the House of Representatives of the United States.

The fact that the Return Judges gave the certificate to Mr. BUTLER by reason of a return which has since been proved false and fraudulent in no manner affects the duty of Governor Packer under the law; he being required to accept the returns as transmitted to him, and certified to by the Prothonotary. These returns show the election of Mr. LEHMAN, and his name is consequently included in the proclamation.

Whether Mr. Butler will attempt to claim a seat in the next Congress, under the fraudulent certificate in his possession, remains to be seen; but if he should, there can be no question that the House will recognize Mr. LEHMAN as the legally elected member. Mr. BUTLER occupies a disgraceful position in holding on to a certificate procured by fraud, and the sooner he abondons his false claim the better for him.

The Next Congress.

The next Congress, which will commence with the Lincoln Administration, is sure to contain a majority against the Republican party. The gains already made render this certain. The Democrats and Union men of New York have elected ten members certain and possibly eleven. In the present Congress there are but four reliable Democrats from New York. This gain is of itself enough to upset the Republican majority in the present House; but we have already gained several members in Pennsylvania and Ohio. BURLINGAME in Massachusetts and Mr. Speaker PENNINGTON in New Jersey, are also beaten—both Republican losses. The Republicans may have gained several members in the Western States—but our gains are more than sufficient to cover any possible losses in that quarter. The anti-Republican majority in the next House will range somewhere between ten and twenty votes.

The shelving of Burlingame in Massachusetts is a srvere blow to the Republicans—and equally unexpected. Burlingame was so confident of his election that he wandered off into this State to make stump speeches for CURTIN. He returned to his own district too late to retrieve has failing fortunes. Col. CURTIN very magnanimously made a pilgrimage to Boston, where he spoke in behalf of Burlingame; but it would not do. The fighting man of the Republican party could not fight his own way through.

The loss of Pennington in New Jersey is another sore calamity to the triumphant Republican party. The very Captain of Congress is struck down in the seat it cost so much patient endurance to obtain.

Not only will Mr. Lincoln go into office with both branches of Congress against him, but Mr. John W. Forney will be compelled to vacate the Clerkship, which he obtained as the reward of apostacy. The race of bogus Democratic Congressmen is about extinct, and with them all Forney's political stock in trade.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

LET THE BATTLE BE FOUGHT WITHIN THE UNION.

It is too soon to ascertain the effect of the election of Lincoln upon the South. While we cannot disguise an apprehension that some of the cotton States will attempt secession, we trust that the patriotism and good sense of the more moderate Southern States will curb them, and thus prevent a resort to the extremity of revolution. The Southern States have means of defence against Northern aggressions within the Union, much more potent than any outside of the Union. At all events they should wait until their rights are actually assailed by the Lincoln Administration before they attempt resistance. The remedy should be proportionate to the grievance. Secession and disunion could not be justified before the world upon a mere suspicion or apprehension of danger—and the success of any people in changing their form of government, when such change involves civil war and bloodshed, depends in a great measure upon the justice of their cause. Any people who take up arms and invoke all the horrors of revolution for frivolous or imaginary reasons, cut themselves off from the sympathy of the whole world, and isolate themselves to such a degree as to render their cause hopeless.

The Southern States now have the active sympathy of a powerful minority of the Northern people, which by moderation and prudence may soon be converted into a majority. The question now presents itself for their consideration whether they will fight the battle within the Union, where this Northern minority can render them effectual assistance, or whether they will, by separation, alienate themselves from the conservatives of the North, and thus destroy us as well as themselves.

We have enough confidence in the Union men of the South to believe that they will restrain the secessionists. But throwing aside patriotism, it appears to us that common prudence should teach the South that their greatest security is within the Union. Even if Mr. Lincoln should be disposed to adopt the extreme sectional views of his Abolition supporters, his Administration could do nothing injurious to the rights or interests of the Southern States. The reins of government are not within his reach. While the Senate is controlled by a national majority, Mr. Lincoln has not even the power of appointing his own Cabinet. He can be forced to select his confidential advisers from among the moderate men of his own party, and to discard the Seward school of irrepressible conflict politicians. He cannot make a single appointment objectionable to the conservative sentiment of the country. He must choose a moderate policy and moderate men, or he will not find the Presidential chair a bed of roses. With Congress against him in both branches, with a conflict within his own party, and with a majority of the people of the United States opposed to the principles upon which his election was secured, Mr. Lincoln will be in a position as nearly powerless as it is possible for a President to occupy. If the Southern States are wise they will rely upon their power and influence within the Union, for protection against the mad sectionalism that would subjugate them, and not think of revolution until all peaceable means of resistance fail. Let them pursue this course, and before the expiration of two years, they will witness a bloodless revolution in Northern opinion, affording greater security to their constitutional rights than a bloody conflict.

We have supposed that Mr. Lincoln may adopt the views of Seward, and desire to carry them into the Administration of the Government; but it is by no means certain that this will be his policy. On the contrary, all signs point the other way. It is probable that when he becomes President of the Nation he will rise above narrow sectional views, and endeavor to pursue a conciliatory course. But in either event he must break with one division of his party. He cannot please both the moderate Republicans, who desire to get rid of this slavery agitation, and the Abolitionists, who wish it to continue. He must choose one side or the other. The "irrepressible conflict" will burst forth within the Republican camp. The diverse elements, forced by circumstances into an unnatural alliance, will seperate, and National Conservatism must necessarily triumph. Policy as well as patriotism must incline Mr. Lincoln to the conservative side, as it has every man who has yet assumed the weight and responsibility of administering the affairs of Government.

The Republicans see the conflict that must inevitably occur in their party, and are already preparing for it. As an evidence of this fact we direct attention to the following extract from an article in the *North American*, the leading Republican paper in Pennsylvania, published the morning after the election:

We have thus seen that slavery was not the dominating idea of Presidential contest, as has been assumed, but that various national influences co-operated to produce the result which has been witnessed. But if even the assumption were true, there is a vast difference between the positions of a candidate for the Presidency and the President of the Union. One represents a party and the other the nation in its unity, and without regard to section. Our belief has always been, and is not now for the first time expressed, that the mere fact of going in to the White House nationalizes, so to speak, the elected President, whatever may have been his previous predilections. He is compelled, from the necessity of the case and from personal contact, to mingle with all interests and men of all parties, and therefore to ignore, even if he cherished, all local or sectional jealousy. Mr. Lincoln will enter upon the duties of President as free from bias, and with as national sentiments, as any incumbent of that office ever did. More than that, he will go to Washington disposed not only to conciliate but to convince the South, by fair dealing, that he has no war to wage against it, and is anxious to have peace, happiness and prosperity. It does not belong to us to speak for Mr. Lincoln, but we venture to assert, upon no other evidence than that furnished by his past career, that his inaugural address will do more to restore confidence and to dissipate apprehension than any public paper issued for a quarter of a century. At all events let us give him a fair trial, and at least hear before we strike.

Of course facts do not sustain this view that "slavery was not the dominating idea of the "Presidential contest." Most men know better than this; but the article is suggestive as showing that the *North American* does not wish slavery to be the *dominating idea* of Lincoln's administration, and that the influence of Pennsylvania will be directed towards securing a national policy in the new Administration.

We have but one word of friendly advice for the South. Stand by the Union—put down secession. Fight Abolitionism within the Union. Then the Northern Democracy can stand shoulder to shoulder with you in defence of your constitutional rights. The issue of such a conflict is not doubtful. In a few years this Northern sectional party can be utterly demolished, and the Union established upon a firmer and more enduring basis than ever.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

The majority for LINCOLN in this State will probably foot up some 80,000—although no one cares about searching for particulars. There was a great falling off in the aggregate vote for President, compared with the State election, when nearly 500,000 votes were polled. We would not be surprised if the total vote on the 6th inst. did not exceed 450,000. This falling off was principally upon the Democratic side. The large majority against FOSTER at the State election was generally regarded as settling the contest as far as Pennsylvania was concerned, and hence the apathy and indifference among Democrats. The mass of the Democratic vote of the State was cast for the Reading electoral ticket; but the Straight-out Douglas ticket was supported to a considerable extent by the Douglas men, while no doubt many of them, to make a sure thing of it, voted directly for Lincoln. As there was no attempt at Democratic organization after the State election, and as the dissensions in the party made a united rally impossible, it is not surprising that Lincoln carried the State by a huge majority.

EUROPE AND THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The N. Y. *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the leading French journal in the United States, contains in its number of the 1st instant the following intimation:

"If our information is correct, preparatory overtures have really been made to the French government to know whether, in case of a dissolution of the Union, it would consent to take under its ægis the commercial neutrality of any point on the southern coast of the United States. The answer was that questions of this sort can only be solved in presence of accomplished facts, owing to the diversity of aspect which such questions assume according to circumstances; therefore, no encouragement of any sort has been given, nor has any hope been authorized to any degree whatever. Nevertheless, the persons charged with the negotiations appear to have gained the impression that if a government regularly organized at the South, after having given evidence of an independent existence, should proclaim one of its ports free, it would have the chance of obtaining the guaranty of the French flag for the neutrality of the point thus delivered to the commerce of the world. Hence the idea of inaugurating the disunion movement by the erection of Charleston into a free port."

These statements having attracted remark at the hands of its contemporaries, the *Courrier* of Saturday last explains that its remarks were directed to a *commercial* rather than a *political* dissolution of the Union, the former being, in its judgment, "the most serious as well as most real phase of disunion."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE CENSUS OF THE NORTHWEST.—The census returns are now so nearly completed that we can approximate closely to the population of the Northwest. It will stand about as follows: Ohio, 2,500,000; Indiana, 1,400,000; Illinois, 1,600,000; Wisconsin, 900,000; Michigan, 750,000; Iowa, 700,000: Minnesota, 180,000. Total, 8,030,000. More than one quarter of the population of the United States is now in the Northwest. Its population is nearly equal to New York, Pennsylvania, and New England combined.

U. S. TROOPS AT THE SOUTH.—It is stated that at the special request of a number of prominent citizens of Georgia, the United States arsenal at Augusta, in that State, has been placed in possession of federal troops; and the arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., is to be occupied by a company of the second cavalry, at the request of citizens of that place. This movement is intended as a measure of precaution in view of any possible trouble which may arise from the result of the presidential election.

CENSUS OF MINNESOTA.—The following is the summing up of the marshal of the census of Minnesota: Total population, 176,535: number of farms, 19,095; number of manufacturing establishments, 563; number of deaths, 1,205. The total area of Minnesota is estimated at 81,259 square miles, so that the population of Minnesota on the 1st of June, 1860, was a little over two persons to the square mile.

A UNITED STATES GUNBOAT MISSING.—A newspaper paragraph announcing the non-arrival at Rio Janeiro, up to the 25th of September, of the United States steam gun boat Seminole, has created unusual anxiety for the safety of that vessel, especially as a naval officer has also written home to the effect that a burning ship, answering to the description of the Seminole, was seen off Pernambuco, Brazil.

A WINDFALL.—The town of North Shields, England, recently lost a bequest of £25,000, which one of its aldermen, Robert Pow, intended to make for public purposes, in consequence of the will containing the bequest not having been witnessed before he died. His workmen, and some benevolent societies, are also losers by the same omission; but two brothers and a sister, in America, gain £10,000 each by it.

OPERATIVES ON A STRIKE.—The operatives in the Newton Upper Falls cotton factory (Mass.) are on a "strike" for a reduction of the hours of labor from eleven to ten hours per day. The operatives met some time since and drew up a petition to the company, asking for the reduction. The request not being acceded to by the company, the greater part of the hands left.

SUICIDE OF AN INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.—Louis Drucker, a native of Berlin, Prussia, aged 74, who had been practising as an Indian herb doctor for some time past, drowned himself in the Mississippi, a few days ago, near Carondelet, Mo. He left a paper bequeathing his body to the Humboldt Institute for the improvement of science.

DEFALCATION IN CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago (Ill.) *Tribune* says that a railroad official has recently left that city, in haste, and that an examination of his accounts with the company exhibit a deficit of from $17,000 to $20,000 He was what is called a "fast" young man.

Burlingame, the defeated Republican candidate for Congress, in the Cambridge district of Massachusetts, is the author of the blasphemous and treasonable expression: "We must have an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God."

PARDONED.—W. H. Wilder, who had served four out of a sentence of ten years in the Louisiana State prison, for forging U. S. land warrants, has been pardoned by the President of the United States.

Famine is apprehended in Newfoundland, in several of the outlaying districts, in consequence of the almost total failure of the fishery and the potato crop.

The omnibus receipts of London for a week, ending Oct. 10, were some $60,000, an average of $3,000,000 a year.

The Free Library Institution given to Liverpool by Mr. William Brown cost £50,000 sterling.

HOG CHOLERA.—We stated on Saturday that hog cholera prevailed among the swine not only in Indiana, but to a considerable extent in this city. The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* of Friday says that the disease has made its appearance among the hogs that are being fed at Hollabird's distillery in the southern portion of that city. During Wednesday and Thursday 45 died, involving a loss of 5,500 pounds. —*Louisville Journal.*

THE MEANEST MAN.—The Utica *Telegraph* has found the meanest man in the world. It says that a man in its city, who was requested to act as pall-bearer at the funeral of a friend's wife, presented the bereaved husband with a *bill of fifty-six cents for his services in that capacity*, and received his pay.

A VENERABLE ARTIST.—Thomas Sully, the best portrait painter in the world, now in his seventy-eighth year, is a resident of Philadelphia.

A legal gentleman has defined love letters to be "writs of attachment."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Astor House on Fire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

A fire broke out in the Astor House this morning, which has seriously damaged the first and second stories on the Vesey street side.—The furniture is greatly injured by smoke and water. The fire has been got under, and the damage will not exceed $50,000.

Minnesota for Lincoln.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.

This State gives Lincoln a large majority.—The whole Republican ticket is elected in St. Paul and Ramsey county. St. Paul gives 186 majority for Lincoln; St. Anthony 221; Minneapolis 278; Brooklin 113. Lincoln gains largely in every county heard from.

Illinois for Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.

The majority for Lincoln in this State will exceed 20,000. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican, which secures the election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate.

Virginia—The Result Doubtful.

RICHMOND, November 8.

The returns from the interior come in slowly and it is impossible to state the result with certainty. The Bell party claim the electoral vote, but leading Democrats express the utmost confidence that Breckinridge has a small majority.

The Result in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

The Congressional delegation in this State stands twenty-four Republicans and nine Democrats. The majority for Lincoln will reach nearly fifty thousand.

The Southern Secession Movement.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 8.

A member of the South Carolina Legislature, now here, says that there is but little doubt that a Southern Convention will be called and the Union dissolved.

Maryland for Breckinridge.

BALTIMORE, November 8.

The State has apparently gone for Breckinridge, by a small majority.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WARRANTED IN ALL CASES ☜

DR. HARVEY'S

CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS.

For the prevention and Cure of all those difficulties to which the female system is peculiarly liable, arising from

STOPPAGE OF NATURE OR OBSTRUCTION.

These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions have been strictly followed, and they are perfectly saf to take by the most delicate.

TO MARRIED LADIES they are particularly recommended, as they prevent difficulties and restore nature, no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. A few days in most cases will produce the desired effect; and although so powerful, yet no injury will ever result from their use. But those who are pregnant should not use them, as they have an effect contrary to nature. Pamphlets detailing their virtues, with numerous certificates from well known physicians and apothecaries, can be had on application to the agent, who will send the Pills, if desired, by mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of the money Sold in boxes containing sixty pills, by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTT & CO., wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia.

nov2-ecdd&wly

A NEW REMEDY.

Superseding CUBEBS, COPAIBA, CAPSULES, or any compound that has ever been before the people. It has been used by

ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS,

In their private practice, with entire success, in all cases.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

For diseases of a private nature; *a cure is frequently performed in a week*, and entire confidence may be placed in them. This remedy is a newly discovered specific, more active and speedy in its effects than Cubebs or Copaiba alone. The pills are half the size of Capsules, and never nauseate the stomach, or impregnate the breath. Six dozen pills in a box—price one dollar, and will be sent by mail, post-paid, by the agent, on receipt of the money.

Sold by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTT & CO., wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia. nov2-eodd&wly

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills, prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

THESE PILLS SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN BY FEMALES DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, AS THEY ARE SURE TO BING ON MISCARRIAGE, BUT AT ANY OTHER TIME THEY ARE SAFE.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

N. B.—$1, 0 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by A. BANNVART, Harrisburg. jy7-dawly

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 TEETHING:

"We see 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 feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply. sep29-d&wly

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing as inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, all relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. aug19.1860-d&wly

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—A first rate set of BLACK SMITHS TOOLS. Inquire at the Exchange Restaurant. no9dlt*

DRIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED BEEF just received by

no9 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR SALE OR RENT—On very favorable terms, a commodious BRICK HOUSE on Walnut street, near Second. Possession to be given on the first of April next Inquire of Dr. JAMES FLEMING, Second street, above Walnut.

Harrisburg, November 9, 1860.—no9-dtf

HATCH & CO.,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

13 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

DEALERS IN

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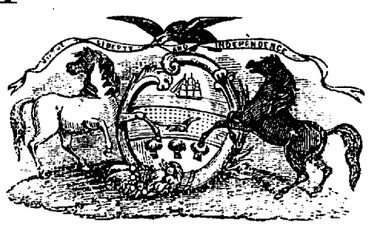
PENNSYLVANIA, SS.



L.S. IN the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the second day of July. A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "AN Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," it is made the duty of the Governor, on the receipt of the returns of the election of the members of the House of Representatives of the United States by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to declare by Proclamation the names of the persons so returned as elected in the respective Districts.

And Whereas, The returns of the General Election, held on Tuesday, the ninth day of October last, in and for the several Districts, for members to serve in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States for the term of two years from and after the fourth day of March next, have been received in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the provisions of the above recited act, whereby it appears that in the Second District, composed of certain portions of the city of Philadelphia, Edward Joy Morris has been duly elected; in the Third District, composed of Kensington and the Northern Liberties of the county of Philadelphia, John P. Verree has been duly elected; in the Fourth District, composed of Spring Garden, Penn District, North Penn, Kingsessing, West Philadelphia, Blockley, Richmond, Unincorporated Northern Liberties, Bridesburg and Aramingo, in the county of Philadelphia, William D. Kelley has been duly elected; in the Fifth District, composed of Montgomery county and Bristol township, Upper and Lower Germantown, Upper and Lower Manayunk, Frankford, Roxborough, Byberry, Lower Dublin, White Hall, Oxford and Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, William Morris Davis has been duly elected; in the Sixth District, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, John Hickman has been duly elected; in the Seventh District, composed of the counties of Bucks and Lehigh, Thomas B. Cooper has been duly elected; in the Eighth District, composed of the county of Berks, Sydenham E. Ancona has been duly elected; in the Ninth District, composed of the county of Lancaster, Thaddeus Stevens has been duly elected; in the Tenth District, composed of the counties of Lebanon, Dauphin, Snyder and Union, and the township of Lower Mahanoy, in the county of Northumberland, John W. Killinger has been duly elected; in the Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Schuylkill and Northumberland, except Lower Mahanoy township, James H. Campbell has been duly elected; in the Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Montour, Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming, George W. Scranton has been duly elected; in the Thirteenth District, composed of the counties of Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Pike and Wayne, Phillip Johnson has been duly elected; in the Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga, Galusha A. Grow has been duly elected; in the Fifteenth District, composed of the counties of Sullivan, Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin and Potter, James T. Hale has been duly elected; in the Sixteenth District, composed of the counties of York, Cumberland and Perry, Joseph Bailey has been duly elected; in the Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Juniata, Edward M'Pherson has been duly elected; in the Eighteenth District, composed of the counties of Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon, Samuel S. Blair has been duly elected; in the Nineteenth District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Armstrong and Indiana, John Covode has been duly elected; in the Twentieth District, composed of the counties of Fayette, Greene and Washington, Jesse Lazear has been duly elected; in the Twenty-first District, composed of the county of Allegheny, except that part which lies northeast of the Ohio and northwest of the Allegheny, James K. Moorhead has been duly elected; in the Twenty-second District, composed of Butler county and that part of Allegheny county not included in the Twenty-first District, Robert M'Knight has been duly elected; in the Twenty-third District, composed of the counties of Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer, John W. Wallace has been duly elected; in the Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Venango, Warren, M'Kean, Clearfield, Jefferson, Forest, Elk and Clarion, John Patton has been duly elected; in the Twenty-fifth District, composed of the counties of Erie and Crawford, Elijah Babbitt has been duly elected.

And Whereas, Certain returns have been received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of the votes cast in the First Congressional District for Member of Congress, certifying that at the election aforesaid John M. Butler received eight thousand five hundred and eighty-one votes, William E. Lehman received eight thoussnd three hundred an eighty-three votes, and Edward King received two thousand and fifty-seven votes:

And Whereas, It has been judicially ascertained that said returns include a false, forged and fabricated return of the votes cast in the Fourth Ward part of the First Congressional District:

And Whereas, The return judge from the said Fourth ward has been duly convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the city and county of Philadelphia for the criminal substitution of said false, forged and fabricated return, in lieu of the true and correct one:

And Whereas, By the true returns, certified from the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the city and county of Philapelphia, it appears that at the election aforesaid William E. Lehman received eight thousand five hundred and fifty nine votes, John M. Butler received eight thousand four hundred and twenty-seven votes, and Edward King received two thousand and forty-four votes:

And whereas, It thus appears from the true and genuine returns, that William E. Lehman was duly chosen at the election aforesaid a member of the House of Representatives of the United States for the First Congressional District, composed of Southwark, Moyamensing, Passayunk, in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar, Lombard, Spruce and New Market wards, in the city of Philadelphia:

NOW THEREFORE, I have issued this Proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring that William E. Lehman, Edward Joy Morris, John P. Verree, William D. Kelley, William Morris Davis, John Hickman, Thomas B. Cooper, Sydenham E. Ancona, Thaddeus Stevens, John W. Killinger, James H. Campbell, George W. Scranton, Philip Johnson, Galusha A. Grow, James T. Hale, Joseph Bailey, Edward M'Pherson, Samuel S. Blair, John Covode, Jesse Lazear, James K. Moorhead, Robert M'Knight, John W. Wallace, John Patton and Elijah Babbitt have been returned as duly elected in the several districts before mentioned as Representatives in the Congress of the United States for the term of two years, to commence from and after the fourth day of March next.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-fifth.

WM F. PACKER.

By the Governor,

WM. M. HIESTER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

nov9-w1t&d3t

BENEFIT OF THE CITIZEN FIRE COMPANY:

LANDIS' MINSTREL TROUPE

WILL GIVE ONE OF THEIR

INIMITABLE ENTERTAINMENTS

ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1860,

AT BRANT'S CITY HALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Front seats reserved for the ladies.

CARD.

To the residents of the City of Harrisburg:—The proceeds of the above entertainment will be applied to the paying off of the last note, of near FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, contracted by the purchase of the new "Button" Engine; and, as it will soon become due, we hope that the community (particularly property holders) will contribute liberally to aid us in cancelling the debt.

no8-2t

STATEMENT

OF THE

HARRISBURG BANK.

NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

Assets:		
Loans and Discounts		$765,467 48
Stock of the Commonwealth		50,505 00
Specie		75,299 46
United States Treasury Notes		20,000 00
Due by other Banks	$131,730 64	
Notes of other Banks	10,893 00	
		142,623 64
Stocks (at present market value)		31,000 00
Bonds " " "		5,000 00
Real Estate		14,600 00
		$1,104,495 58
Liabilities:		
Circulation		$522,785 00
Deposits		160,094 01
Due to other Banks		75,557 13
		$758,436 14

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WEIR, *Cashier.*

Sworn and subscribed before me,

no8-d2t DAVID HARRIS, J. P.

ALL WORK PROMISED IN ONE WEEK!

104.

PENNSYLVANIA

STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

104 MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,

HARRISBURG, PA.,

Where every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, Piece Goods, &c., are Dyed, Cleansed, and finished in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

no6-d&wly DODGE & CO., Proprietors.

WANTED—5,000 pounds OLD COPPER, for which we will pay the very highest market price in cash, at the EAGLE WORKS.

no1-d1m

FOR SALE—A Light Spring One-Horse WAGON. Apply at Patterson's Store, Broad street, West Harrisburg. oc31-dtf

HAVANA ORANGES!!!

A prime lot just received by

oc30. WM. DOCK, JR., & Co.

BURLINGTON HERRING!

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

oc26

EXTRA Sugar Cured Hams,

For sale by [oct26.] WM. DOCK, JR., & Co.

DRIED PARED PEACHES, Dried UNPARED PEACHES, Dried APPLES, Dried BLACKBERRIES, just received by

oct26. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CRANBERRIES—A very Superior lot at

[oct26.] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO'S

NOTICE.—The undersigned having opened an English and Classical School for Boys in the Lecture Room of what was formerly called the "United Brethren Church," on Front, between Walnut and Locust streets, is prepared to receive pupils and instruct them in the branches usually taught in schools of that character. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five.

For information with regard to terms, &c., apply to Rev. Mr. ROBINSON and Rev. Mr. CATTELL, or personally to [oc25-dtf] JAMES B. KING.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO.

HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE

GOLD MEDAL!

AT THE

MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON,

HELD THE PRECEDING WEEK,

OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS!

Wareroom for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harrisburg, at 92 Market street,

oc23-tf W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE.

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. GLOVER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed to

60 MARKET STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see all his friends.

oct8-dtf

JONES' STORE, AS USUAL!

Just received, and receiving, at JONES' STORE, Market Street, Harrisburg, a most beautiful Stock of all kinds of DRY GOODS from Philadelphia and New York, which will be sold *Cheap for Cash* Buyers will do themselves justice by calling Carpets, Oil-cloth, Blankets, Rugs, Matting, &c. Just receiving, Cloaks, Arabian Style Talmas, &c. oc19-1md*.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Domestic Medicines