those who had once prophecied his inevitable ruin and impoverishment. At the present day, though the flower farms are many, the descendants of Marie Desormes and Pierre Lescant are the most considerable proprietors in the arondissement. It is not always, perhaps, that invention, industry, and resolution reap, in so fair a field, so solid a reward.

The story is taken partly from tradition, and partly from an old history of the department of which Grasse is the *chef-lieu*, and which I found, covered with dust, in an old public library of a French town. It illustrates a chapter of the past little known, probably, even to the French themselves, and which I do not think has ever been alluded to in an English work. But it would repay any one who would diverge from the great road, in the months of May and June, to take a peep at the variegated glories of a Provence flower farm.

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.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*

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A New Plan for Settling our Sectional Difficulties.

The latest scheme for settling the troubles which now agitate the country, has lately been put forth by the Republican press, and is entitled to notice for its novelty, if not for any actual merits which it may possess. It is, to charge the value of the negroes which Northern men may steal from Southern slaveholders, or who may run away from their masters under the influence and enticements of the Abolitionists, to the United States Government. This, the inventors of the plan think, ought to be eminently satisfactory to the South, and be accepted by that section as a salve for all the wounds which have been inflicted upon them.

It is true that this idea is not free from one objection, viz: That it requires the South to pay in part for the slaves they have lost. Besides, the projectors of this mode of adjusting our difficulties prepare first to deduct from the value of the slave, "the expense of his recovery under the fugitive slave law;" which, if literally carried out in the light of the experience of the past, would leave, in most instances, but little for the owner to receive. Generally the determined resistance to the execution of the law on the part of the Republicans of the free States, runs up to the expense of capturing and returning a fugitive, quite to his real value.

We apprehend that the new plan will fail to meet with favor among the faithful anti slavery men in the North. As a rule, those who either steal negroes, or harbor those stolen by others, are not noted for their contributions to emancipate the slaves, and it is not improbable that they would deem such a tax upon the public treasury quite too direct an application of funds to the object sought to be accomplished. But granting that this could be accepted as the happy system upon which the slavery question is to be adjusted, what a jubilee our anti-slavery friends might have, in the pursuit of their favorite hobby. The chief danger consists in the fact that there would be less pleasure, less mischief, in stealing the negroes, when they were to be paid for by the government, than now, when the loss falls exclusively upon the owner.

What a pity that the Republicans had not the control of Congress as well as the Executive department, so that they could carry this beautiful plan into effect!

Nullification—Jefferson's Inaugural Address.

The *Joural of Commerce* recalls the leading facts of the South Carolina Nullification movement in 1832–3, which will be read with peculiar interest at this time. It is a common error that South Carolina receded from the defiant attitude she assumed at that time, because Gen. Jackson threatened to coerce her into submission. In truth, she did not give way on account of the determination to employ force against her, but because the General Government repealed the obnoxious laws, and by this concession destroyed the nullification movement. It was kindness, not menace, that saved the Republic at that eventful period—and this fact should be remembered by the advocates of the force doctrines.

In reviewing the history of the troubles of that period the *Journal of Commerce* says:—Regarding herself deeply wronged by an Act of Congress which imposed extravagant duties on certain articles, such as manufactures of wool and cotton, South Carolina took the responsibility of openly resisting the collection of these duties. The day after the passage of the act of Congress, the Representatives from South Carolina issued an address to their constituents, in which they expressed their conviction that all hopes of relief from Congress was irrevocably gone, and that, therefore, the people must determine for themselves "whether the rights and liberties which they received as a precious inheritance from an illustrious ancestry, should be tamely surrendered without a struggle, or transmitted undiminished to their posterity." The State convention, called soon after, adopted an ordinance denying the right of the general government to enforce (what she deemed) an unconstitutional law, and the Legislature sanctioned the movement by passing laws relative to the collection of the revenue, calling out the militia, providing arms, &c.—The President assumed that the federal judiciary was the only proper tribunal to decide upon the constitutionality of the laws of the United States, and issued a proclamation, in which he appealed "to the understanding and patriotism of the people of the State, and warned them of the consequences which must inevitably result from obeying the dictates of the convention which had advised resistance. Gen. Hayne, who had previously retired from the Senate of the United States to act as Governor of South Carolina, replied by a counter proclamation, calling upon the people of that State to "sustain the dignity and protect the liberties" which they had volunteered to defend, at all hazards. The various State legislatures being generally in session passed resolutions expressive of their views on the subject. Those of the North and West, for the most part, entirely disclaimed the doctrine of nullification. North Carolina and Alabama were less explicit, but expressed the opinion that the tariff was unconstitutional and inexpedient; and Georgia proposed a convention of Southern States to devise measures of relief. Virginia then threw herself into the breach, and besought both the general government and South Carolina to abstain from all acts calculated to disturb the public tranquility. Several Eastern States declared themselves opposed to any modification of the tariff.

In the meantime, South Carolina maintained a defiant attitude; though there was a minority within the State equally determined in their resistance to nullification. However, on the appearance of a naval force off the harbor of Charleston, to aid in the collection of the revenue, no resistance was attempted. All this took place within six months from the time that South Carolina first raised its voice of opposition. A month later, the compromise bill for the permanent adjustment of the tariff (of which Henry Clay was the principal author) was introduced. Mr. Calhoun expressed his approval of it; and availing itself of the concession thus made, South Carolina repealed the nullification ordinance. Thus, in March, 1833, quiet was restored to the country.

In the present exigency, we miss the gallant statesman who have preceded us. What man is there now in the Southern States, patriotic, wise, of recognized ability and commanding influence, who shall act the part of Henry Clay in 1833? Another unfavorable circumstance is, that there is greater unanimity among the people of each section, North and South, in regard to the question at issue, and perhaps a greater acerbity of feeling. It is not unlikely, too, that a larger proportion of Southern men have reasoned themselves into a belief that independent political existence is preferable to the present condition of things.

It must be confessed that the present times are environed with peril. Never was there need of a more *fraternal* spirit, such as submits to sacrifices of personal feelings for the public good. Never was there a louder demand that the Federal Constitution should be faithfully observed by States and individuals; and that every *nullification law now defacing the statute books of different members of the Confederacy, should be immediately repealed.*

Let men North and South give earnest heed to the words of Jefferson, in his Inaugural Address, as follows:

During the contest of opinion through which we have passed, the animation of discussion and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely and to speak and to write what they think, but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the Constitution, all will, of course, arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good All, too, will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression. Let us, then, fellow-citizens, unite with one heart and one mind.—Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty and even life itself are but dreary things. And let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long-lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; that this should divide opinions as to measures of safety. But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans—we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it. I know, indeed, that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough.—But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear that this government, the world's best hope, may by possibility want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the laws, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question.

A PROPOSITION.—The New York *Times* of Wednesday contains an article which, coming from a leading Republican journal at this moment, is very significant. It is a suggestion that, instead of compelling the surrender of fugitive slaves, the General Government should pay their owners for them at the rate of $1,000 a head. The *Times* estimates that about one thousand slaves escape from their masters annually, who are never heard from; so that an item of a million of dollars, added to the present expenditures of the General Government, would cover the loss. The *Times* stipulates that the law should be so framed as *not to encourage* the running away of slaves by relaxing the vigilance of the owners. The acknowledgment of the obligation resting on the free States to return fugitive slaves, on the one hand, and the extreme difficulty of enforcing a law to that effect on the other, is the alleged ground of this somewhat tardy proposition. One thing will at once strike the Southern reader, which is this, that as it is the North, and not the South, which asks to be released from the performance of a constitutional duty, it is the North alone which should make the proposed compensation. Upon the theory that the South already pays an undue share of the national revenue, the remuneration of the slaveholder, as the *Times* proposes, would still leave much the greater part of the loss of the fugitive slaves upon that section, and anyhow, by this mode of adjustment, a large portion of it would fall upon those whom the framers of the Constitution intended to guard against all lossu pon this account. We attach no great importance, however, to the proposition, which does not touch the real question at issue. Will the people of the North never comprehend that their Southern brethren do not regard this as a question merely of dollars and cents? Do they never suspect that the extremely small loss from escape—which, compared with the aggregate value of slaves, is less than any other species of property, perhaps, is expcsed to from the casualties which belong to each—would be borne with cheerfulness, as it always was borne, so long as insult was not added to injury, and defiance to wrong? It must not be expected by the *Times*, that while the legislation of the State of New York, with that of almost all the Northern States, in the matter of fugitive slaves, remains on the statute book, that any pretence of respect, on their part, for the Constitutional rights of the South, will be listened to for a moment. That the *Times* begins to feel that a dangerous crisis in National affairs has at length been reached, is plainly manifested by its putting out this feeler; but that this proposal, even if it came from the undivided North, instead of a single journal, no matter of what ability and influence, would be deemed satisfactory, it need not, for a moment suppose.—*Balt. Exchange.*

SIAMESE TWINS.—Among the passengers per steamer from New York for Aspinwall on Monday, were the Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, with two of their children. They are going to California.

THE NEEDLE WOMEN OF LONDON.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, describing one of the great mantua-making establishments in that city, communicates the following facts:

Work commenced every morning at 7 o'clock and continued till 11 at night—a period of 16 hours, the only intervals allowed being about 10 minutes for each meal—the total amount of time allowed for—eating their food, I was going to say, but surely "bolting" is the more appropriate phrase—being 40 minutes a day; thus leaving 15 hours and 20 minutes as the period devoted to work. And this, be it remembered, is not merely during the busy season, but for all the year round, from January to December. The only day of leisure which the girls of this establishment have is Sunday. From Monday morning to Saturday night they are as complete prisoners as any in Newgate. They know not whether the sun shines or the rain falls at that time. They are not allowed to cross the threshold even to purchase a pair of shoes or a new gown for themselves, and must employ their friends outside to do this for them.

Nor is the accommodation in-doors such as in any way to reconcile them to this close confinement. The work-room, in which ten or twelve of them are employed, is only about twelve feet square, and is entirely devoid of arrangements for ventilation, which is the more to be deplored, as during the evening they have to encounter the heat and foul air of three flaming gas-burners right over their heads, every door and window being shut by which a breath of pure air could possibly enter. The bedrooms are equally uncomfortable, no fewer than six persons being huddled into one, and four into another.

It is impossible to contemplate the condition of this class of work-women (as disclosed by the facts quoted) without keenly sympathizing with it, and wishing that something might be done to mitigate its evils and misery.

CONCERNING BOSOMS AND ORATORY THAT IS "EPHEMERAL."—What a remarkable man is Mr. Anson Burlingame about *bosoms!* His oratory is always running upon *bosoms!* A long time ago he told his *bosom* companions that he had put his hand into the *bosom* of Massachusetts and found how her heart beat on account of the colored people. Then he got tired and he told the people that whenever he was weary, he went and laid his head on the *bosom* of the North End! Just before the election he promised all the conservatives that Abraham Lincoln, if elected President, would lay his hand upon the palpitating heart of the South and soothe her into peace! Of course Abraham must put his hand into her *bosom* to get down to her heart.

And now we have the crowning *bosoming* of Mr. Burlingame in his very last speech on Friday night at the Music Hall, where Senator Wilson, in the character of Mark Antony, made his funeral oration over the dead body of Anson, and Anson himself, with a modesty peculiar to the "most eloquent champion," as Mr Wilson calls him, "returned his heartfelt gratitude to his friends of the Fifth District for having given him an opportunity of returning the blow when a hand "smote the *white bosom* of Massachusetts!" This is the first time Mr. Burlingame has designated the complexion of the lady, and we are obliged to him for not calling it the colored bosom!—*Boston Post.*

GOV. HOUSTON ON THE TEXAS TROUBLES.—A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Independence, Texas, October 21st, gives the following sketch of a speech delivered there by Gov. Houston:

"In regard to the recent raid and incendiarism in Texas, he said it had been exaggerated and misrepresented. The fact was that there had been but one white man hung in Texas for incendiarism—Herndon, of Henderson—and two negroes; and there never had been a vial or bottle of poison found in the possession of any other negroes in this State; thus intimating very clearly that the others that were punished were unjustly punished. As to the houseburnings, it had been reported at one time that there were fourteen houses burned in the city of Austin, when in fact there was only a shanty or shed in the outskirts of the city burned; and he accounted for the burning of that by the carelessness of the Dutch who were lounging and smoking there at the time. *

"However much he might regret the election of Lincoln, still, if Constitutionally elected, he ought to and should be inaugurated. 'Yes, they would have to walk over his dead body if he was not.'"

A THOUGHT FOR THE YOUNG MEN.—More may be learned by devoting a few moments daily to reading, than is commonly supposed. Five pages may be read in fifteen minutes, at which rate one may peruse twenty-six volumes, of two thousand pages each, in a year. You say you have none to guide you. The best scholars and men of science will tell you by far the most valuable part of their education is that which they have given themselves. Volumes have been filled with the biography of self-trught men. Think of Franklin, the printer; of Linne, the shoemaker; of John Hunter, the shoemaker; of Herschel, the musician; of Donald, the weaver; of Turner, the printer; of Berritt, the blacksmith. Love learning, and you will be learned. Where there is a will there is a way. Begin at once, take time by the forelock, and remember that it is only the first step that costs, and having begun, resolve to learn something every day. Strike the blow, and avoid the weakness of those who spend half of their life in thinking what they shall do next. Always have a volume near you which you can catch up at such odd minutes as are your own. It is incredible, until trial has been made, how much real knowledge may be acquired in these broken fragments of time, which are like the dust of gold and diamonds.

THE ROMANCE OF RASCALITY.—The police of Brooklyn have ferreted out a regularly organized band of thieves who have their rendezvous in a small dismal room over a stable in Second street, E. D. The band consists of ten members, who are regularly enrolled and banded together for stealing. They have a written constitution and by-laws, and a set of rules defining each man's duties and privileges, and the obligation of each towards the other. A a number of well-planned schemes for committing larcenies were found written out. One of their favorite plans for procuring information regarding the houses they intended to visit, was for one or more members of the club to go around with furniture polish, and offering it at some house of respectable appearance, they would propose to exhibit the qualities of the article by renovating any piece of furniture in the house that the inmates were willing to have experimented upon. In this way they could pick up a great amount of information, that they would subsequently turn to good account. And a number of citizens who have been robbed within the past few months, can now recall to mind the previous visit of a vender of furniture polish.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH MEXICO.—According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, the action of the British Government in withdrawing her minister from Mexico and suspending diplomatic relations with that country, is exciting considerable speculations in official circles. So far as is yet ascertained, no special cause for this movement has been assigned. Meantime, the American Minister, Mr. M'Lane, has been instructed to co-operate with the Spanish and French Ministers in attempting to secure a suspension of hostilities, and the establishment of a Provisional Government until the people of Mexico can decide by ballot which faction they will be content to receive as the dominant party. This policy is now regarded by the administration as the only one through which the present unhappy condition of affairs can be terminated.

Mr. Lincoln is said to be in the receipt of half a bushel of letters per day.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Demonstration at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.

The demonstrations of welcome last evening to the members of the Legislature returning from the Capitol, were very enthusiastic. A large palmetto tree was planted in front of the Institute Hall, where the meeting was held, and facing the speakers stand was a large transparency, with the motto "well done good and faithful servants." Mr. Macbeth, the President, made a fine speech. R. N. Gordon also addressed the delegates; and the response of Mr. Porter, the President of the Senate, called forth prolonged applause. Several other speakers made telling addresses, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. There were abundant displays of fire works, and many houses were illuminated. During the day cannons were fired, as flags were raised with Colonial and State mottos inscribed upon them.

The exitement in this State as well as Georgia and Alabama, has sensibly diminished within a day or two past; and the conservative portion of the people (and more especially the commercial classes) are anxious for a speedy end of the commotion that exists. They contend that matters have gone quite far enough, and that the best interests of the State demand that good feeling toward the North shall once more and speedily be restored. With regard to many of the stories and reports sent from here, at least one half are wholly destitute of foundation.

Alabama to Hold a Convention.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 16.

The Governor of Alabama has decided to issue his proclamation calling a State Convention, and urging the people to prepare for secession. The proclamation will be issued on the 6th of December, and the election of delegates will take place on the 24th. The Convention will meet on the 7th of January.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.

Gov. Letcher has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 7th of January, to take into consideration the condition of public affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action may be necessary in this emergency.

Texas United States Senator.

WASHINGTON, November 16.

The rumors respecting the intention of Mr. Wigfall to resign his seat as United States Senator from Texas, are unfounded, as direct advices from that gentleman's friend state positively that he will resume his seat at the next session.

Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 16.

Official and unofficial returns from seventy-four counties give the following result: Bell, 53,578; Breckinridge, 35.623; Douglas, 24,-023. Lincoln gets over two thousand votes.—Bell's majority in the State is estimated by the Louisville *Journal* at 12.315, and probably more.

Loss of the Ship Africa.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The ship Africa, Captain Jordan, from Cardiff for Woosung, was totally lost on August 31st, on Jiick Island Shoal. The captain and crew arrived at Singapore in bark Hendricks.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

Flour dull; superfine $5.25a5 37½, extra $5.5 a5,75, and family and fancy $5 82½a6.50. Wheat; red $1..7a1.32 and $1.34, and white $1 40a1.45 Rye 70c., 72a76. Corn; yellow 68a69c. Oats 34a35c. Cloverseed $6 25a6 50 per 64 lbs. Flaxseed $1 60a1.62 per bushel Whisky 22a 22½c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Flour heavy; sales 7.000 bbls. at $5.15a5.25 for State; $5.60a5.70 for Ohio. Wheat declined; sales of 20 000 bushels at $1 21 for Milwaukie Club. Corn firm and steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 71c. afloat. Mess Pork unchanged; prime $12.62½a13. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 16.

Flour dull and flat at $5 25. Wheat firm at $1.35a$1 35 for red, and $1.40a$1 60 for white. Corn dull; yellow 68 a71 cents. Provisions dull and unchanged. Coffee quiet at 14a14¾c for Rio. Whisky sells at 20½c.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE PRINCE'S BALL IN NEW YORK.—The last chapter of the Prince's Ball was closed on Wednesday. The account stands as follows: Expenditures, $28,736; receipts, $41,006; balance in hands of treasurer when the play was done, $12,260. There were four hundred members of the committee, each of whom was assessed, first $70, and afterwards $30 in addition, making a total of $100 per head.—Then several tickets were sold at $15 each, and the decorations of the ball-room were sold, making the aggregate receipts $41,006. The treasurer, M. Royal Phelps, re-inclosed to each committe man a check for $30.65, making a total reinbursement of $12,260. The expenditure was $3,000 less than was anticipated. The result is a very agreeable contrast to the Japanese swindle, which, by the way, is not yet paid up—and perhaps it won't be.

MOVEMENTS OF SURVEYING PARTIES.—Lieut. Jeffers, United States navy, and party, who have completed the hydrographic survey of the Gulf of Dulce, lately arrived at Panama. Lieut. Morton, United States army, concerning whose safety some apprehension was felt, had found his way to Gulf Dulce, and had left there to join the U. S. steamer Brooklyn at Boca bel Toro. He had met with some hardships, and was ten days in getting from David to Gulf Dulce.

A PRETENDED CORPSE REVIVED AND HUNG.—Levi Durbin, formerly of Davenport, Iowa, was hung at Pike's Peak a short time since by the vigilance committee, for stealing mules. When he learnt that the committee was after him, he got some comrades to lay him out after the manner of a corpse—he figuring stark dead.—One of the vigilant boys was left to watch at a convenient place to see whether it was a ruse or not, and soon the corpse took to itself legs. He was then arrested and hung.

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF SLAVES.—The Greensboro' (Ala.) *Beacon* says that a lot of slaves—some twenty to thirty—were sold at Eutaw, on the 29th ult., by the sheriff. The prices brought were at least forty to fifty per cent. below the ruling rates of last winter. A fraction over $1,200—and that for a very likely fellow—was the highest price that was obtained. A very likely young woman, such as would have commanded $1,500 to $1,600 last fall, brought only a fraction over $1,000.

STATUE OF HENRY CLAY.—A committee of citizens of Louisville, Ky., enstrusted with the task of procuring money for the erection of a statue of Henry Clay, to be placed in the rotunda of the court house in that city, have contracted with Mr. Hart, the eminent sculptor, to perform the work, at Florence, Italy. The statue will be of life like size, and cost $10,000.

MAYOR WOOD.—The New York *Tribune* announces the approaching marriage of this gentlemen to a young lady of that city, and that he has purchased a house in fifth avenue, on the same block with Mr. George Law, for which he paid $35,000, and will expend a large additional sum in furnishing it.

The Frederick *Citizen* of Wednesday says: A rumor is in circulation in this city as we are going to press, that a man had been strung up to a tree with a rope by an excited crowd of individuals at the Point of Rocks in this county, for the utterance of anti-slavery incendiary language.

THE TARIFF.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that "silver watch cases" are subject to a duty of eight per cent., and "pyrites or iron ore" to a duty of fifteen per cent.

A widow of 30, living in Stratford, Canada, lately sued a young man of 21 for $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. The jury gave her $300.

ARRESTED.—"Professor Downing" who victimized some five-score young women of $5 each, was arrested in New York on Wednesday.

AN INCIDENT OF LIFE IN THE GOLD REGION.—Among the deep defiles of the Rocky Mountains, lately, a small company of men stood around the new made grave of a dead companion. With heads uncovered they listened attentively to the words of the preacher as he offered up a prayer. While in the midst of it, one of the company discovered "the color" in the earth at his feet thrown up to make room for the remains of the deceased. In a loud whisper he communicated the rather exciting intelligenc to his companion. All heard it, even the clergyman, who, suspending his prayer, opened his eyes to see the auditory scatter in every direction to stake off gold claims. Calling in a loud voice to stake him off a "claim," he reclosed his eyes, hastily concluded his prayer and started off on a run to join his fellows in securing a claim.

SAD AFFAIR IN VIRGINIA.—On Saturday last Mr. Andrew J. Martin, of Hampshire county, was shot by Mr. Branson Peters. It appears that the parties were out on a hunting excursion, (driving deer to the crossings probably,) when Mr. Peters saw what he believed to be a deer, the brush being very thick, and fired. On approaching the spot, Mr. Martin still standing up, asked, "Did you shoot me on purpose?" when Mr. Peters replied "that he did not." Mr. M. then said, "I forgive you," and fell and expired. The ball passed through his neck. Mr. M. was a worthy man, and leaves a wife and three children. No one doubtless regrets the sad occurrence more than Mr. Peters.—*Romney Argus.*

RESULTS BEGINNING TO APPEAR.—A gentleman from Natick, Mass., (the home of Senator Wilson,) to-day informed us that the anti-slavery crusade upon the South has operated to depress business of all kinds in that vicinity, and that the effect of late occurrences has been to bring the shoe business—the great staple of productive industry in Eastern Massachusetts, and which depends on the South for a market—almost to a dead stand.—*Hartford Times.*

A HERMIT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—There is a gradual thinning out of the scattered settlements in the northern part of Coos county. Dixville, which ten years ago had three families has been uninhabited for several years. Odell for many years has had but one inhabitant—a hermit. He entertains visitors hospitably, but declines all invitations to remove to the adjacent settlements. He refuses to answer questions as to his former history.—*Boston Traveler.*

Large shipments of apples are now being made from Western New York. Best qualities brings 87½ cents per bbl.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing as inflamnation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. aug19,1859-d&wly

From the Independent, New York, July 28, 1859.

GLUE.—Our advertising columns contain some testimonies to the value of a new article known as "Spalding's Prepared Glue," useful to housekeepers for mending furniture. It is prepared with chemicals, by which it is kept in the proper condition for immediate use, the chemicals evaporating as soon as it is applied, leaving the glue to harden. We can assure our readers that this article has the excellent phrenological quality of "large adhesiveness."

For sale by C. A. BANNVART, No. 2 Jones' Row au7-d&wlm

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruration, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands of the young, the beautiful, and the beloved to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all classes they are invaluable, *indwering, with certainty, periodical regularity.* They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most *eminent Physicians in America.*

Explicit directions, stating when, and when they should not be used, accompany each box—the *Price One Dollar each box, containing forty Pills.*

A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free, of the Agents. Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, by enclosing price to the General Agent. Sold by druggists generally.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, General Agent,
14 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Harrisburg by C. A. BANNVART.
decl '59-d&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 dange ous 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 BRING 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.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

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

New Advertisements.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JACKSON & CO.

Have opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 90½ MARKET STREET, corner of Fourth, where they keep constantly on hand a full and varied assortment of the

BEST CITY MADE SHOES.

Having been engaged in the SHOE UPPER BUSINESS in this city for more than a year, they are prepared to make *ALL KINDS OF FANCY SHOES* to order, at short notice, of the best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction every way.

☞ Please call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Remember the place—90½ Market street, sign of the GOLDEN BOOT. [no17-d3m]

GUN AND BLASTING POWDER.

JAMES M. WHEELER,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
AGENT FOR ALL
POWDER AND FUSE
MANUFACTURED BY
I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

☞ A large supply always on hand. For sale at manufacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.

☞ Orders received at Warehouse. no17

LYKENS VALLEY NUT COAL—

For Sale AT TWO DOLLARS PER TON.

☞ *All Coal delivered by PATENT WEIGH CARTS.*

JAMES M. WHEELER.

☞ Coal delivered from both yards. no17

BITUMINOUS BROADTOP COAL

for Blacksmiths' use. A superior article for sale at $3 00 *per ton or 12½ cents per bushel.*

All Coal delivered by Patent Weigh Carts

no17 JAMES M. WHEELER.

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Dauphin County, Pa., HARRISBURG, November 0, 1860.

The Board of County Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until 2 o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday, November 21st, for Furnishing, Delivering and Erecting a Cast Iron Fence around the lot of the new Court House on the sides bounded by both alleys, including two Single and one Double Gate. The said Fence to be of the pattern and dimensions agreeing in every particular with that of the New School Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg, Pa.

JOHN S MUSSER,
JACOB BEHM,
GEORGE GARVERICH,
Commissioners.

ATTEST—JOSEPH MILLER, Clerk. no17-td

STORAGE! STORAGE!!

Storage received at warehouse of

no17 JAMES M WHEELER.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

JAMES R. BOYD & SON,
29 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
CABINET MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS.

A large variety of *TETE-A-TETE SOFAS, ARM AND PARLOR CHAIRS, MARBLE TOP TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, HAT RACKS*, &c. Call and examine our stock and prices, as we can sell as low as can be bought in the State.

no16-d1m

LAYER RAISINS—WHOLE, HALF and QUARTER BOXES, just received by

no16 W. DOCK, JR., & CO.

COTTAGE FURNITURE, in Chamber Suits, containing *DRESSING BUREAU, BEDSTEAD, WASH-STAND, TABLE, FOUR CHAIRS*, and a *ROCKING CHAIR*, from $23 to $40 a suit

BUREAUS AND BEDSTEADS from $4 50 to $10.50, and other articles at equally low figures, at the Ware Rooms of JAMES R. BOYD & SON,

no16-d1m 29 South Second street.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The holders of stock in the Harrisburg Building Association are hereby requested to present their original certificates of stock to the undersigned, when the same will be cancelled, and the new certificates, with the dividend thereon, will be issued, as directed by a resolution of the Directors. ROB'T L. MUENCH, Secretary.

no16-d3t

CANE SEAT CHAIRS.—The largest and best variety, fifty different styles and pattern, from $6 to $18 a set Also, *TUCKER'S SPRING BED BOTTOM*, the best in use—only $6—at

JAMES R. BOYD & SON'S,
29 South Second street, next to Bell's Store.

no16-d1m

EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS—Just received by

no16 W. DOCK, JR., & CO.

NEW DRUG AND *PRESCRIPTION STORE.*

WILLIAM W ARMSTRONG, Practical Druggist and Chemist, would inform the citizens of Harrisburg that he has leased the store room recently occupied by Dr. Kimbel, and is now prepared to furnish those who feel disposed to patronize him with pure and unadulterated Drugs and Medicines, such as can be relied upon. Having had several years experience in the Drug and Prescription business, he most respectfully solicits a share of Physicians' Prescription business. He has also a large and varied assortment of Perfumery, Stationery, &c.—Also, all of the most popular Patent Medicines of the day; also, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, &c., of the best brands; also, Alcohol, Turpentine, Burnin Fluid, Coal Oil, &c. In fact everything usually kept in a well-stocked drug store. no16-d1m.

MRS. M. A. HUNTSBERGER

WILL OPEN

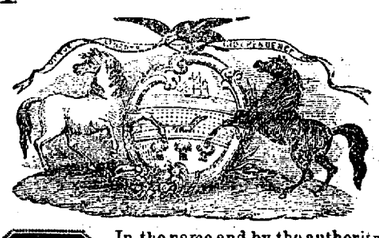
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER MILLINERY

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17,
AT HER OLD STAND

no16] NO. 5 MARKET STREET. [d2t*

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, It is provided in and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "*An Act relating to the Electors of this Commonwealth,*" passed the second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, "that the Secretary of the Commonwealth having received the returns of the votes given for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall lay the same before the Governor, who shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each person voted for, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation the names of the persons duly elected."

AND WHEREAS, It appears by the returns laid before me of the election for electors, held on Tuesday, the sixth day of November, inst., that James Pollock, Thomas M. Howe, Edward C. Knight, Robert P. King, Henry Bumm, Robert M. Foust, Nathan Hilles, John M. Broomall, James W. Fuller, David E. Stout, Francis W. Chriet, David Mumma, Jr., David Taggart, Thomas R. Hull, Francis B. Penniman, Ulysses Mercur, George Bressler, A. Brady Sharpe, Daniel O. Gehr, Samuel Calvin, Edgar Cowan, William M'Kennan, John M. Kirkpatrick, James M. Kerr, Richard P. Roberts, Henry Souther and John Greer are the persons duly elected electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, to serve at the election in that behalf to be held at the seat of Government of this State (being the City of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin) on the first Wednesday of December next, agreeably to the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and the Constitution and Laws of the United States in such case made and provided.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the fifteenth 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.

nov16-d&w3t.

MRS. J. B. HUTCHINSON intends receiving a Class in PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK.

Terms $3.00 for Thirty Lessons. For further particulars inquire at her residence, Third street, four doors above North street. no16-3td*.

NOTICE is hereby given that EDWIN MAGER has filed an application to the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, for Tavern License, on Market street, Second ward, City of Harrisburg. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Clerk.

no15 3td*

IMPORTANT

TO EVERY,
DISEASED MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD!

DR. STEWART, Physician for Chronic Diseases, is permanently located in Harrisburg, and can already refer to many cases which he has cured after they had been treated without benefit by the old system. He can also refer to hundreds of such cures in different portions of the United States and Canada.

He pays particular attention to Affections of the *Lungs* and Throat, in which class of complaints his treatment is NEW and *will succeed* where there seems *to be no hope of recovery.*

Dr. S. has been wonderfully successful in Disease of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nerves, *all forms of Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula*, Epilepsy, and Affections of the Eye and Ear.

A cand