The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1860.

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

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THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday purchased $200,000 of State fives at 92.97, thereby liquidating so much of the State debt.

IT is almost needless to say that we do not agree with the author of the communication on secession as to the possibility of a peaceable dissolution of this Union. While we do not believe that the Union can be maintained by force, and that the attempt to coerce any single Southern State into submission to the General Government would increase the evil by causing all the Southern States to make common cause with the State attacked, still secession cannot be accomplished without coming in conflict with the General Government, and the Government, or those administering it, must necessarily use all the means at their command to assert and maintain its authority.

Encouraging Secession.

After having contributed largely to produce the existing sectional irritation in the country by arraying the North against the South, the New York *Tribune* coolly *insists* "that there "shall be no bribing, no coaxing, no wheedling "those to stay in the Union who want to get "out." If any of the Southern States wish to dissolve the Union by secession, the *Tribune* would bid them good bye with a smile and a "thank you." In the estimation of this organ of Republicanism, this Union is of so little value that it is not worth preserving at the trifling cost of kind words and just concessions. This indifference to the calamity of disunion, now menacing us, furnishes the key of that reckless and scoffing tone of the *Tribune* during the campaign. When warned that the success of the Republican party would endanger the Union, they ridiculed the idea, not because of its inherent improbability, but because they did not regard disunion as a very great calamity. Hence the *Tribune* is remarkably serene at the prospect of secession, and counsels that no concessions be made for the sake of preserving the Union.

Disruption of the Republican Party.

There are ominous signs that the "irrepressible conflict" will soon threaten the existence of the Republican party. The ground swell of Abolitionism is already felt, in anticipation of the demands to be made of the approaching administration, but upon which hinge great events. Joshua R. Giddings and Hon. Thos. Ewing are both Lincoln men—the former, the well-known leader of Abolitionism in Ohio. The latter, it appears, has just made a speech in which he said:

"The incoming executive would enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, which the people of the free States hold in contempt."

Thereupon Mr. Giddings takes alarm, and hastens to contradict an assertion so portentous. He says:

"There is but one real issue between the Republican party and those factions who stand opposed to it. That is the question of Slavery. There is really no other issue formed. The Republicans are pledged to exert the constitutional powers of government in favor of liberty against oppression and slavery wherever it holds exclusive jurisdiction; and if they exert those powers to sustain slavery or the slave trade at any time, or in any place, they will bring upon themselves the same displeasure of the people that the Whig, the Democratic and the Bell-Everett parties have brought upon their organizations."

At the close of his letter Mr. G. expresses a belief that Mr. Lincoln will redeem his "pledge" in relation to this matter.

When and to whom was this pledge made? It would be interesting to have light on the subject. Or is Mr. Giddings in error respecting Mr. Lincoln's alleged pledge?

The Paramount Issue.

The leading Republicans differ greatly as to what are the principles of the Republican party, no two interpreting them precisely alike. It is true that the Chicago platform professes to embrace a concise summary of Republican principles; but when it comes to the enlargement and definite application of the resolutions, members of the party have as conflicting views as statesmen have regarding the correct interpretation of the Constitution. Each man sees in the platform an explicit endorsement of his favorite dogma, and he is satisfied that the entire party must think as he does. For instance, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, the father of Republicanism in Ohio, declares with confidence "there is but one real issue between the Re-"publican party and those factions who stand "opposed to it. That is the question of sla-"very. There is really *no other issue* formed." Now we are inclined to take the same view with Mr. Giddings. The Republican party derived its strength exclusively from the agitation of the slavery question, and by pandering to and stimulating the Abolition sentiment prevailing to a greater or less degree in all the non-slave-holding States. The issue presented by this anti-slavery party, although it may not have been explicitly expressed in the generalities of the Chicago platform, was that of hostility to slavery by every available means. Of the masses of the party, probably not one in ten ever thought of any other issue than this.—And yet it is fresh in the recollection of the people of this State that certain Republican politicians of the Morton M'Michael, oily gammon school, sought to impress it upon the voters that the question of slavery or the constitutional rights of the South hardly entered at all into the contest, but that the true question presented to the people for their determination was the tariff—protection to home industry. Well, LINCOLN has been elected President, and what follows? Is the country engaged in discussing the abstruse questions of a protective tariff and free trade? Was this the point upon which the contest hinged? Not at all. Even the *North American* has forgotten the tariff in its eagerness to discuss the questions growing directly out of the slavery issue, which it affected to ignore during the canvass. The absorbing question excited by the election of LINCOLN, is not how the industrial interests of the country can best be promoted, but whether the Union can endure the heavy blows inflicted upon it by the reckless and radical sectionalism of the Northern people. The mousing politicians, who undertook the job of persuading Pennsylvania that the tariff was the leading issue of the campaign, are at last constrained to admit by their conduct that slavery and the Union had something to do with it, and that GIDDINGS understands the principles of the Republican party better than M'MICHAEL.

SECESSION.

[Communicated.]

The question is mooted—"Can there be in this country peaceable secession?" Various opinions seem to be entertained on this subject. Mr. Webster, a host in himself, thinks it impossible. Others think differently. The former gives no reason for his opinion, further than the consequences that would ensue. But these same consequences—disruption of the Federal ties between the different States, and the weaker condition of the constituent parts—would follow whether the secession should be peaceable or violent; and therefore the argument is without reason, and proves nothing. No doubt secession of any portion of our great Confederacy is a subject of momentous importance, and should not even be spoken of, excepting in a case of as vast concern as disunion and revolution themselves. The destruction of the Union under the Federal Government seems fraught with such extensive mischief—blighting the hopes of every genuine friend of freedom in the progressive movement of this great Republic, on its supposed heaven-sent mission of usefulness and glory—that the whole community is startled at once out of its dream of security, and awakens, in surprise, to the perception of danger and distress at our very doors.

But still, anxious and distressed as we may be, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that secession is before us, and that it is our duty, if in our power, to deprive it, should it come upon us, of all the baleful effects we can.

Why must a secession be necessarily violent and accompanied with bloodshed? There will be no fight, excepting at the will of *two* parties. If one offers fight, and the other consents, there is warfare. But if the one *secedes*—that is, draws himself away from another—there will be no fight, unless that other follows him and constrains him to fight. If, then, the South peaceably withdraws from the North there will be no bloodshed, unless the latter insists upon it. And herein is the solution of the whole question—whether there may or may not be a peaceable secession.

The difficulty is not in the question, but altogether in the *temper of the parties*.

But it is insisted that the attempt at secession is itself so grievous a wrong that it should be prevented by force of arms.

Let us look at this coolly and dispassionately.—The United States exist by reason of the agreement of the several States under what is termed the Constitution. Each State was a party to that agreement. Prior to that, however, the States had been acting together, under articles of confederation, as one nation; but these articles, which were declared to be *perpetual*, were in a few years afterwards (in 1787) abrogated, and superceded by the present Constitution, in which the word perpetual is not used, nor any other word or expression having that meaning.

Now it is very manifest that if several parties enter into an agreement, for any expressed number of years, that it is binding on each, and no one of them can break up such a partnership during that time, without [illegible] damages. But if the copartnership agreement contained no specification of time, its duration would be terminated by any one of them at his pleasure. And this would be still more manifest if there had been a previous partnership for a time certain, which had been cancelled between the same parties, to make way for the new agreement.

How does the same state of things operate as between sovereign States? The words of perpetuity in the first are left out of the second. And the inference is strong, that the individual States, in their jealousy of the strong government they were forming, looked to an emergency where that strong government might be disposed to turn its strength against some of its constituent members, or to a period when local and sectional feelings should create such strife and opposite interests among them, such invasion of rights, and such unconstitutional enactments, as we of this day behold.

The union of these States was certainly not intended to bring together a number of distinct communities, for the purpose of inflicting wrong on those that were the weaker; and when they would flinch away and withdraw from the cruel torture, hold them to it by the *iron hooks of the Constitution*. And if it was not, where is the remedy for such ills but in the power—the legal power—of withdrawing from them. We see but one other remedy. And that is the repealing of those hateful enactments, by the Northern States, against the rights, the peace and domestic institutions of the South.

MUSIC AND PEACE.—Music is the language of harmony. It is the highest mode of articulate expression, and its true voice ever speaks for peace and love. The devil has taken possession of all the best tunes, said an old divine, once upon a time, and he might have added that he hired all the poets too. But it is one of the hopeful signs of this transition age that not only poetry and music but the general arts are returning to their legitimate offices of advancing the general harmony and elevating the general virtue. The poets, whom Horace stigmatized as cowards and humble laudators of the deeds they were disqualified to perform, now stand like Lamartine, and Victor Hugo, and John Bowering, and Bryant, and Longfellow, in the van of liberty, and have braved oppression and wrong; and painters, whose grandest tableaux were of battles, now present to the eyes of the people, like Edwin Landseer, the beauties of peace beside the horrors of war. Music, when attuned to the harmonies of nature, always subdues and softens the soul. Thibaut, the celebrated Professor of Law in Heidelberg, relates that a young man, his guest, who had listened to the performance of a compositor of Lotti, exclaimed when he left his house, "Oh, this evening I could do no harm to my greatest enemy." Zwingli, the Swiss reformer, when reproached by Faber, afterwards Bishop of Vienna, for cultivating music, said; "Thou dost not know, my dear Faber, what music is; I love to play a little upon the lute, the violin and other instruments. Ah, if thou couldst only feel the tones of the celestial lute, the evil spirit of ambition, and of the love of riches, which possess thee, would then quickly depart from thee." When the child upon its mother's knee is weeping, she soothes it with a song. "The ancients pretended," says Madame de Stael, "that nations were civilized by music, and this allegory has a deep meaning; for we must always suppose that the bond of society was formed by sympathy or interest, and certainly the first origin is more noble than the second." Amongst the instrumentalities of peace and love, surely there can be no sweeter, softer, more effective voice than that of gentle breathing music.—*Burritt's Citizen.*

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, has been heard of. He was safe and well up to last May, and reported that the natives of Africa evince less hostility to travelers than formerly.

GENERAL NEWS.

PUZZLED CHINAMEN.—The special correspondent of the London *Times* gives an amusing account of attempts of the Chinese to work the engines of the Cormorant, the British vessel sunk last year in the Peiho. The Chinese, it seems, succeeded in raising the sunken vessel. They then built a boat, into which they transferred the Carmorant's engines. But, alas, they would not work, and no one could set them a going. So Sand-holin-sin sent down four watchmakers from Pekin. "You are accustomed to machines," said he, "set that barbarian machine to work, or I will cut off your heads." The unhappy watchmakers succeeded in making the fires, and inducing the smoke to ascend through the funnel. This seems to have contented their taskmaster; for, though the engines are not at work, we have no account of the watchmakers' decapitation.

EXCITEMENT IN LANCASTER COUNTY, VA.—A great deal of excitement prevails in Lancaster county, Va., owing to some revelations made by a free negro. The Fredericksburg *Herald* says: A slave was first arrested for making sundry assumptions of freedom "now that Massa Lincoln was elected;" but expressing penitence, and stating that he was "in liquor" at the time, he was discharged. Afterwards, a free negro made revelations to the effect that the negroes from the upper and lower ends of the county were to meet at Lancaster Court-House at a given time, break open the jail, seize the fire-arms therein, and commence an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children, and that means for their escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

ANECDOTE OF JUDGE TANEY.—"When the Library in the Capital was in flames, and clouds of smoke were rolling out and enveloping the building, Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court, appeared in his seat at the usual hour, looking quite tranquil and undisturbed 'May it please your Honor,' said an officer of the Court, 'will the Court sit to-day?' The Chief Justice looked up, and coolly and significantly asked, 'Is the court room really on fire?' 'Oh, no, no, not yet,' was the answer. 'Then *we'll sit till it is*,' added the Chief. And the Court did sit; and transacted business as usual, amid all the confusion about it."

DIPLOMACY AND TRUTH.—M. de Talleyrand, when reproached by a friend for certain diplomatic finessings usually attributed to him, replied: "There is nothing in the sphere of politics so hard to get believed as the truth.—Whenever I have revealed the pure and simple truth, I have always been suspected of dissimulation; I have always been believed when I have resigned myself to the necessity of concealing it. I predict that the first statesman who shall have the moral courage to avow, hour by hour, all that he thinks and all that he knows, will create for himself a reputation of being the most consummate hypocrite."

M. Leverrier believes that the spots on the sun's disc are clouds in the atmosphere. His opinion is that the sun is not a luminous body on account of its high temperature, but that it is a huge solid or liquid body surrounded by an atmosphere. A common opinion respecting the constitution of the sun is that it has a luminous atmosphere but an opaque body, and that the spots seen on the sun are open spaces formed by unknown causes in the luminous atmosphere. This subject is still shrouded in mystery, and on this very account it excites more general interest.

HARD ON LAWYERS.—A bill requiring every attorney at law, on the request of his client, to give his opinion in writing upon the points bearing directly in a given case, and holding him responsible when, through incompetency, neglect or mismanagement on his part, the client suffers damage, has passed the House in the Vermont Legislature. If that bill doesn't suppress to a notable extent freedom of "opinion" among the legal fraternity of Vermont, we shall confess ourselves no prophet.

BORDER OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.—The Leavenworth *Times* publishes a letter from Linn county, Kansas, giving an account of a new outbreak in that region. At the date of the letter one man named Russell Hinds, after a trial by Lynch law, had been hung, and others ordered to leave the territory immediately. The cause of the outbreak is alleged to be attempts at kidnapping and threatening towards free State men by Hinds and his associates.

In a recent case in London, an omnibus driver was arrested and fined by the Court for not drawing up and allowing a volunteer company to cross the street in front of him, he having attempted to drive through them, thereby endangering their lives. The court ruled that in case of any procession, whether military or civil, even a procession of charity children, across a street, vehicles are bound to pull up, as otherwise serious injury, and perhaps death itself, might ensue.

FUNERAL HONORS TO THE LATE CAPTAIN BARRY.—The remains of the late Garret Barry, county treasurer of Milwaukie county, (Wis.) and captain of the Union Guards of that city, and who lost his life in the Lady Elgin, were followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens and the several military companies, comprising the first regiment Wisconsin militia, on Sunday last. The Light Guard, Lieut. Chapin commanding, formed the escort and fired the farewell volleys over Capt. Barry's grave.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE "GLOBE."—The explosion of the propeller Globe, at Chicago, was a tremendous affair. Roofs of buildings at a considerable distance were broken through by falling beams, and the telegraph wires were snapped in several places. One of the fenders of the boat, weighing 200 pounds, was blown through the air over a block of stores, and in descending cut through an iron door of a store, in the rear.

AN UNPROFITABLE POLITICAL ORGAN.—The Charleston *Mercury* gives the history of that paper for thirty-five years—during which time it refers to the fate of its editors, after this fashion: "The first ruined—the second barely earned a narrow sustenance—the third injured, but sold out in time—the fourth died a ruined man, and the fifth is ourselves, of whom we shall say nothing."

AMERICAN SHOWMAN IN CUBA.—A letter from Havana, Cuba, dated November 5, says: Col. Wood, second only to Barnum as a showman, is occupying the Villa Neuva theatre, with Signor Blitz and his learned canaries, etc. The Colonel has also the sea lion and Albino family exhibiting near the Varieties Theatre. He promises us a troupe of minstrels and the celebrated "Black Swan."

TWO LAWYERS KILLED.—Henry R. Riddick and Adrian Snider, two prominent lawyers of Coffeeville, Miss., had a street affray a few days ago, which resulted in the instant death of the former, whereupon a brother of the unfortunate man seized a pistol and shot Snider dead.

An old flint-lock musket was won at a raffle by Geo. Day, Elk-ridge Landing, Md., on Friday, who, not knowing it was loaded, snapped it, and the charge entered the body of a little girl, mangling her frightfully. She died instantly.

A raid on the brothels at Syracuse was made on Thursday night to avenge the shooting of young Gordon. Several hundred dollars worth of furniture was destroyed; the police arrested four of the ringleaders, who are held to bail.

A horse took fright at a locomotive at Baltimore on Sunday, and ran away in front of the engine, which soon overtook the cart, knocked a boy out, smashed the cart, and killed the horse.

BROKE JAIL.—The negro man who was convicted of a rape upon, and attempted murder of a young white girl, and sentenced to be hung, at Dover, Del., in December, broke jail on Saturday night last and escaped.

Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, is one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church in his State, immensely wealthy, and cares for nothing but the welfare of his people.

DANGEROUS CHEMICALS.—In a case recently tried in England it was shown that a package of apothecaries' wares, shipped for India, contained a bottle of sweet spirits of nitre, which boils at a very low temperature, and is so explosive and inflammable that one gallon would be sufficient to destroy several men-of-war. Many ships are, no doubt, lost by the spontaneous combustion of chemicals on board, and perhaps the mysterious fire on board the Connaught occurred from some such cause.

APPOINTMENTS.—It is said that James McHenry, formerly of Baltimore, and for several years past engineer and inspector on various government works in the District of Columbia, has been appointed surveyor of the county of Washington, D. C., in place of Lewis Carberry, deceased. It is rumored that Lieut. Morton has been appointed engineer of the Washington aqueduct, in place of Capt. Benham, whose resignation was tendered some time since.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.—Half the boats on the water are pulled by children. At the age of four they pull an oar, and the women work boats quite as well as men, and few are without a baby strapped to the back, and rocked as in a cradle. The Chinese cannot make a garment by a measure, but with a pattern you may depend upon a fit. They have no originality, but can copy anything exactly, even photographs.

The municipal government of Paris is making a series of experiments with electric light, fixing a powerful reflector in all the different quarters of the capital by turns. This means of illumination presents great advantages over gas lamps; but, while the electric light projects its rays to a great distance, it possesses the drawback of a brilliancy entirely too dazzling for the purpose to which it is sought to apply it.

A number of bricks, of a bright red color, longer and wider than those in present use, and bearing evidence of having been carefully pressed and burnt, were discovered in an ancient brick kiln recently exhumed by some workmen near Memphis. These relics of an ancient race have been buried for untold years; the earth around showing no signs of ever having been disturbed.

The London (C. W.) *Prototype* says that on Tuesday evening James Griffith, seedsman, made a fire of all his papers of returned seeds for 1860, in order to make way for the new stock, as well as to show the public that he intends to make this an annual custom. Such honesty in his line of business is worthy of imitation by all seedsmen.

THE HUNGARIAN TRAITOR.—Georgey, the traitor, is living in comparative poverty and obscurity, as a professor of chemistry, at Klagenforth, near Layback, in Austrian Illyria. His conduct, if it was prompted by any selfish motive, entirely failed of its object, and remains as unexplained and unrewarded as it was unexpected.

A brother of Charles Dickens is employed in the land office of the Illinois Central Railroad. He does a little in the literary line.

A man named Page recently killed a Mr. Garrett, in Texas, for which he was forthwith hung by a mob.

John Jefferson lost both his legs, at Dubuque, on Wednesday, by being run over by a switch engine, while walking on the track.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Election in California and Oregon.

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 19.

The Poney Express from California, with advices to the 8th inst., has arrived here, bringing the result of the Presidential election in that State. The returns are complete, and stand as follows: Lincoln, 27,000; Douglas, 24,000; Breckinridge, 20,000; Bell, 4,000. The chances of the Douglas men were considered best in the Legislature, and they have probably a majority in each House over both Lincoln and Breckinridge, securing a Douglas Senator to succeed Senator Gwin.

The above is given as first received, but a second dispatch says the vote is not entire.—Lincoln's vote surprised politicians generally. Douglas was considered to have the best chance.

OREGON.—Oregon accounts are to November 1st. The prospect is fair for Lincoln to carry the State. Numbers of Douglas Democrats have gone over to the Republicans, leaving the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy stronger than the Douglas party.

Arrest of Swindlers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Three men, named Dr. Martin H. N. Kendig, Henry L. Kendig and P. A. Fitzgerald, have been arrested on the charge of swindling. They traded under the name of James C. Jackson & Co., and have flooded the country with circulars promising a valuable distribution of jewelry for a small amount of money. Their circulars referred to Gov. Packer, Mayor Henry and other distinguished persons, for character. It has been ascertained that they done an extensive business, and made clear profit of all the money coming in. Mayor Henry is justly indignant at the use of his name, and will deal rigidly with the offenders.

Secession Movement in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20.

A large meeting was held here last night, and strong secession resolutions were unanimously adopted. Other counties have also called meetings on the same subject. Corps of Minute Men are rapidly forming, and there seems to be but one party here now.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.

The steamer Isabel la Catolica, from Vera Cruz, on the 5th, arrived at Havana on the 13th inst.

Miramon had resigned, to be succeeded by Robles.

The Re-actionists had evacuated Puebla.—Great alarm was experienced by the residents at the Capital.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.

The steamship Star of the West, from Havana on the 16th inst., arrived here this morning.

The stock of Sugars was becoming rapidly reduced. No. 12 (broken) 9¼ reals, and exchange on London 13@13½ per cent. premium. On New York 2@3½ per cent. premium.

The North Carolina Legislature.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.

The Legislature of North Carolina organized yesterday. W. T. Dortch, of Wayne county, was elected Speaker of the House, and H. L. Clark, of Edge county, Speaker of the Senate. There was no excitement.

Arrival of the Steamer Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The steamship Glasgow is below, with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst. Her dates have been anticipated by the arrival of the Vanderbilt.

Suspension of Grain Dealers at Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.

Two or three suspensions of flour and grain firms have occurred here and business is very dull to-day.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Flour very dull; suphrfiee $5.25a5.37½, extras $5.50a5 62½, extra family $5.75a6, and fancy $6.25a6.50. Rye Flour has declined 25c. Corn Meal $3 50. Wheat; red $1.20, $1.25a1.27, and white $1.45. Rye 76c. Corn dull; yellow 67a68c., mixed 60c., and white 55c. Oats 34a35c. Cloverseed $6 per 64 lbs. Timothy $2.50, and Flaxseed $1.58 per bushel. Whiskey 21a21½.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

Flour has declined 25 cents; sales of Howard Street and Ohio at $4.75, closing heavily. Wheat was very dull and 10 cts. lower; sales of red at $1 05a1.15 and white at $1.20a1.45. Corn dull; white and yellow 60a65c. Provisions dull; mess pork $19—a decline of 50c. Coffee has declined ½c.; sales of Rio at 14a14½c. Whisky dull at 20½c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20

Flour is declining and the market is unsettled; the sales are unimportant. State and Ohio are unchanged in quotations; Southern $5 25a5.50. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn heavy; 10,000 bushels sold; mixed 65a66c. Provisions dull. Whisky dull at 19½.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Gravel, Bladder, Dropsy, Kidney Affections.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Loss of Power, Loss of Memory.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Dimness of Vision.

HELLMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Pallid Countenance and Eruptions.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Pains in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach.

☞ See advertisement headed HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU in another column. no14 d&w3m

FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL FEVERS are cured by perseverance with BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which takes all poisons, of whatever nature they may be, from the circulation.

Mr. John Y. Haight, Supervisor of New Castle, Westchester county, New York, says, November, 1858:

"I was, two years ago, attacked with fever and ague, which, notwithstanding the best medical advice, continued to sorely afflict me for six tedious months; I became yellow as saffron, and reduced to skin and bone. Medicine and physicians were abandoned in despair. As an experiment, I concluded to try a single dose of six of Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills, on an empty stomach, early in the morning. The first dose seemed to arouse all the latent energies of my exhausted frame. I feared the worst—their purgative effect was different from anything I had ever used or heard of. At length this effect ceased, and I seemed lighter and breathed freer. That evening I was indeed sensibly better and slept soundly all night. The next day I followed the same course, and continued to take the pills in this way about three weeks, when I found myself entirely cured. My health has been surprisingly good ever since."

Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal street, New York, and by all Druggists. Also, by GEO. H. BELL, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. no8-d&w1m

WE call the attention of our readers to an article advertised in another column, called BLOOD FOOD. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is FOOD FOR THE BLOOD, already prepared for absorption; pleasant to the taste and natural in action, and what one gains he retains. Let all those, then, who are suffering from poverty, impurity or deficiency of blood, and consequently with some chronic disease or ailment, take of this BLOOD FOOD and be restored to health. We notice that our druggists have received a supply of this article, and also of the world-renowned Dr. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, which every mother should have. It contains no paregoric or opiate of any kind whatever, and of course must be invaluable for all infantile complaints. It will allay all pain, and soften the gums in process of teething, and at the same time regulate the bowels. Let all mothers and nurses, who have endured anxious days and sleepless nights, procure a supply and be at once relieved.

☞ See advertisement. au17-d&w3m

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 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

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

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, *inducing, 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

☞ *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 safe 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-eodd&wly

New Advertisements.

SITUATION WANTED—For a little, motherless girl, healthy, intelligent, and about ten years of age. Inquire of DARIUS AYRES, Fourth street, opposite the Bethel Church. no21-d3t

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—400 Sacks of Extra New Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, from Wyoming Valley, for sale, wholesale and retail, by no29-6t* EBY & KUNKEL.

MUSIC! MUSIC!—To be sold—a decided bargain—a fine toned *music box*—plays eight familiar tunes—box solid rosewood, splendidly inlaid.—Can be seen every evening at Breyer's Green Bay Saloon, Market street, under Eby's building—who is authorized to sell it. Also, a *family stereoscope*, with a great variety of stereoscopic pictures, for sale cheap, as above. no20-2t*

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public out-cry, at the EUROPEAN HOTEL, in the city of Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th day of December, at half-past six o'clock, the following described property, situate on the north side of Second street, between Locust and Pine streets, to wit: Two Two-Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, with back buildings and LOT OF GROUND to each. The one Lot extends back one hundred and fifty-seven feet six inches; the other one hundred and forty-seven feet six inches to a ten feet wide alley. Said property owned by Mrs. Black, and occupied by James R. Black and Mrs. Carberry, will be sold, the whole together, or separately. For further information inquire of the undersigned.

Terms made known the evening of the sale.

no20-ts BERRYHILL & ECKELS, Attorneys.

FRUIT.—Two arks are now laying on the river, between the two bridges, loaded with a great variety of apples from the upper North Branch—for sale on reasonable terms. Among the varieties are SPITZENBERGS, RUSSETS, GREENINGS, FALL PIPPINS, PERMAINS, GILLIFLOWERS, &c., &c. no19

THE GLOBE:
THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall resume publishing the above-named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

THE DAILY GLOBE will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters, equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, *verbatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty-five columns, they will appear in The Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, at least 2,000 pages. This is acknowledged to be the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint or printed from manuscript copy, taking for *data* the average number of words it contains.

The coming session will, without doubt, be an unusually interesting one, because the debates will, in a great measure, be upon the policy of the President elect, and The Globe will be, as it has been for many years past, the only source from which full debates of Congress can be obtained.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the DAILY GLOBE free of postage.

APPROVED, August 6, 1852.

TERMS.

For a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE, for four months $3.00
For 1 copy of THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, during the session 3.00
For 2 copies ditto, when ordered at the same time 5.00

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

Bank notes, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver. JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1860. no21-3t

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

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

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Dauphin County, Pa., HARRISBURG, November 10, 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