

most benevolent of his race, Mr. Roque, who will let you look at twenty books, and is all grateful politeness if you buy one, which I deal myself.

"Well, this is the second time of my hearing that hateful name. Now for the third! It was the night before our wedding—I mean it was to have been the night before our wedding. I went to drink tea with my charmer. In the hall I trod into a raised pie; the confectioner's youth had left it on the door-mat while he handed the maid the other cakes. They were for the wedding breakfast—I mean they were to have been for the wedding breakfast. It is hard that I should condemn one to indigestion on the happiest day of one's life. And then again, the champagne—and I once had some champagne at a picnic, that—Well, never mind! One's mother-in-law has to pay for the sacrificial feast, that's one comfort.

It was rather a dismal evening than otherwise; the house was suffering from an eruption of sharp-edged boxes, and the effect on one's shins was disagreeable. Rosa Matilda was dispirited, and burst out crying at the sight of the Britannia metal teapot, saying it was the last time she should ever have tea out of that dear old teapot. Good gracious me! as if I was not so much of a teapot—when I'd given ten guineas and a half for one only a few days before. But, as I said before, that was the worst of Rosa Matilda, there was too much of the "gushing thing" about this Hampton road child of nature. I directed the luggage labels for her boxes. We were going to Paris—and I couldn't spell Maurice's Hotel; it was aggravating, and Rosa Matilda cheered up and laughed at me. Altogether, I wasn't sorry when it was time to go away. Mrs. Lockinton squeezed my hand as we parted, and told me there was not another man in England (how did she know? she didn't know all the men in England) to whom she could have so confidently trusted the happiness of her beloved child!—She would have said the same words to either Brown, Jones or Robinson, I knew; but I did my best to look grateful—and we parted.

The thunderer was at it again. I hadn't gone three hundred yards before I suddenly remembered that I didn't remember what time I was to meet them at St. Pancras Church on the following day. It might be at seven in the morning; it might be at four in the afternoon; I must go back and inquire. That household of theirs was, as usual, thriving with the policeman at the garden gate, consequently the hall door was open. I passed her and went in; the parlor-door was ajar—and I heard—yes, I heard from the lips of the woman I was going to marry, these passionate exclamations:

"My darling, my darling Thomas! Ums Thomas!" In the whole course of our lives she had never called me Ums Benjamin. Ums was evidently a mysterious expression of endearment, especially consecrated to this military or naval deceiver. "Ums Thomas has come back to ums; ums naughty boy then! There!" After the "there," there was that peculiar and confused sound, between the whistling of birds in wet weather and the drawing of corks, that one is in the habit of hearing under the mistletoe. She, my "future," was kissing Captain Thomas, or Captain Thomas was kissing her; it didn't much matter which. Ruin either way!

There was an umbrella stand in the hall. I retreated to the shadow thereof as Rosa Matilda rushed out of the room. "Mamma!" she called at the foot of the stairs; "mamma, would you believe it—he's come back!" The captain! He came in at the back bed-room window. Pretty goings on! I saw it in perspective in the Sunday papers, headed, "Frightful depravity in the Hampton road!"

"He's so thin, mamma; oh, so thin! I'm sure he's shut up somewhere!" The profligate! In prison for debt, I dare say. The Bench or Whitecross street.

"And his whiskers, mamma, his dear whiskers are grown at least an inch longer; and then she bounded into the parlor again; and the bird-whistling and the cork-drawing began again.

"And um darling Thomas will be never, never leave his Rosy again—will he?" And really now, what made the conduct of this young woman seem more than ordinarily culpable was, that all the affection appeared to be on her side, for not one word with this pathetic naval or military commander uttered the whole time.

Well, I think I'd heard enough! Now, don't you think I'd heard enough? So I went out of the house, and home to my chambers, where I packed a carpet-bag, took a cab, and left London by the mail-train for Dover, thence to Paris, whence I was recalled by a letter from Mrs. Lockinton's solicitor.

I am not a raving maniac or jabbering idiot, and my hair did not turn white in a single night as it might have done.

There was an action of a breach of promise of marriage, and I had to pay £1,000 damages. Captain Thomas was a very handsome black cat, which Rosa Matilda had been attached to from his kittenhood!

I offered, I offered! nay, I implored her to marry me and forget the past; but she wouldn't, as she has since married England; and my £1,000, no doubt, has furnished that little house of theirs in the Regent's Park, at the drawing-room window of which I saw, on passing, the other day, basking in the sun, my old and bitter enemy, Captain Thomas.

THE PRIVATE DESPATCH POST.—Judge Cadwallader has given the opinion of the Court in the case of the United States ex. Kochersperger, the proprietor of Blood's Despatch, Philadelphia, whose business the general Post-office declared to be illegal. The opinion of the Court is very long, and it embraces a history of the Postal establishments of England and the United States, with the legislation of each country in respect to mail routes, post roads, and local posts. The main points in the decision is that the acts of Congress were intended to prevent private letter carrying on mail routes, not to monopolize the local business of letter carrying in post towns, and that Congress, in authorizing the establishment of posts within the limits of mail stations, has not prohibited the business of private letter carrying. According to this decision, the business of the local despatches is legal, and may go on as usual.

METHODISTS TURNING TO EPISCOPALIANISM. On the 29th ultimo the Independent Methodist Society of Schon Chapel, in Louisville, Kentucky, came in a body into the Episcopal Church, transferring to that church all its property previously held by the congregation. That property consists of a very handsome church building, capable of holding four or five hundred persons, with school-rooms, situated in the heart of the city, and worth not less than \$24,000. The members associated themselves as a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church under the name of the Cavalry Church. To enable the new parish to start fresh of embarrasment, the Episcopalians of Louisville stepped forward, and in two days raised \$8,500, the balance of debt remaining. So says the New York Churchman.

AIR AND WATER.—Set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired and perspired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water is the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperatures a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence water kept in the room while the water in a pump stop should always be pumped out in the morning before any is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air.

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1860.

J. BARRETT & THOMAS G. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Patriot and Union, and the influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

FOR SALE. A second-hand Adams Pass, plate 39 1/2 by 28 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

Sale Postponed.

The locomotives, cars and other property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, levied upon by the Sheriff of Dauphin county to satisfy a judgment obtained by the Commonwealth in the Court of Common Pleas for the amount of the Tonnage Tax due and unpaid, which was advertised for sale yesterday, were not put up according to announcement, the sale having been stayed by order of the Supreme Court. It appears that the Company appealed to the United States Court from the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, affirming the decision of Judge Pearson in favor of the constitutionality of the Tonnage Tax; and then petitioned the Supreme Court, at Pittsburg, to grant a rule superceding all proceedings under the execution issued in Dauphin county. As this involved a question as to whether the appeal of the company to the United States Court had been made within the time allowed by law, and as the Attorney General wished to be heard on this point, the matter was postponed until January, when the Court will sit in Philadelphia. In the meantime a rule was granted suspending proceedings under the execution. This we understand to be the true state of the case. The Attorney General has used every means to compel the Company to pay this tax, and that they have escaped even temporarily is not because of any arrangement made by him. The Company, as a matter of course, will exhaust every legal expedient before paying a tax which they hope the United States Court may ultimately declare unconstitutional; for money once paid into the Treasury could not be easily recovered.

The Issues Before the Country.

In reviewing the issues presented to the country by the election of a sectional President, the Journal of Commerce remarks that the evils have been aggravated by the tone and temper of the Republican press. Failing, as we must charitably believe, to comprehend the real sentiment and opinions of the South, and in too many instances reckless of the consequences, provided only a partisan triumph could be secured, they indulged, before the election and immediately after, in most irritating language toward the people, and especially the public men of the Southern States, and thus, instead of soothing and allaying the troubles, actually fomented and increased them. Some of them still continue this course, while others, more susceptible of patriotic impulses, and more ready to face the consequences of their own errors, now begin to comprehend the true state of the case, and appreciate the dangers with which we are surrounded. They do not, of course, admit, generally, the true causes of the excitement, but they see and feel its force, and acknowledge the necessity of doing something to allay it.

Upon one point we think all intelligent men will agree, viz., that a portion of the Southern States intend to secede from the Union. Such is the plain declaration of their presses, of their statesmen, of their public officers, and so far as their views can be ascertained, of their people generally. How far this extends, or to how many States the remark justly applies, it may be too soon to declare with accuracy. Of South Carolina there can be no question that it is literally true. Of Georgia, of Alabama, and of several other States, it appears to be also true; although no other State has so unequivocally spoken as South Carolina. But while there is earnestness, and energy, and firmness, we are glad also to witness deliberation, and dignity, and propriety. Instead of rash action, they proceed with caution and care, calling, first of all, conventions of delegates fresh from the people, to determine the proper course for the State to pursue. Probably several States will hold conventions in the ensuing winter months, and thus a line of action will be inaugurated, which will either lead to the secession of several States, or at best to an angry controversy, which, unless speedily arrested, must effectually destroy all fraternal feeling, and eventuate in a separation.

Can anything be done to check this unhappy movement before it becomes unmanageable?—This is a question too deep and too far-reaching for an easy solution. There is a way of arresting the evil and cutting it up by the roots; but we have no expectation of seeing it adopted. It is for the people of the Northern States, in view of the intensity of feeling which their conduct has engendered at the South, to recall their unjust action, so far as State legislation is concerned, to disavow, in the most public and formal manner, all wish or desire to deprive the South of their equal rights with the North, under the Constitution, both in the States and Territories; and to give an earnest of sincere fraternal feeling, and a willingness to perpetuate the bond of brotherhood inaugurated with the Declaration of Independence, and confirmed by the constitutional union of the several States in one Confederacy. This would restore confidence and harmony, and lead to a renewal of the friendly ties which for many years existed between the different sections of the Union, but which for many years past have been gradually growing weaker, until, by the triumph of a sectional party in the late Presidential struggle, they were, we fear, sundered forever.

But of such a course on the part of the sectional men of the North, we have small hope. Some of them would accord this act of justice to the South, but not so the majority. The great Constitutional Union party of the North is sound on these questions, and prepared now, as they ever have been, to do equal and exact justice to all sections of the Union; but so far as Presidential Elections are concerned, they have been defeated and overborne. They have, however, by an effort such as we fear our

Southern friends can hardly appreciate, succeeded in gaining a sufficient number of Congressmen to secure the legislative power in the hands of Union men; and in thus placing a check upon the sectional movement, have, as it seems to us, prevented the possibility of any action on the part of the Government seriously damaging to the Southern States. Another trial is likely to strengthen, rather than weaken, the Union party in the National Legislature, and we believe that the slave States will lose nothing by trusting to moderation and delay, in any action they may contemplate, in the event of a complete failure to secure and retain their rights. Had the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government both fallen into the hands of the sectionalists, we could hardly have made this appeal to their prudence and their judgment; but we do not conceive that any loss of position, strength or dignity, will result from the most deliberate action in this—to them and to us—vital emergency.

We hope that the bringing of these great issues so directly before the American people will cause them to appreciate the magnitude of the questions involved, and that when once the subject is fairly understood, that sense of justice which ever commands itself to the masses when uninfluenced by demagogues, will lead to a restoration of invaded rights, and to a better understanding of the constitutional relations of the different States composing the Federal Union. Meanwhile we have a barrier against which the shocks of sectionalism may beat without danger—the Congress being, in both its branches, committed to the support of justice and equality between the States.

Whether any of the propositions for arriving at a solution of our difficulties will prove practicable, it is too soon to determine. It has been proposed by some of the more conservative of the Southern States, that a Convention of delegates from all the States be held—say three from each—to devise a remedy. Such a convention of leading statesmen from all sections of the Union, could not but be useful in calming the threatened storm; but, as it would have no power, and its action only be recommendatory, there are grave doubts whether it would accomplish the objects intended. Since, however, the States which propose secession as a remedy, appreciate the importance of deliberate action, and since the country, both North and South, is becoming aroused to the magnitude of the evil which threatens the stability of the Union, we cannot surrender the hope that some common path of duty will be discovered, in which all can walk without dishonor.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1860.

It is needless to attempt to deny the existence of much alarm in this city on the part of the moneyed and business men, in regard to the state of things at the South.

Last week was a gloomy one for many a man whose affairs are in any way connected with the Southern trade. Every day brings fresh proof that the clouds are thickening, and the signs of the times becoming more and more portentous. Men who were buoyant a few weeks ago are now depressed in spirits, in view of the coming storm. Thinking men, those who are not blinded by the thick film of party prejudice, are looking for "a fearful cloud of judgment" against our country. On change things look just as bad as they can look. During last week there was a good deal of fluctuation in money and stocks. Those who are desirous of keeping up public confidence, and who are trying to make others believe that the excitement at the South will be but "a nine days' bubble," are very industrious in their exertions to produce the desired effect on the public mind. Unfortunately, the efforts of such men are confined to mere talk, and have no weight with persons who keep pace with the actual state of things, as exhibited in the general stagnation of business, the decline in stocks, and the stringency of the money market. The banks are not discounting their usual amount of paper—but are calling in, in order to prepare for the approaching storm; whilst the brokers and shavers are becoming alarmed, or, at least, affect to be alarmed, and thus succeed in putting up the rates to such a figure as must inevitably bring distress and disaster upon those unfortunates who, to keep up their credit, are compelled to submit to the Shylocks who infest this city.

The politicians especially, of the Black Republican genus, are very busy among the people at the hotels, about the Court House, on Chestnut street, at the Exchange, and indeed wherever there is a crowd, looking wondrous wise, and talking in the most oracular strains of deprecation of what they are pleased to term the tricks of the Democracy, to frighten the people of the North into submission to the demands of the South. I can hardly find words sufficiently strong in which to characterize such contemptible ignoramus, as some of these Black Republican politicians of the Quaker City really are. It is strange that the people can be led by such creatures into the commission of such consummate folly, as to vote at elections as these blind, ignorant and reckless leaders of the blind dictate; but such is the lamentable fact, however, and the country must make up its mind to meet the crisis like men.

I understand that the large manufacturers in and around this city are gradually curtailing their business, and consequently, many persons are thrown out of employment. The poor laborer and industrious artisan and mechanic are beginning to feel the bitter fruits of the inauguration of the "irrepressible conflict," and the consequent election of Lincoln. Many a good man and woman, having families dependent upon them for support, and who are both able and willing to work, have no work to do. What a prospect all such have before them, in view of the approaching winter! And what a fearful account the advocates of the irrepressible conflict will have to settle before the ideas of March next, with a starving, unfriended and deceived people!

Secession of some portion of the Southern States is looked for by the business men of Philadelphia—and that soon—and with secession a train of evils. Every man I meet here, whether he be a citizen of Philadelphia or of the interior, agrees that our Legislature after it meets should lose no time in repealing all obnoxious laws on our statute books against the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law. It is undeniable that if the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, would do an act so replete with justice both to the South, their own State, and the compromises of the Constitution on the subject of the rendition of fugitives from labor or service, as to repeal all enactments on that subject since the passage of the general emancipation act of 1780, that it would go farther to restore peace and tranquility in the slave States than anything else that could be possibly done. It is hoped that the good sense of the next Legislature may prevail over prejudice and partisan politics, and that the members may do that which will reflect credit upon themselves and the State they represent.

After roaming about the city nearly all day, in company with the handsome editor of the Carlisle Volunteer, and being desirous of seeing all that could be seen in the shortest space of time, the aforesaid handsome editor and myself addressed a polite note to S. S. Sanford, Esq., the gentlemanly proprietor of the world-renowned Cork Opera in this city, who responded immediately, not in the cold, formal manner of sending a note in reply with a couple of complimentary tickets; no, not he. Sanford knows better than that. He came to the hotel in propria persona, his countenance beaming with smiles, shook B—and myself warmly by the hand, with a "how do you do?"—glad to see you—got your note, gentleman—could not wait to write one in reply—so here I am, to welcome you to the city of "Brotherly Love," and of course, to the Cork Opera." And like a true gentleman, as he is, he suited the action to the word, by the substantial proof of his high appreciation of us by handing each of us tickets to the Opera, then bowing himself out, he left us overwhelmed by his polite attentions. Well, at the proper time we went to Sanford's Opera, Eleventh, between, Chestnut and Market streets. We found the house literally crowded to excess. Got good seats, and more genuine fun for about three hours than could be obtained this side of London, I think. The present troupe, consisting of about fourteen persons, is a star.

The music, both vocal and instrumental, was excellent, while the other exercises were such as would make a dog laugh. In all our experience (and we have had some) we never witnessed a better entertainment than was served up last night by the inimitable Sanford, of the Cork Opera. One scene was especially laughable; where Sanford introduces the novel exhibition of "Von Humboldt" among the wild animals a la "Van Amburg" among the lions. I cannot take time to describe the ludicrous scene, but everybody who comes to Philadelphia should go to see Sanford's Opera, and enjoy it for himself. N. V. VERROSS.

GENERAL NEWS.

LYNCHING AT POINT OF ROCKS.—A Russian who could not speak English, whose character was infamous, residing near the Point of Rocks, in Maryland, was detected in stealing a pocket-book from a person, which aroused the indignation of his friends to such a pitch that they determined to seek vengeance on the thief. They took him a short distance from the Point of Rocks, and tying one end of a rope around his neck, and placing the other end in the limb of a tree, drew him up, intending only to shake him slightly as a punishment; but unfortunately they let him hang too long, and when they took him down he was nearly dead.—*Frederick (Md.) Herald.*

SINGULAR CASE.—James Noland, of St. Louis, lost his eyesight a few days ago under somewhat singular circumstances. He felt nothing peculiar about his eyes on retiring for the night, but on awakening the next morning he found that one of his eyes had actually collapsed, and protruded from the sockets so that he could not close his eyelids. Two or three nights afterwards a similar occurrence happened to his remaining eye, and he was thus made perfectly blind. He was a drayman, and the physicians state that the loss of his eyesight was caused by over exertion and straining of the nervous system.

KILLED IN ARIZONA.—A noted sporting character known as Jack Powers, was lately found murdered in Arizona Territory. In the same Territory Wm. Beattie was recently killed by Miller Bartlett. The deceased emigrated to California some years ago, from the State of Wisconsin. He has relatives in Virginia and Ohio. While in California he was private secretary to Judge Terry, Broderick's antagonist in the duel which sent him to an untimely end.

A WINDFALL FOR THE SULTAN.—The news from Constantinople is that the basadour-in-charge (Ludwig) of the imperial palace has just expired, leaving a fortune of 150,000,000 piastres, the whole of which goes to the Sultan. Although a slave, she possessed great influence in the palace, and her name has often been mixed up with ministerial intrigues. Her fortune is quite a godsend to the Sultan, who was on the point of sending his plate to the mint.

QUICK PASSAGE OF A SAILING VESSEL.—The clipper ship Andrew Jackson arrived at New York on Monday from Liverpool, after a passage of fifteen days, with a full cargo. She made the passage to Liverpool (great Ireland) in fifteen days, and on the passage out at home has been only thirty days at sea, including two days calm, sailing over 6,500 miles; thus averaging nearly 220 miles a day.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Last Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Collins, an old lady residing at Brooklyn, N. Y., while emptying a pail of water from a third story window, lost her balance and fell to the ground, receiving it, it is supposed, fatal injuries. Her husband was killed about three years ago by a fall from the same window, while emptying a pail of water from it.

NEWSPAPERS IN PARIS.—Paris possesses at present 508 newspapers; 42 of these, as treating of politics and national economy, have to deposit a security in the hands of the Government, industry, commerce, and agriculture. The most ancient of the latter is the *Journal des Savans*, and dates from the year 1665.

COST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.—The London daily newspapers cost more than twice the price paid for the best daily journals in the United States. The London *Daily News* costs \$17.50 a year, the *Advertiser* \$19.50, the *Chronicle* \$19.50, the *Post* \$22.50, the *Times* \$25.—The "Thunderer" is furnished by London agents on the second day after its publication, at the rate of \$19.70.

TRAGEDY AT NEWBERG, N. C.—A man named James Griffin was shot and killed at Newberg, N. C., on Friday last, the 10th inst., by Elisha R. Robinson, sometimes called "doctor." A quarrel had occurred between Griffin and the wife of his slayer, and he had visited the house to apologize for the language he used, when it broke out. Robinson took a gun from her hands and shot Griffin dead.

A FEMALE VOTER.—At the late vote on annexation in Naples, a woman, who from her heroism, has become famous, Lu Sangiovanna, claimed the right to vote, and voted. She is the leader of a large district in the city of Naples, and fought at Capua. Having borne arms, she was adjudged to have gained the right of suffrage.

A THICK SKIN.—During an exhibition of Dan Rice's circus, at Memphis, Tenn., on the night of the 10th inst., it was proposed to show that the hide of the rhinoceros was ball-proof.—Captain Travis, the celebrated pistol shot, then fired a bullet at the animal, which fell flattened to the floor, not breaking the skin, not even causing the animal to wince when struck.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—Louis Lorange, a jealous Frenchman, who was arrested in New York on Wednesday last for sending an Italian named P. A. Orzali a challenge to fight a duel, attempted to assassinate his rival by shooting him in the breast. The wound is supposed to be fatal. Susan Hess is the name of the female about whom they quarreled.

LINCOLN'S VOTE IN VIRGINIA.—The whole vote received for Lincoln in Virginia, according to present returns, is about 1,707.—Wood and Wynn to hear from, where there are some votes to him. In all about 2,000, or thereabouts—principally in Ohio, Hancock, Crooke, Marshall, Monongalia, Preston and Mason counties.

TEXAS.—Hon. L. T. Wigfall, of Texas, will, it is said, resume his seat in the United States Senate, as there is no prospect of the Texas Legislature calling a convention. Gov. Houston has declined to call the Legislature together. He opposes secession.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Death of Hon. Henry K. Strong.

Special Dispatch to the Patriot and Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

Hon. Henry K. Strong, formerly a member of the Legislature, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at the St. Lawrence Hotel at 2 o'clock, p. m. to-day.

New York Tea Sales.
NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

The tea sale to-day was spirited and full prices obtained. The money market is easier, but stocks are lower.

Charleston Cotton Market.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.

The cotton market is depressed. Five hundred bales were sold to-day.

Flour Mill Destroyed by Fire.
OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 21.

The Huron flour mill was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$45,000.—insurance \$30,000.

Sailing of the Steamer Persia.
NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

The steamer Persia sailed at noon with 80 passengers and \$64,000 in diamonds. Mr. Lindsay, member of Parliament, is a passenger.

Victims of the Steamer Pacific.
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.

Eleven persons are thus far ascertained to have been lost by the burning of the Pacific, mostly boat hands and deck passengers. There were no Northern people among the lost.

Suspension of Students.
BOSTON, Nov. 21.

The faculty of Harvard College suspended nine students of the Sophomore class to-day for an attack on two Freshmen. Among those suspended are A. C. Hazeltine, of Philadelphia, and J. L. Kilbreth, of Cincinnati.

The Charleston Banks.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.

The financial pressure here is quite considerable, and it is feared that the banks will be obliged to resort to a suspension of specie payments. It is argued that such a proceeding will benefit rather than further depress the mercantile community.

United States Senators from the South.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

Up to the present moment the indications are that the only vacancies in the United States Senate from the South will be those of the Senators from South Carolina—the resignation of both being preempory.

Conservative Meetings in Georgia.
ACUGETA, Ga., Nov. 21.

The largest meeting ever held in Greene county, Ga., was convened in the Court House on Friday last. The most influential men participated. Resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, of a conservative character. They urge the call of a State Convention of all parties, to calmly consider the evils which at present threaten the destruction of the national Union; appeal to the people of the Union to discard the counsels of agitating politicians and demagogues of all sections, and rally to the support of an imperiled government.

A large meeting in Hancock county, on Saturday, unanimously adopted five conservative resolutions, denying that the majority of Lincoln was a cause for disunion, but declaring that the unfriendly legislation in many of the free States was an outrage on the comity of the Union, and demanded resistance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Graves, Scalds, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Debilitated Sufferers, Hemiplegia, Genuine Preparation for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, Hemiplegia, Genuine Preparation for Loss of Power, Cold Feet, Nervous Vision, Hemiplegia, Genuine Preparation for Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Hemiplegia, Genuine Preparation for Weak Nerves, Hemiplegia, Genuine Preparation for Night Sweats, Hemiplegia, Genuine Preparation for Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hemiplegia, Genuine Preparation for Puffed Countenance and Bruisings, Hemiplegia, Genuine Preparation for Pains in the Stomach, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Hemiplegia, Genuine Preparation for Pains in the Stomach, Dropsy, Kidney Disease.

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 day I felt a little better, and on the second day I was able to arise, and to pursue all the latest energies of my exhausted frame. I feared the worst—their purgative effect was different from anything I had ever experienced. At length this effect ceased, and I seemed lighter and breathier. That evening I was indeed sensibly better and on Monday all night I slept peacefully. On Tuesday, 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."

WE call the attention of our readers to an article advertised in another column, called BLOOD PURIFIER. It is an entirely new discovery, and must be confounded with any of the numerous, and bad medicines of the day. It is good for the blood, already prepared for absorption; pleasant to the taste and natural in action, and who can resist it? 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 Purifier, and be restored to health. We notice that our druggists have received a supply of this article, and also of the world-renowned Dr. Ross's "Pain Expeller," and of the "Mother's Friend." It contains no purgative or opiate of any kind whatever, and of course must be invaluable in all inflexible constipations. It will allay all pain, and soften the gums in process of teething, and it will regulate the bowels. Let all mothers and nurses, who have endured anxious days and sleepless nights, procure a supply and be at once relieved.

WARRANTED IN ALL CASES—DR. HARVEY'S CHRONIC 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 ON OBSTRUCTION. Directions have been strictly followed, and they are perfectly safe to take by the most delicate.

MARKED 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 containing directions, 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.

New Advertisements.

SITUATION WANTED. For a little, motherless girl, healthy, intelligent, and about ten years of age. Inquire of DARIUS AYRES, Broad street, opposite the Bethel Church. no21-3d

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—400 Sacks of Extra No. 1 milled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, from Wyoming Valley, for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. B. & KUNKEL. no22-5f

MUSIC! MUSIC!—To be sold—a delectable bargain—a fine toned music box—plays eight tunes—does not need winding—price \$10.00—Can be seen every evening at Brewer's Grand 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 at the above. no22-2f

CRANBERRIES.—A very Superior lot at [oct26.] W. M. DOCK, 14, & CO'S.

THE GLOBE.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, to send to subscribers, and to those who desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the 4th day of next December, when I shall resume publishing the above-named Papers. They have been published so long, that most people know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they 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 report of the kind ever published in any other country. A majority of those who read it, while the average number of words spoken by each speaker rarely exceeds seven thousand words an hour, words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make the 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, together with the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Reports of the Heads of the various Bureaus, and the Reports of the various Commissions, and of the various Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. It will also contain a number of charts, in book form, royal quarto size, each of which will be at least 200 pages. The whole will make, at least, 2000 pages. This Globe will be published at the cheapest price ever sold in any country, where the retail price is not less than one cent per copy, and the date the average number of copies.

The coming session will, without doubt, be an unusually important one, because the debates will, in a great measure, determine the fate of the Union, and the Globe will be, as it has been, the President's eye, and the only source from which full details of Congress can be obtained.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will be sent free of charge to the following Joint Resolutions passed by Congress: The 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 thereon, the Representative and constituent bodies: It is 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, which contain the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Reports of the Heads of the various Bureaus, and the Reports of the various Commissions, and of the various Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, shall be constructed and published at the rate of one cent per copy, and the circulation of the DAILY GLOBE free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

For a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE, for four months \$3.00 For a copy of THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, for four months \$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 the order.

Base 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 in any case. JOHN G. FLEMING, Proprietor. WASHINGTON, October 18, 1860. no21-3d

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at public outcry, at the EUROPEAN HOTEL, in the city of Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st day of December, at half-past six o'clock, the following real estate, situated on the north side of Second street, between Locust and Pine streets, to wit: Two Storey BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with a well, building the front 33.00 GROUND to each. The one Lot extends back one hundred and fifty-seven feet six inches; the other one hundred and forty feet. The whole is owned by Mrs. W. W. WILLEY. 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. no22-4f

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 SPITZBURGERS, RUSSETS, GREENS, REDS, and