RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Half sq., one day	$0.25	One sq., one day	$0.50
" one week	1.00	" one week	1.25
" one month	2.00	" one month	3.00
" three months	3.00	" three months	5.00
" six months	4.00	" six months	8.00
" one year	5.00	" one year	10.00

☞ Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year liberal terms will be offered.

☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

Daily Patriot and Union.

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860. NO 72.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,

BY O. BARRETT & CO.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for SIX CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY will be published as heretofore, semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year, for *two dollars* in advance, or *three dollars* at the expiration of the year.

Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is solicited.

Books, Stationery, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Market Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the following—

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's
SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, Town's, Byerly's, Comby's.
ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Bullion's, Smith's, Woodbridge's, Menteith's, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells'.
HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wilson's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and Clark's.
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, Pike's, Rose's, Colburn's, Smith and Duke's, Davie's.
ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.
DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker, Worcester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Webster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto, Academic.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the whole a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the store procured at one days notice.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.
☞ [illegible] Almanac for sale at [illegible] STORE, Harrisburg. my1
☞ Wholesale and Retail.

JUST RECEIVED AT SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, ADAMANTINE SLATES OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES, Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled.

REMEMBER THE PLACE, SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, NO. 18 MARKET STREET. mar2

BOOK AUCTION.

BEN F. FRENCH

Will supply his old friends and customers with the following Books at Auction prices:
Pacific Railroad, 10 vols., complete, 4 illustrations $24.
Japan Expedition, 3 vols., complete, illustrated and illuminated, $12.
Emery's Expedition, 2 vols., complete, illustrated illuminated, $10.
Congressional Globe, $1 50 per volume.
Waverly Novels, complete, 12 vols., cloth, $10.
" " " 27 vols., half calf, $34; &c., &c., &c.
All of the above Books I will deliver in Harrisburg free of charge. BEN F. FRENCH, 278 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
feb6-dtf

NEW BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED
"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.
"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.
For sale at SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE, No. 18 Market st.
ap9

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF *RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL* WINDOW CURTAINS, PAPER BLINDS, Of various Designs and Colors, for 8 cents, *TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER*, At [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter ($1.25.)

As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality. E. M. POLLOCK & SON,
ap3 Below Jones' House, Market Square.

LETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manufactories, at
mar30 SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!—A general assortment of LAW BOOKS, all the State Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of the old English Reports, *scarce and rare*, together with a large assortment of second-hand Law Books, at very low prices, *at the one price Bookstore of* E. M. POLLOCK & SON,
my8 Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON!

SILK LINEN PAPER FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF *SPLICED FISHING RODS!*

Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of FISHING TACKLE!

A GREAT VARIETY OF WALKING CANES!

Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest!

Silver Head Canes! Loaded Canes! Sword Canes! Hickory Canes! Fancy Canes!

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, NO. 91 MARKET STREET, South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

B. J. HARRIS,

WORKER IN TIN, SHEET IRON, AND METALLIC ROOFING, *Second Street, below Chestnut, HARRISBURG, PA.*

Is prepared to fill orders for any article in his branch of business; and if not on hand, he will make to order on short notice.

METALLIC ROOFING, of Tin or Galvanized Iron, constantly on hand.

Also, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Spouting, &c.

He hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit and receive a generous share of public patronage.

☞ Every promise strictly fulfilled.
B. J. HARRIS,
jan7-d1y] Second Street, below Chestnut.

FISH!! FISH!!!

MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.)
SALMON, (very superior.)
SHAD, (Mess and very fine.)
HERRING, (extra large.)
COD FISH.
SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.)
SCOTCH HERRING.
SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.

Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls.

The entire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.
sep14 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FAMILY BIBLES, from 1$ to $10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Cheap Bookstore.

CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT just received by
oct10 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL go to KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook—by WARING—wholesale and retail at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by
sep18 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

IF you are in want of a Dentifrice go to KELLER'S, 91, Market st.

Livery Stables.

CITY LIVERY STABLES, BLACKBERRY ALLEY, *IN THE REAR OF HERR'S HOTEL.*

The undersigned has re-commenced the *LIVERY BUSINESS* in his NEW AND SPACIOUS STABLES, located as above, with a large and varied stock of *HORSES, CARRIAGES AND OMNIBUSES*, Which he will hire at moderate rates.
oct13-d1y F. K. SWARTZ.

FRANK A. MURRAY *Successor to Wm. Parkhill,* LIVERY & EXCHANGE STABLE THIRD STREET BELOW MARKET.

HAVING purchased the interest of J. Q. Adams in the establishment, and made large additions to the stock, the undersigned is prepared to accommodate the public with SUPERIOR HORSES for Saddle or Carriage purposes, and with every variety of VEHICLES of the latest and most approved styles, on reasonable terms.

PLEASURE PARTIES will be accommodated with Omnibusses at short notice.

Carriages and Omnibusses, for funeral occasions, will be furnished, accompanied by careful and obliging drivers.

He invites an inspection of his stock, satisfied that it is fully equal to that of any other establishment of the kind in town. FRANK A. MURRAY

BRANCH STABLE

The undersigned has opened a branch of his "Livery and Exchange Stable" in the buildings lately occupied by A. W. Barr, in Fourth street, opposite the Bethel, where he is prepared to accommodate the public with Horses and Vehicles, at all times, on reasonable terms. His stock is large and varied, and will recommend itself.
au16-dtf FRANK A. MURRAY.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE NOTICE!

That we have recently added to our already full stock OF SEGARS
LA NORMATIS.
HARI KARI.
EL MONO,
LA BANANA.

OF PERFUMERY
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:
TURKISH ESSENCE,
ODOR OF MUSK,
LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET.
FOR THE HAIR:
EAU LUSTRALE,
CRYSTALIZED POMATUM,
MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.
FOR THE COMPLEXION:
TALC OF VENICE,
ROSE LEAF POWDER,
NEW MOWN HAY POWDER,
BLANC DE PERLES.

OF SOAPS
BAZIN'S FINEST
MOSS ROSE,
BENZOIN.
UPPER TEN,
VIOLET,
NEW MOWN HAY,
JOCKEY CLUB.

Having the largest stock and best assortment of Toilet Articles, we fancy that we are better able than our competitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price desired. Call and see.

Always on hand, a FRESH Stock of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS*, &c., consequent of our receiving almost daily additions thereto.

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,
91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street,
sep6 South side.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY.

J. J. OSLER. W. F. OSLER.

JOHN J. OSLER & BROTHER, (SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. BAY.) FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, *Corner Pennsylvania Railroad and State Street,* HARRISBURG, PA.

MILL GEARING, IRON FENCES, RAILROAD AND CANAL WORK, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF IRON CASTINGS ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

MACHINE WORK AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER.

We have a large and complete assortment of Patterns to select from. au22

JUST RECEIVED!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS! TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED!

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
ap9 No. 18 Market st.

WE OFFER TO CUSTOMERS

A New Lot of LADIES' PURSES, Of Beautiful Styles, substantially made

A Splendid Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S WALLETS.

A New and Elegant Perfume, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' BOQUET, Put up in Cut Glass Engraved Bottles.

A Complete Assortment of HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES, Of the best Manufacture.

A very Handsome Variety of POWDER PUFF BOXES.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE,
jy31 91 Market street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. & W. JONES, No. 432 N. Front Street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia, dye *SILKS, WOOLEN AND FANCY GOODS* of every description. Their superior style of Dyeing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments is widely known. Crape and Merino Shawls dyed the most brilliant or plain colors. Crape and Merino Shawls cleaned to look like new—also, Gentlemen's apparel. Curtains, &c., cleaned or re-dyed.

☞ Call and look at our work before going elsewhere. sep11-d3m

CHOICE SAUCES!

WORCESTERSHIRE,
LUCKNOW CHUTNY,
CONTINENTAL,
SOYER'S SULTANA,
ATHENÆUM,
LONDON CLUB,
SIR ROBERT PEEL,
INDIA SOY,
READING SAUCE,
ENGLISH PEPPER SAUCE.

For sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
my10

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURE CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS, WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND *PRESERVE BOTTLES* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

H. B. & G. W. BENNERS,
oc19-d1y 27 South Front street, Philadelphia.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

F. W. WEBER, nephew and taught by the well remembered late F. W. Weber, of Harrisburg, is prepared to give lessons in music upon the PIANO, VIOLINCELLO, VIOLIN and FLUTE. He will give lessons at his residence, corner of Locust street and River alley or at the homes of pupils. au25-d6m

SCHEFFER'S Bookstore is the place to buy Gold Pens—warranted

Coal.

TO THE PUBLIC!

JOHN TILL'S COAL YARD, SOUTH SECOND STREET, *BELOW PRATT'S ROLLING MILL,* HARRISBURG, PA.,

Where he has constantly on hand LYKENS VALLEY BROKEN, EGG, STOVE AND NUT COAL.

ALSO, WILKESBARRE STEAMBOAT, BROKEN, STOVE AND NUT COAL, *ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.*

It will be delivered to consumers clean, and full weight warranted.

☞ CONSUMERS GIVE ME A CALL FOR YOUR WINTER SUPPLY.

☞ Orders left at my house, in Walnut street, near Fifth; or at Brubaker's, North street; J. L. Speel's, Market Square; Wm. Bostick's, corner of Second and South streets, and John Lingle's, Second and Mulberry streets, will receive prompt attention.
jy13-d6m JOHN TILL.

COAL! COAL!!

ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVERS! COAL BY THE PATENT WEIGH CARTS! *NOW IS THE TIME*

For every family to get in their supply of Coal for the winter—weighed at their door by the *Patent Weigh Carts. The accuracy of these Carts no one disputes*, and they never get out of order, as is frequently the case of the Platform Scales; besides, the consumer has the satisfaction of proving the weight of his Coal at his own house.

I have a large supply of Coal on hand, consisting of
S. M. CO.'S LYKENS VALLEY COAL all sizes,
LYKENS VALLEY do " "
WILKESBARRE do. " "
BITUMINOUS BROAD TOP do.

All Coal of the best quality mined, and delivered free from all impurities, at the lowest rates, by the boat or car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.

JAMES M. WHEELER.
Harrisburg, September 24. 1860.—sep25

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET CLEAN COAL! *FULL WEIGHT AND NOTHING SHORT OF IT!*

Thankful to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage, I would inform them and the public generally, that I am fully prepared, on short notice, to supply them with all kinds of SUPERIOR COAL OF ALL SIZES. FREE FROM SLATE, AND CAREFULLY SCREENED, AT AS LOW A *FIGURE AS FAIR DEALING WILL AFFORD!*

Although my Coal is not weighed in SELF-WEIGHING CARTS, BUT IS WEIGHED ON SCALES ACCURATELY TESTED BY THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, and consumers may rest assured that they will be fairly and honestly dealt with. I sell nothing but the very best article, and no mixing.

Also, HICKORY, OAK and PINE WOOD always on hand. sep4-d3m GEO. P. WIESTLING.

UP TOWN!

PATENT WEIGH CARTS.

For the convenience of my numerous up town customers, I have established, in connection with my old yard, a Branch Coal Yard opposite North street, in a line with the Pennsylvania canal, having the office formerly occupied by Mr. R. Harris, where consumers of Coal in that vicinity and Verbeketown can receive their Coal by the PATENT WEIGH CARTS, *WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE FOR HAULING*, And in any quantity they may desire, as low as can be purchased *anywhere.*

FIVE THOUSAND TONS COAL ON HAND, Of LYKENS VALLEY and WILKESBARRE, all sizes.

☞ *Willing to maintain fair prices, but unwilling to be undersold by any parties.*

☞ All Coal forked up and delivered clean and free from all impurities, and the *best* article mined.

Orders received at either Yard will be promptly filled, and all Coal delivered by the *Patent Weigh Carts.*

Coal sold by Boat, Car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.

JAMES M. WHEELER.
Harrisburg, October 13. 1860.—oct15

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
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HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
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Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
Extract Buchu, Extract Buchu,
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
ARISING FROM
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE.

Females, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for Complaints incident to the sex. Use EXTRACT BUCHU.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its *TASTE AND ODOR*, But immediate in its action, giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, Bloom to the Pallid Cheek, and restoring the patient to a perfect state of HEALTH AND PURITY.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prescribed and used by *THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.*

Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
Depot 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

Trying to palm off their own or other articles of BUCHU on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, The Original and only Genuine.

We desire to run on the *MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!*

Their's is worthless—is sold at much less rates and commissions, consequently paying a much better profit.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

Ask for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Take no other.

Sold by JOHN WYETH, Druggist, corner of Market and Second streets, Harrisburg, *AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.*
no14 d&w3m.

Sewing Machines.

THE GROVER & BAKER NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

is rapidly superseding all others for family use. The DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH formed by this Machine is found to be *the only one* which survives the wash-tub on bias seams, and, therefore, the only one permanently valuable for Family Sewing.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:

"MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their Machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I would insist upon Saints Grover & Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"On the recommendation of a friend, I procured, some months since, one of your Family Sewing Machines. My family has been most successful in its use, from the start, without any trouble or difficulty whatever in its management. My wife says it is a 'family blessing,' and could not be induced to dispense with its use—in all of which I most heartily concur."—*James Pollock, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.*

"The undersigned, CLERGYMEN of various denominations, having purchased and used in our families GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it a machine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one which we feel confident will give satisfaction to all who may purchase and use it."

Rev. W. P. STRICKLAND, New York.
Rev. E. P. RODGERS, D. D., Albany, N. Y.
Rev. W. B. SPRAGUE, D. D., Albany, N. Y.
Rev. JOHN CROSS, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. JOHN M'CRON, D. D., Baltimore, Md.
Rev. W. A. CROCKER, Norfolk, Va.
Rev. JOHN PARIS, Norfolk, Va.
Rev. C. HANKEL, D. D., Charleston, S. C.
Rev. C. A. LOYAL, Charleston, S. C.
Rev. B. B. ROSS, Mobile, Ala.
Rev. A. A. PORTER, Selma, Ala.
Prof. W. D. WILSON, D. D., Geneva, N. Y.
Rev. W. H. CURRY, A. M., Geneva, N. Y.
Rev. I. TURNBULL BACKUS, D. D., Schenectady, N. Y.
Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, A. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rev. W. PERKINS, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Prof. I. I. McELHENNY, D. D., Gambier, Ohio.
Rev. ENSTEIN MORBOUGH, Cambridge City, Ind.
Rev. JOSEPH ELDRIDGE, Norfolk, Conn.
Rev. OSMOND C. BAKER, Bishop of M. E. Church, Concord, N. H.

OFFICES.

495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer Street, Boston; 730 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; 249 King Street, Charleston; 11 Camp Street, New Orleans; 124 North Fourth Street, St. Louis; 58 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati; 171 Superior Street, Cleveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ *SEND FOR A CIRCULAR* ☜
sep23-d&w1y

Hotels.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SOUTH EAST CORNER OF 11TH AND MARKET STREETS. ADJOINING THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Public that he has taken the above Hotel, formerly known as "THE MANSION HOUSE," which he has refitted and newly furnished throughout.

The Rooms are spacious and commodious, and furnished with every convenience to be found in the best Hotels in the city.

The "UNITED STATES" is admirably located for the convenience of travelers, being under the same roof with the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and thus saving both hack hire and porterage of baggage. No pains will be spared to render the "UNITED STATES" a pleasant and agreeable residence to all who may favor it with their patronage. Charges moderate.
oc22-d3mw1y H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

BUEHLER HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE, HARRISBURG, PA. GEO. J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR.

CARD.

The above well known and long established Hotel is now undergoing a thorough renovation, and being in a great degree newly furnished, under the proprietorship of Mr. GEORGE J. BOLTON, who has been an inmate of the house for the last three years, and is well known to its guests.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which it has enjoyed, I cheerfully commend Mr. Bolton to the public favor. je7-d&wy WILLIAM BUEHLER.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK

When completed, six years ago, the St. Nicholas was universally pronounced the most magnificent, convenient, and thoroughly organized establishment of the kind on this continent.

What it was then, it remains to-day—*without a rival in size, in sumptuousness*, and in the general elements of comfort and enjoyment.

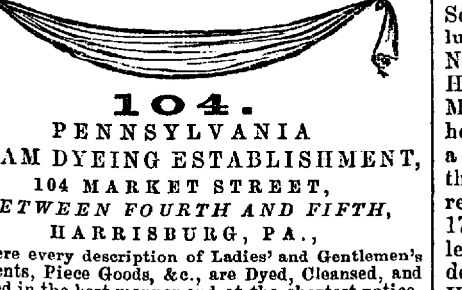
The Hotel has accommodations for ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED GUESTS, including *ONE HUNDRED COMPLETE SUITES OF APARTMENTS* for families.

SIX HUNDRED PERSONS can be comfortably seated at the tables of its three public dining rooms, and nothing that modern art has devised for the convenience and social gratification of the traveling public has been omitted in its plan, or is neglected in its practical details.

The early reputation of the house at home and abroad, derived from its magnitude, its superb appointments, and its *home-like comforts and luxuries*, has been enhanced every year by the unwearied exertions of the Proprietors.
au24-d3m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

Dyeing.

ALL WORK PROMISED IN ONE WEEK!



104.

PENNSYLVANIA STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, 104 MARKET STREET, *BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,* HARRISBURG, PA.,

Where every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, Piece Goods, &c., are Dyed, Cleansed, and finished in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
no6-d&w1y DODGE & CO., Proprietors.

EXTRACTS! EXTRACTS!!

WOODSWORTH & BUNNEL'S *SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS* OF
BITTER ALMOND,
NECTARINE,
PINE APPLE,
STRAWBERRY,
ROSE,
LEMON AND
VANILLA,

Just received and for sale by
je29 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CRANBERRIES—A very Superior lot at [oct26.] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO'S

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV 23, 1860.

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

From the Baltimore Sun.

It is necessary to trace the earliest practical developments of those dissensions out of which has grown the doctrine of secession.—We are about to witness the efforts of some of the Southern States to conduct that doctrine to its logical results. For their sakes and our own let us consider its history.

It commenced in the discussion of the tariff act of 1828 in the House of Representatives.—The acts of 1789, 1816, 1820 and 1824 had been to a great extent based upon compromises of opinion. The act of [illegible] mise, but a [illegible] the right of the majority of that Congress to inaugurate protection as its principle in the legislation of the Government. The act was supported, however, not only upon that theory, but upon the hypothesis that it would also furnish an increased revenue to the country, then greatly in need of such aid.

The opponents of the tariff bill of 1828, therefore, combated it in two ways. First, by setting on foot inquiries as to the manner in which retrenchments could be made in the expenditures; and secondly, by resisting the policy, principle and right of the proposed law itself. These various reasons, though enforced by arguments, which indicated the beginning of a serious excitement among the Southern, or cotton States, were not heeded, and the tariff of 1828 became a law.

There was great dissatisfaction among the Southern States when this law went into operation, but not much reference was made to the sectional questions which it was supposed to involve until 1830. On Tuesday, the 29th of December, 1829, however, it happened that Samuel A. Foot, a Senator from Connecticut, offered in the Senate a resolution in relation to the expediency of limiting for a certain period the sales of the public lands. When we look at the proposition to-day, we can scarcely comprehend how so great a discussion as that which followed could have arisen upon so narrow a question. Mr. Benton began the debate by assailing the resolution as a measure hostile to the Western States, because of its tendency to stop emigration. He denounced it as a means devised to keep people in the Eastern States to work at manufactures. Mr. Holmes, of Maine, sustained it as a means of diminishing executive patronage. Mr. Benton again took the floor, urging that it was part of the policy by which Virginia and the South desired to "strangle the young West in the cradle." With this unhappy beginning, altogether uncalled for by the nature of the injury, the box of Pandora was opened, though the debate itself was then postponed for a few days.

On the 13th of January the debate was resumed by Hendricks, of Indiana, who argued that the policy of the resolution was to prevent the formation of new States in the West out of the lands ceded by Virginia. On the 18th of January Mr. Benton, in an elaborate speech, amplified his idea that the resolution was one of hostility to the West. He urged that it would deliver up forty thousand square miles in Wisconsin [illegible]. And so the debate went on until Robert G. Hayne, of South Carolina, spoke on the 19th of January. This speech was one of great candor and good temper, in which no new constitutional doctrine was argued. He only insisted on the preservation of the rights of the States, and objected to the pursuance of such a policy of sale of the lands by the Government as would create too great a plethora in the treasury, and thus improperly tend to consolidate the Government and induce corrupt influences. His only reference to other topics was his resistance to the idea of building up manufactures by detaining population in the other States.

On the 20th Mr. Webster spoke. He gave prominence to the few words which Hayne had uttered in regard to consolidation, and held him, without much warrant, accountable for hostility to the Eastern States. He denied that the Eastern States had inaugurated the tariff policy of the country. He intimated that the tariffs of of 1816 and 1824 were southern measures. He praised the ordinance of 1787 for its exclusion of servitude from the northwest territory. He said that this ordinance "impressed on the soil itself, while it was yet a wilderness, an incapacity to bear up any other than freemen." This measure he claimed to have been carried "by the North, and by the North alone." So he said that the North had carried the Portland canal and Cumberland road. And in the course of his speech, he took occasion, in reply to Hayne, to reproach men in the southern States, with speaking habitually in terms of disparagement and indifference to the Union, with calculating its value, and with aiming to enumerate and magnify the evils, real and imaginary, which the Union produced. While he excepted Hayne from the number of malcontents, he left the reproach fastened upon the section from which he came.

No man reading that debate to-day can doubt that the first blows in this controversy were struck by Benton and Webster, and especially by Webster, for he struck with a more potent arm. Webster's speech indeed was a direct sectional challenge. It contained all the offensive elements of opinion that could have been interwoven—a comparison between sections of the country. Hayne replied on the 21st and 25th of January. He said, with much truth, that the war had been in reality none of his seeking. It was true. For Benton, and not he, had assailed the Eastern States. He charged Webster—and deservedly—with an unprovoked attack on the South; and then, in a latter portion of his speech, he approached the allegation made by Webster that a desire for disunion existed in the Southern States. Hayne showed with a clearness which posterity will justify, that he had made no such controversy, but that Webster had dragged the question into the debate. He, however, took up the cause of the South. He vindicated her course in this resolution—he referred to the course of a party in New England during the war of 1812, to the Hartford convention, and to the conduct of Massachusetts herself in all that struggle; and he argued at length the right of a State to resist a gross, palpable and deliberate violation of the Constitution. He relied upon the Virginia resolutions of 1798, upon Madison's report in 1799—a report, we beg leave to say, which leaves the opinions of Madison clearly enough defined, if any desired to know his opinions. He relied upon the resolutions of Kentucky in 1798, written by Jefferson. But in the conclusion he was temperate certainly beyond his adversary, for he asserted no purpose of extreme action, and asked of the country forgiveness only if his State, in its opposition to improper laws, was hurried beyond the bounds of prudence.

Mr. Webster replied on the 26th and 27th of January. His speech was one of very great ability, fully sustaining his right to be regarded as the greatest orator whom America has known. And indeed he was an orator, who joined the culture and scholarship of Burke to more attractive graces of delivery. But his speech, great as it was, powerful in argument as it may be deemed to be, still more widened the breach which his hand had made in the opening of the debate. Hayne replied, and Webster concluded the debate between them on the 27th of January, 1830, although the struggle itself continued until April, 1830.

This rude breaking of the ground caused the growth of a bitter fruit. South Carolina on the 24th November, 1832, gave a practical voice to her interpretation of the Constitution, by passing an ordinance nullifying the tariff act of 1828 within the limits of that State. On the 10th December, 1832, Gen. Jackson issued his celebrated proclamation. Congress met on the 3d December, 1832. On the 16th of January, 1833, Gen. Jackson sent to the Senate copies of the South Carolina ordinance, and of his proclamation. On the 22d January Mr. Calhoun offered his resolutions construing the relations of the States to the United States, and Mr Grundy and Mr. Clayton offered resolutions [illegible] subject on the 23d and 25th of January. Mr. Wilkins, of Pa., on the 21st January had reported the revenue coercion bill; and on the 28th January the struggle for peace or war began on this bill.

The debate progressed, gathering heat and volume, until February 12, 1833, when Mr. Clay intimated that he intended to make some movement in favor of adjustment, and explained his general theory. On February 13th Mr. Webster brought forward his resolutions in opposition to Mr. Clay's plan. On the 15th February Mr. Calhoun made his argument in favor of the sovereignty of the States, and of the right of nullification; and on the next day Webster replied. Mr. Calhoun clearly enough indicated the probability of resistence to the revenue collection law. On the 18th, however, the bill was ordered to a third reading. On the 19th February Mr. Clay introduced his compromise bill. It was discussed, and objected to as a revenue bill, which ought not to originate in the Senate; but it went to a third reading on the 24th February.

But, on the next day, the right of the Senate to originate the bill being a doubtful question, Mr. Letcher introduced Mr. Clay's bill into the House of Representatives. It was referred to a committee of the whole house, with instructions to report it; was reported, was engrossed by a vote of 105 to 71, and on the next day, the 26th, was passed by a vote of 119 to 85, and sent to the Senate. It reached the Senate the same day, and was reported without amendment, Mr. Clay's Senate bill being suffered to lie upon the table. On Friday, March 1, 1833, the House bill passed the Senate, and became a law by a vote of 29 to 16.

The revenue collection bill had passed the Senate on the night of the 20th of February, 1833, and passed the House on the 1st March, 1833. On the same day the law effecting a compromise of the clashing interests of the country, in relation to a tariff, and the law which seemed to recognize no compromise, but to enforce obedience, became both parts of the statutes of the land. One law made the other unnecessary, however; and peace was restored to the country.

We have traced the legislative history of the debates upon the Foot resolutions in 1829, and of the compromise act of 1833, only for the purpose of establishing one point, and that is, that the Senators from the cotton States did not, in 1829, commence the sectional quarrel, which waged so bitterly until 1833. They were first assailed, and were obliged to maintain, under that assault, the consistency of opinion which they had professed for thirty years at least. We believe that the *character* of the assault made upon the Southern view of the relation of the States to the United States was a strong incentive to the action of the South Carolina convention. Indeed, the addresses put forth by that body to the people of South Carolina and to the people of the other States clearly indicate how deeply State pride had been wounded. We believe that if the grave questions embraced in the debate of 1829 had been treated with greater forbearance by the North, no such dangerous crisis would have supervened as did occur.

Does not the sketch which we have made of the history of the tariff question, from 1829 until March, 1833, prove the facility with which an intolerant majority—which refuses all concession—may bring the country to the verge of a civil war? Does it not demonstrate that a minority, pressed by legislation which it considers unjust, will not stay to count the cost of that war, but will hazard it upon questions which concern the mere material prosperity of the country? Does it not show how the peril, though already imminent, may be averted by the conciliating courage of a few men—aye, even of one man? Does it not make us feel how worthy those were of the country in which they lived, who did, when an honorable opening was afforded, lend their aid, by mutual concessions, to an escape from the risk of a national conflict?

The ordinance of South Carolina, framed in 1832, grew out of the excitement of the period to which we have referred. It has been bitterly denounced, and it is not our duty to defend it. But let it not be forgotten that the error charged upon it—an error deemed sufficient by many northern statesmen to justify the General Government in the use of force to countervail it—was its opposition in purpose and in effect to a law of the Congress of the United States, passed, as they declared, in conformity with the powers reposed in that body by the Constitution. Grant that their reproach is well founded, and what terms of reproach, and what measures of coercion, do the successors of these same northern statesmen to-day propose to apply to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin? All these States have, directly or indirectly, sought to nullify the fugitive slave law, as fully as South Carolina ever sought, by her ordinance, to nullify the tariff act of 1828. These States made it necessary to put a law on the statute book to meet a case, which Mr. Webster truly declared, in his speech of the 7th March, 1850, in the Senate of the United States, was already provided for in the Constitution itself; and now that the law is written upon the statute book of the confederacy, they have made it and the Constitution alike wholly inoperative.

Nullification in South Carolina never assumed a more defiant attitude, or offered a more resolute resistance to the federal law, than these States are this day offering. Is it for them to enter reproaches against the South—to cry peace and union—and to declare that the Constitution is in danger of being violated—when they live under laws, and assist in the enforcement of laws, which make peace impossible, the Union ineffectual, and the Constitution itself a dead letter? We love the Union and the Constitution, and we desire to live under the broad shadow of the one and within the protection of the other. But it is not from those who have wilfully sought to destroy its guarantees and to abrogate its rights that we can to-day ask the people of Maryland to take counsel. Her counsel must be taken at home, and from herself, and from her sister States of the South. She is of them, and with them, and her destiny is cast with them.

There is a memorial before the Vermont Legislature asking for an academy the authority to confer the degree of "Mistress of Literature."