

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

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETERGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 110 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the Agents for the Patriot and Union, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE. A second-hand ANKLE PRESS, plain 50% by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

First Fruits.

The following statement of the consequences of the election of LINCOLN, which we take from the Journal of Commerce, is a significant commentary upon the assurances so lavishly given by the Republicans before the election, that their success would restore quiet to the country and quicken all industrial operations so as to furnish ample employment to the laboring classes:

STOPPAGE OF BUSINESS.—Owing to the partial suspension of orders from the South, the small receipt of cash at that quarter, and the prevailing distrust and uncertainty as to the future, manufacturing operations have been suspended or greatly reduced by many large houses, thereby throwing numerous persons out of employment. One clothing establishment which we might name, has discharged 1,000 hands; a hat establishment has discharged nearly 1,000; a saddlery firm has reduced its force about 500; and uncertainty is very general. At Newark especially, the crisis is severely felt, on account of their extensive connections with the Southern trade. Should there be no improvement, much suffering must ensue among the laboring classes. It appears singular at first sight, that thus far, houses in the Western business are the least affected; but it is inevitable that all classes of traders suffer from the prevailing panic, unless we except the manufacturers of firearms. It would probably be no exaggeration to estimate the number of persons thrown out of employment since election day, at 25,000; a large proportion of whom are young women.

The Duty of Democrats.

Before the Presidential election the Democratic party warned the people that the success of the Republican party upon its sectional basis would be disastrous to the material interests of the country, and dangerous to the stability of the Union. This warning voice was unheeded by those who were either so intent upon securing the spoils of office that they would not stop to think, or who regarded the threatening aspect of the South as part of a game to frighten them from acting out their honest convictions. Since all the evils foreshadowed by the Democratic press is upon us—commercial prostration and imminent danger of secession and civil war, there is not a Democrat in the country who does not feel satisfied to be ranked with that courageous minority who resisted the election of LINCOLN. Defeated though we are, we would rather at this moment belong to the Democratic party, and have the satisfaction of knowing that the responsibility for the present troubles cannot be placed to our account, than to belong to the victorious Republican party and bear a share of its fearful load of responsibility; for it has plunged the country into difficulties, not unwittingly, but in spite of solemn and repeated warnings that the success of a purely sectional party must necessarily produce counteracting sectional agitation, and a consequent strain upon the bond of union.

When a party is defeated in a just cause it is not crushed and annihilated. The Democratic party must, in time, emerge from the clouds and darkness that have enveloped it for a season. The moment that the people learn the truth that the defeat of the Democratic party is productive of trouble and disaster to the country, in all its interests, that moment they will learn to repent that they ever listened to the clamor of the Republicans and contributed to the success of that party. This important lesson is already being taught in a way that cannot be misunderstood. The election of a Republican President has impaired confidence, alienated the South from the North, unsettled commercial relations, deprived Northern manufacturers of their Southern customers, and thrown thousands of men, dependent upon these establishments for support, out of employment at the beginning of winter. This is not the entertainment to which the Republicans invited the people as the fruit of their success. Instead of abundant employment and high wages, and a glorious time generally, which was promised to follow close upon the triumph of the party of Freedom, we have alarming civil commotions, stagnation in business of all kinds, and the prospect ahead of deeper distress. And this, too, at a time when everything material contributes to make a prosperous and active season. The existing difficulties are not due to short crops, or over-trading, or to any of the ordinary causes of commercial distress, but solely and exclusively to the irritations created by the sweeping success of the sectional Republican party.

If the present difficulty should be happily quieted—which God grant—it is apparent that the domination of the Republican party must be of short continuance. One term of Republican rule will satisfy the people, and the Union will never again be subjected to another such trial. The country will be ready, after the expiration of Lincoln's term of office, to reinstate the Democratic party in power, provided that party behaves with prudence and uses the proper means to regain popular favor.

Some of these means we have already indicated, and we would not have Democrats to lose sight of them; for we cannot begin to repair the damage done to the Democratic party at too early a day. The most important of these agencies is the press. Attend to the circulation of sound Democratic newspapers, in order to counteract the influence of the Republican papers that are spread over the whole land.—This should be attended to quietly and industriously, without delay, as the surest means of building up the influence of the party.

It is also necessary that the Democratic party should place itself in a position to take advantage of the mistakes and blunders of the Republicans. By this we mean that we must cease quarrelling among ourselves if we expect to make any impression upon the enemy.—There will be some uneasy agitators in our ranks constantly raking up the ashes of old controversies, and if we heed them the party will be kept constantly in hot water. We should regard the late bitter fight concerning Presidential candidates as fought out, exhausted, terminated; and every man as an enemy who thrusts it upon us for mischievous and factious purposes. Let the dead bury their dead. We can't dragon each other into endorsing one side or the other, but we can agree to for-

get controversy, and make common cause against the Republicans, and so place the party in a position to take advantage of the mistakes and misadventures of the common enemy. We must hold them up to the strict performance of the many obligations they assumed during the campaign, and show the people how they were cheated into the support of a party whose only inducement is evil: and if this is properly accomplished, as there are sure to be proper opportunities, public confidence must necessarily be withdrawn from the Republican party and given once more to the Democratic party.

Senator Trumbull's Springfield Speech.

The Republican celebration at Springfield, Illinois, the home of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President elect, came off on the 20th instant, according to appointment. Mr. LINCOLN made a short speech, developing nothing concerning his future policy, except what might be inferred from a general expression of fraternal feeling towards all American citizens. The speech of the day, however, was delivered by Senator TRUMBULL, and is regarded as foreshadowing, to some extent, the opinions entertained by Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. TRUMBULL is certainly one of the ablest, and probably the most moderate among the leaders of the Republican party. In the Senate his bearing is such as to command attention and respect. As a debater he exhibits fertility and power; and in point of general capacity he may be ranked as second only to Mr. SEWARD among the Republican leaders in the Senate. Mr. TRUMBULL was a leading Democrat in Illinois up to the year 1854, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise carried him, along with many other free soil Democrats, into the Republican party. With his character for moderation and Democratic antecedents we anticipated that Mr. TRUMBULL's semi-official exposition of the LINCOLN policy would be free from ultraism, and those asperities which have already produced so much mischief; and in the main our anticipations are realized.—Some of Mr. TRUMBULL's declarations are calculated to have a soothing influence. He says, doubtless advisedly, that "Mr. LINCOLN, although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate, will neither be long to that or any other party. When inaugurated he will be the President of the country, and the whole country." A noble ambition; but a path which, if followed, must inevitably destroy the Republican organization, for the reason that Republicanism, as at present constituted, could not exist a day after departing from that sectional anti-slaveryism which constitutes its sole power. Mr. LINCOLN will find, before he is comfortably warm in the Presidential chair, that Republicanism and patriotism are so far incompatible that he must renounce one or the other, and if he determines to be the President of the whole country he must cease to be the leader of a sectional party.

Mr. TRUMBULL then proceeds to interpret the Republican victory—"We have gained," says he, "a decision of the people in favor of a Pacific Railroad—a Homestead policy—a Judicial Tariff—the admission into the Union of Kansas as a Free State—a reform in the financial department of the Government— and, more important than all, the verdict of the people—the source of power, and from whose decision there is no appeal—that 'Constitution is not a slavery-extending instrument. No more slavish decisions will now be made.'"

And this is all he has to show for plunging the country into all this turmoil and peril.—There is not one of these projects that has ever been controverted, except that of subjecting the decisions of the Supreme Court to popular control, which is an absurdity. No one opposes the construction of a Pacific railroad at the proper time, or a Homestead policy, or a Judicial Tariff, (mind he does not say protective Tariff,) or the admission of Kansas into the Union, or a reform in the financial department of the Government; but all of us are notable to see how reform in the public finances is to be accomplished by expending millions upon millions upon a Pacific railroad and giving away the Public Lands. Possibly Mr. TRUMBULL knows how the expenses of Government may be increased and the finances reformed at the same time, but we must confess our inability to understand how it can be done.

EXTENSIVE PURCHASES OF WAR MUNITIONS FOR THE SOUTH.—Those Republican editors, preachers and lecturers who think that the indignation of the South is best put down by ridicule, and who, therefore, lavish the resources of their buffoonry upon every reported attempt of the Southern States to arm their citizens for an impending conflict, will find in the following facts more evidence that the South is in earnest, and that the calamities of disunion, which they would laugh away with their ill-timed jests, are actually imminent.

On Tuesday there arrived by the steamer City of Hartford, from Hartford, 150 cases of Sharp's patent carbines, containing 10 pieces each, making in all arms for 1,800 men, and 40 cases of conical balls, each containing 1,000 bullets, or 40,000 cartridges in the aggregate.—These arms and ammunition were ordered by telegraph from the Governor of Georgia, and will be sent to Savannah by the next steamer. The same factory has also received orders from Alabama for 1,000 stands of the same death-dealing weapons.

Cooper & Pond, of this city, receive from twenty to fifty orders daily from South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia—and people who suppose that the South is not a paying customer may be astonished to know that their business transactions in this line are strictly on a cash basis. Cash within thirty days is their invariable rule. Most of the orders are for Rifles and Navy revolvers, though Cooper & Pond supply an immense number of flint lock muskets. They lately sent twenty gun carriages to Georgia, and have done a brisk business in all kinds of small arms and ammunition with all the principal Southern States.

Another large house in this city has filled orders for about 5,000 stand of muskets of the United States pattern, and has sold large quantities of artillery swords and army pistols. Its orders come from all the Southern States; but mainly from those in which secession is regarded as the only remedy for Southern grievances. A third extensive establishment has supplied an immense number of Colt's revolvers and rifles to Georgia, principally to Columbus. All the wholesale houses and agencies in the city have been hard pressed to supply the orders for every imaginable species of weapon. To the above list may be added Ames's Manufacturing Co., which has furnished Georgia with cannon and with 800 artillery swords, and has done a large miscellaneous business with all the aggrieved States.

made on it, but it is certain that the Army will not be completed within one year, and in the mean time she must depend on the North. Various statements have been circulated about the present armament of Virginia. It is believed that she can, as asserted, bring 25,000 men into the field, but the tremendous batteries of rifled cannon which have been said to belong to her do not exist. We understand, from good authority, that she has but one rifled cannon. Indeed, in the matter of heavy ordnance, all the Southern States appear to be far behind the North.

South Carolina is the only Southern State which has an armory of her own. It has been in operation some years, and turns out good work, though at a cost not less probably than that of the same class of arms in the North.—Journal of Commerce.

PUGILISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Among the recent items of intelligence from England, perhaps not the least agreeable is one pertaining to pugilism. It is well known that John Bull has long considered ring fighting a national pastime, and has not only defended it as a healthful recreation, but encouraged it as conducive to physical development and manly courage. This smiled upon from the beginning, the practice spreads and the fun grew fast and furious; until "bull fight" became almost as frequent in England as in Spain.—The bullies filled the country with slang and swagger. The science of fist-fighting was created in a land which it was intended other nations should bow down to and worship. The nations saw and wondered; but one of them, it is claimed, was so presumptuous as to strike down the idol. The effect was much like that which would result from removing the queen from a beehive. The "pugs" rallied in swarms, and with many imprecations insisted that the image was still there, and that they were as zealous devotees as ever. The British people at first joined loudly in the clamor, but have since, apparently, been ashamed of the whole affair. They have discovered, wonderful to relate, that the question of pugilism, like many others, has two sides, and that the consideration of one of them has been almost totally neglected. Having burned their fingers, they have hopped around to a position from which they get an entirely new view. "Why," says the Englishman, rendered respectable and serious by misfortune, "look at the morality of the thing! Precisely so; and when this class not only thrives on the debasement of public morals, but in many cases draws its wealth from the very source which it adds with eagerness, 'look at the cost of the thing!'"

The London papers protest with virtuous indignation that the "sport" has so degenerated in its attendant associations, that a "gentleman" can no longer witness a "mill," either with comfort to himself, or safety to his personal property. The ungrateful pugilists, who owe their freedom from arrest, and what little fame they may have acquired, to the generous support and countenance of a few noblemen and other wealthy patrons, have so far forgotten themselves as to league with light-fingered gentry for the purpose of picking said noblemen's pockets on every convenient occasion.—Now picking the pockets of an English lord is equivalent to jerking the tail of the British lion; for the nobleman is an exorcism of the body politic. Accordingly, unwonted vigilance is excited, and the offenders are threatened with abandonment to the terrors of the law. Let vengeance should descend too unexpectedly, they are to be allowed a short period for repentance, and one more trial for reform. By this threat hang all their hopes, and for some days the London papers were in a state of great excitement. The London papers protest with virtuous indignation that the "sport" has so degenerated in its attendant associations, that a "gentleman" can no longer witness a "mill," either with comfort to himself, or safety to his personal property. The ungrateful pugilists, who owe their freedom from arrest, and what little fame they may have acquired, to the generous support and countenance of a few noblemen and other wealthy patrons, have so far forgotten themselves as to league with light-fingered gentry for the purpose of picking said noblemen's pockets on every convenient occasion.—Now picking the pockets of an English lord is equivalent to jerking the tail of the British lion; for the nobleman is an exorcism of the body politic. Accordingly, unwonted vigilance is excited, and the offenders are threatened with abandonment to the terrors of the law. Let vengeance should descend too unexpectedly, they are to be allowed a short period for repentance, and one more trial for reform. By this threat hang all their hopes, and for some days the London papers were in a state of great excitement.

A YOUTHFUL RIVAL OF BLOOMING.—A boy named Charles Alfred, 16 years old, astonished the people of Marietta, Ohio, last Tuesday, by walking a rope, a la Blondin, stretched from the top of the National House to a pole erected near Bryan's Hall at an altitude of about 70 feet. He not only did this, but he walked it backwards, stood upon his head on the rope, and walked twice the whole length of the rope by torchlight in the evening. One of the largest crowds ever seen in Marietta witnessed the performance.

A FORK SWALLOWED BY A COW.—Mr. J. Francis Johnson, of this county, while slaughtering a cow for beef, a few days since, found sticking through her upper stomach, and firmly fixed in the gristly part of the brisket, a large horn-handle dining fork. It had evidently been swallowed some months before, and what is remarkable, she is reported to have been very fat and healthy up to the time she was killed. The presumption is that, in the effort of the stomach to discharge the fork, the fibres were forced through its substance and into the flesh where it was found.—Madison (Pa.) Visitor.

TAXATION OF COLORED PERSONS IN CONNECTICUT.—On Friday, the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors decided the case of the quadron Stoddard, of Norwich, in his favor. Some of his property had been sold to pay taxes. He therefore brought a suit against the town of Norwich to recover the amount, claiming to be a colored person within the meaning of the statute which exempts property of colored persons from taxation. The claim was sustained by the Court.

MR. ROSS WINANS GAINS A SUIT.—The important case brought by Mr. Ross Winans before the United States Circuit Court at New York, to recover for an infringement of a patent, alleged to have been secured by him for the construction of a variable-exhaust steam engine, and which it was claimed, caused a great saving of steam in its use as a motive power, was on Saturday last decided in his favor.

DEATH OF AN EMPRESS DOWAGER.—The Empress Dowager of Russia is dead. This is the widow of the great Emperor Nicholas, whose death in the spring of 1858, while Russia was involved in her desperate war with the allied powers, made such a sensation. She was a daughter of King Frederick William II of Prussia, and a sister of the present King and the Prince Regent of that Kingdom.

VOYED IT DOWN.—It is stated that the proposition for a Provisional Government in Jefferson Territory, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, was voted down in Denver City. The movement originated, like that of Arizona, in their inefficient protection by the Federal Government, both as against the Indians, and the evil-disposed persons congregated at the mines.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—Alderman Russell, of New York, has recovered from ex-Alderman Wilson, of that city, for an assault committed upon him a few months ago, damages to the amount of \$5,000. It thus appears it is a costly business to assault a New York alderman.

THE APPLE TRADE.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal says that at one time on Tuesday afternoon last, there were in view from the wharves in that city, no less than thirteen canal boats loaded with apples, in barrels destined for the Eastern markets.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—It is stated that President Buchanan's message will be printed and forwarded to the leading cities, so that it can be distributed immediately on the receipt of the notice, by telegraph, of its presentation to Congress.

GENERAL NEWS.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The banks of Baltimore having resolved upon the suspension of specie payments, in view of the prevailing agitation, the purpose will go into effect this morning. The proceeding itself will not be regarded as any additional cause of excitement, and will probably be temporary, as a settled policy prevails in political affairs. Those who have heretofore derided the South, and treated lightly both the provocation to which it has been exposed and its results, will realize the fact that the mere suspension of trade with the North and the concentration by the South of her interests within her own territory, has caused already a very serious embarrassment in the monetary affairs of the North. These indications prove that the strength is with the South and in her resources; and identified with the South the interests of our citizens will be secure, and our position at once honorable and prosperous.—Halt. Sun, Nov. 22.

MOVEMENTS OF U. S. TROOPS.—A large number of U. S. soldiers are about to sail from New York for California, to join the first regiment of infantry. They will be officered as follows: Lieut. Col. Merchant will be in command, assisted by Captains Whittlesy and Davidson, Lieuts. McKee, Baker, Worth and Riley, sixth infantry; Lieut. Quattlebaum, ninth infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Short. On the arrival of the recruits at San Francisco Lieut. Col. Merchant will resume command of the third artillery at the Fort, where Lieut. Col. Nauman will repair to Fort Vancouver, W. T., to command the Artillery School of Practice. On his arrival there the headquarters of the fourth infantry will be removed to Fort Dallas.

DISASTROUS OCCURRENCE.—Mrs. Henry Miller, residing one mile from Middleburg, near the Pennsylvania line, took one day last week, through mistake, an over-dose of tincture colchicum, supposing it to be some bitter. She was soon after seized with alarming collapse, violent action of the stomach and limbs, while the services of several physicians were called in, but all to no purpose, the fatal drug had done its work, and the lady expired after the most intense suffering. This should serve as a warning to those in the habit of taking colchic (popular in rheumatism) without the advice of the regular physician.—Hagerstown (Md.) Herald.

FREED A SLAVE IN CHURCH.—At the close of the services in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., last Sunday evening, the Rev. H. W. Beecher called upon the congregation to make the sum of \$800, the balance of the price of a man named Louis, then present, who had been purchased from servitude in Maryland by Mr. Seibold, of Washington, D. C., for \$1,200, of which sum \$400 had been already paid. The amount of \$511 was then collected, and Mr. W. H. Sage gave his name for the remainder. Mr. John B. Gough, the temperance lecturer, gave the girl fifty dollars to pay her expenses to Washington city.

A COMPLIMENTARY LEVEE was given to Governor Banks and lady last evening by the citizens of Waltham, irrespective of party. The Governor was presented with a service of silver plate, and Mrs. Banks received a valuable gold watch.

"Minute Men."—The "Minute Men" held an adjourned meeting last night. Strong resolutions urging resistance to Northern aggression were passed. Three cheers were given for "the man who hung John Brown." Cockades are plentiful on the streets to-day.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ALBANY, GA.—A fire at Albany, on the 18th, destroyed Shinn's carriage repository; Hill, Migh & Marshall's carriage shop; and two brick stores occupied by Cross & Bridgman. The amount of loss over insurance was \$13,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FROST AT AUGUSTA, GA.—A killing frost occurred this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Graves, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Nervous and Debilitated Systems. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Loss of Power, Loss of Memory. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Weak Nerves, Headache, Dizziness, &c. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Dimness of Vision. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Puffed Countenances and Eruptions. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Pains in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach. HELMOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU in another claim.

FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL FEVERS are cured by perseverance with BRANDRETT'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 severely afflict me for six tedious months, 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 small dose of Brandrett's Universal Vegetable Pills, on an empty stomach, early in the morning. The first dose seemed to arrest the lateral energies of my diseased frame, and the worst of my 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 took another pill, and slept soundly all night. The next day I followed the same course, and continued to take the pills in this way 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.

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 soon run into blood, already prepared for absorption; pleasant to the taste and natural in action, and what one gains he retains. Let all who are afflicted with 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 one of our friends has received a supply of this article, and also of the world-renowned Dr. BROWN'S INFANT'S REMEDY, which every mother should have. It contains no purgative or opiate for all infantile complaints. It will allay pain, and soothe 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. no. 17 & w. 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. APPLS.—A lot of fine WINTER APPLS. For sale by H. K. PARSONS, Agent, no. 22-23th St. SITUATION WANTED.—For a little, S motherless girl, healthy, intelligent, and about ten years of age. Inquire of DARIUS AYRES, Fourth Street, opposite the Bethel Church. RUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—400 Sacks of Extra No. 1 Hulled RUCKWHEAT FLOUR, from Wyoming Valley, for sale, wholesale and retail, by BRY & KUNKEL, no. 61 St. MUSIC! MUSIC!—To be sold—a delectable bargain—a fine toned music box—plays eight familiar tunes—box solid rosewood—entirely inlaid—can be seen every evening at Ely's, Green Bay Saloon, next street, under Ely's building. It is a curiosity to see it. Also, a family stereoscope, with a great variety of stereoscopic pictures, for sale cheap, at above. no. 20-21 St.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Georgia Legislature. MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 22. Gov. Brown sent to the Legislature to-day, a special message. In view of the election of Lincoln, and to promote and unite the sentiment of the State, he accidentally advised the Legislature to elect the Presidential Electors of the State on Saturday. The recommendation was adopted.

R. B. Rhet, E. Ruffin, and General Pillow, were invited to seats on the floor of the Senate. Ex-Governor McDonald is lying quite feeble at Marietta, and could not go to Milledgeville to vote as a Breckinridge elector, if the Legislature selects him.

It is probable that the Legislature will take a recess after the 1st of December—some think sine die—others to a fixed time. The adjournment may be subject to a call of the Governor.

Important Letter of Gov. Letcher. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22. The Enquirer publishes an important letter from Gov. Letcher, in reply to a letter from John S. Brisbin, of Pennsylvania, ridiculing secession, and stating that two hundred Virginians had offered him their command in the event of disunion, etc. The Governor, in reply, administers a severe rebuke to Northern nullification, and shows that his dereliction on the part of the North is the prime cause of the present trouble. He advises them to correct public sentiment at home, and discharge their constitutional obligations. He indicates his determination to defend the State, and stand as mediator—armed mediator, if necessary—between the Southern States and their assailants, come from what quarter they may. The letter creates quite a sensation here.

More Trouble in Kansas. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22. Trouble is once more rife in Kansas. A band of so-called "regulators" have hung several persons, and threatened to postpone the government land sales. Montgomery, their leader, has a force of five hundred men. The menaced interference with the U. S. land is regarded as a pretext, and the real object is said to be an attack on the "abolition missionaries." Montgomery has a force of probably 500 men, with plenty of arms, ammunition and other material aid, and from time to time warlike supplies have been received by him from the North.

Suspension of Specie Payments. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22. The banks of this city suspended specie payments at one o'clock to-day. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22. The banks of this city have suspended specie payments. The suspension has not caused any panic here. All the Richmond and Petersburg banks have suspended specie payments.

Levee to Gov. Banks. BOSTON, Nov. 22. A complimentary levee was given to Governor Banks and lady last evening by the citizens of Waltham, irrespective of party. The Governor was presented with a service of silver plate, and Mrs. Banks received a valuable gold watch.

"Minute Men."—The "Minute Men" held an adjourned meeting last night. Strong resolutions urging resistance to Northern aggression were passed. Three cheers were given for "the man who hung John Brown." Cockades are plentiful on the streets to-day.

Destructive Fire at Albany, Ga. A fire at Albany, on the 18th, destroyed Shinn's carriage repository; Hill, Migh & Marshall's carriage shop; and two brick stores occupied by Cross & Bridgman. The amount of loss over insurance was \$13,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Frost at Augusta, Ga. A killing frost occurred this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Graves, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Nervous and Debilitated Systems. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Loss of Power, Loss of Memory. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Weak Nerves, Headache, Dizziness, &c. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Dimness of Vision. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Puffed Countenances and Eruptions. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation For Pains in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach. HELMOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU in another claim.

FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL FEVERS are cured by perseverance with BRANDRETT'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 severely afflict me for six tedious months, 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 small dose of Brandrett's Universal Vegetable Pills, on an empty stomach, early in the morning. The first dose seemed to arrest the lateral energies of my diseased frame, and the worst of my 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 took another pill, and slept soundly all night. The next day I followed the same course, and continued to take the pills in this way 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.

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 soon run into blood, already prepared for absorption; pleasant to the taste and natural in action, and what one gains he retains. Let all who are afflicted with 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 one of our friends has received a supply of this article, and also of the world-renowned Dr. BROWN'S INFANT'S REMEDY, which every mother should have. It contains no purgative or opiate for all infantile complaints. It will allay pain, and soothe 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. no. 17 & w. 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. APPLS.—A lot of fine WINTER APPLS. For sale by H. K. PARSONS, Agent, no. 22-23th St. SITUATION WANTED.—For a little, S motherless girl, healthy, intelligent, and about ten years of age. Inquire of DARIUS AYRES, Fourth Street, opposite the Bethel Church. RUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—400 Sacks of Extra No. 1 Hulled RUCKWHEAT FLOUR, from Wyoming Valley, for sale, wholesale and retail, by BRY & KUNKEL, no. 61 St. MUSIC! MUSIC!—To be sold—a delectable bargain—a fine toned music box—plays eight familiar tunes—box solid rosewood—entirely inlaid—can be seen every evening at Ely's, Green Bay Saloon, next street, under Ely's building. It is a curiosity to see it. Also, a family stereoscope, with a great variety of stereoscopic pictures, for sale cheap, at above. no. 20-21 St.

THE GLOBE.

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 the DAILY GLOBE, published every day next December, when I shall resume publication, the above-named papers. They have been published since the late war, and have acquired a high 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 shorthand 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 the day are not made more than forty-five columns, they will appear in THE DAILY GLOBE of the next morning, which will contain 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 message of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the laws passed during the session, and the reports of the various committees, in double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make it, it is believed, at least 2,000 pages. This is acknowledged to be the cheapest work of the kind ever published, a reprint or printed form of manuscript copy, taking for data the average number of words it contains.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will be an unusually interesting one, because the debates will, in a great measure, be upon the policy of the President elect, and the issue of the day, when the question will be, "What is the only source from which full debates of Congress can be obtained." THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX pass through the mails of the United States, and will be sent by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852: "That the distribution of the Joint Resolutions 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 information of the people, be authorized to make free the communication to the representative and constituent bodies: Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, which contain the laws of the United States, shall pass free through the mails so far 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.

For a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE, for four months \$2.00 For a copy of THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, during the session 5.00 For 500 copies, when ordered, when the time is 50.00 Attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

Back numbers, 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, which is preferable to any currency, except gold, or silver. JOHN C. RIVES, no. 212d St. WASHINGTON, October 18, 1860.

IMPORTANT.

DISEASED MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD. Dr. STEWART, Physician for Chronic Diseases, is permanently located in Harrisburg, and can and already refer to many cases that have cured after they had been treated without benefit by the old system. He can refer to hundreds of such cures in different portions of the United States and Canada.

He pays particular attention to Affections of the Lungs and Throat, in which class of complaints his treatment is new and will succeed where there seems to be no hope of recovery. Dr. S. has been wonderfully successful in Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nerves, all forms of Femoral Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Epilepsy, and Affections of the Eye and Ear. A candid opinion given in regard to curability. Terms moderate. Office at the DuBois House, near the ladies' entrance. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Dr. J. STEWART, no. 14-2nd St.

TRUIT.—Two girls are now laying on the river, between the two bridges, loaded with a great variety of apples from the upper North Branch—for sale at reasonable prices. Among the varieties are SEPPY, ENBERGS, RUSSETTS, GREENINGS, PALL PIPPINS, PERMAINS, GILFLOWERS, &c. &c. no. 17

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

JAMES R. BOYD & SON, 29 SOUTH SECOND STREET, CABINET MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS. A large variety of TEPE-A-TETE SOFAS, ARM CHAIRS, BED ROOM CHAIRS, &c. &c. BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-BASINS, &c. &c. Call and examine our stock and prices, as we sell as low as can be bought in the State. no. 16

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JACKSON & CO. Have opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 60 1/2 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—60 1/2 Market Street