then I shall take you home with me. By the way, where is the fellow? Bring him hither."

"I await your commands," said Mr. Smith, with a demure smile.

The sheriff stood thunderstruck, then burst into a hearty laugh.

"You don't mean to say that I have got out of a comfortable bed and come all this distance to convict the son of an old friend whom I have known from his cradle? That's rich! I wonder what the Governor would say, to hear that his son is an escaped convict? Ha! ha! ha! What mad prank have you been playing, John? When you left us a few months ago, I thought you were going immediately to open on office in the city."

During that speech, the accusers looked at each other in dismay; and at the conclusion, one after another crept away in dire confusion. A chaise was seen dashing furiously down the hill. It contained the old and young squire.

The family were left alone, with the exception of the high sheriff.

The good farmer looked triumphant and excited, as he brought down his heavy fist upon the table, exclaiming: "I told them so, the rascals!"

The sheriff shook the honest farmer's hands heartily.

"By the way, you young scapegrace, you haven't explained. What have you been about, to raise such a commotion? The talented John Smith Coleridge, only son of his Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, shouldn't be committing mad exploits."

"Only doing, sir, what Jacob did for Rachel—serving for my bride," returned the young man, leading forward the now happy and smiling Caroline.

"Whew! Well, really, John, you might have improved your time worse. I approve of a young man's losing his heart, provided he will lose it to one who will take good care of it.—This young lady will take faithful care, or else I am no judge of countenances," looking keenly into the modest, ingenuous face of Caroline.—"You have my best wishes, John, and this young lady, also, for your future wedded happiness."

And these wishes have been more successfully realized than many have been, uttered under similar circumstances.

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1860.

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

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*.

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TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PATRIOT AND UNION.

We call the attention of our yearly club subscribers to the fact that their subscriptions will expire during December and January ensuing. We should like very much if our campaign and yearly subscribers would renew their subscriptions and use their influence to extend the circulation of the WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION. The terms at which we offer it to clubs are as low as any paper containing the same amount of reading matter published in the Union.

In view of the existing state of affairs, there will be an exciting time at Washington, and it is not unlikely that we shall have a lively time at the State Capital.—At the former we shall have a reliable correspondent, and at the latter competent reporters to give the Legislative news and all other occurrences worthy of note.—We shall also give our usual compendium of foreign and domestic news, and spare no pains to make the PATRIOT AND UNION one of the best (as it is the cheapest) family journals in the State.

Hoping that our friends will make some exertions to extend the circulation of the paper, either by clubs or otherwise, we call attention to the

TERMS.

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Subscriptions may commence at any time. *Pay always in advance.* Any person sending us a club of fifty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting $1 for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

The President's Message.

At no previous period of our national history has the message of the President of the United States been looked for with more solicitude than was the last annual message of Mr. Buchanan; for it was felt that upon his recommendation might depend the future of the country, and that the issues of peace or civil war were, to a great extent, in his hands. The whole tener of the message is calculated to soothe the asperities now threatening to disrupt the Union. If any man in the country has the right to speak with authority to the South it is JAMES BUCHANAN, as President of the United States and head of the Democratic party; for in his official capacity he has ever been faithful to all his constitutional obligations, and as a party leader has endeavored to bring about those just concessions which, had they been granted, would have saved the country from the perils that now environ it. His position as an officer and a man demand that his counsels should fall with great weight upon the people of the Southern States, now contemplating revolution as the last remedy against real or fancied oppression.

The President traces our present difficulties to their true source when he attributes them to the persistent agitation of years against the system of negro slavery as it exists in the Southern States, and to the alarming sense of insecurity growing out of that agitation. Before the Republican party existed there was a band of organized agitators in the Northern States devoted to running away negroes and inciting servile insurrections at the South—and the evil has been growing and extending, until it culminated in the formation of a sectional Northern party, thoroughly imbued and entirely controlled by hostility to the institutions of the Southern States. It is true that the platforms and creeds of the Republican party profess loyalty to the spirit of the Constitution, and disclaim any intention of interfering with the domestic institutions of the Southern States. But professions weigh nothing when contrasted with facts. While a party exists with the paramount idea of hostility to slavery, it necessarily encourages every form of that hostility, and must be held responsible for every degree of its manifestation. Since the organization of the Republican party the Abolitionists have ceased to exist in this latitude as a seperate party, because they merged themselves in the Republicans, deeming that the best means of promoting their ultimate objects. Every form and degree of Abolitionism has flourished and developed under the fostering care of this Republican party, which, when confronted with the fruits of its own teaching, meekly points to its platform, and says, "we "mean no harm to the Southern States."—Turning from fair words to foul deeds, the Southern people find that the consequences of Republicanism are—the encouragement of Abolitionism, which does not hesitate to avow hostility to slavery wherever it exists; the enactment of unconstitutional laws by Republican Legislatures to nullify the fugitive slave law; the circulation of incendiary publications throughout the South, calculated, if not designed, to encourage servile insurrections, and endanger the lives of the Southern people; the promotion of John Brown raids, and the subjection of the Southern States and people to a position of inferiority. These are unmistakably indicated as the consequences of the existence of the Republican party, which, however moderate its professions, cannot escape direct responsibility for what it promotes or encourages, and is naturally judged by the Southern people from its fruits, and not from its platforms. The fact is apparent that while these things continue the Union cannot endure. It has sustained the pressure for many years; but we have at last reached a point when the bond of union must be broken, unless the pressure upon it is immediately abated—and the first step to be taken in lightening the cargo which threatens to sink the ship, is to throw overboard the personal liberty acts that now disgrace the statute books of so many Northern States controlled by the Republican party.

The President shows conclusively that secession is not a remedy conferred upon any State by the Constitution against the encroachments of the General Government, but that it would be a revolutionary step, only justifiable "as the "last desperate remedy of a despairing people, "after every other constitutional means of "conciliation has been exhausted."

Notwithstanding that the message takes grounds against the constitutional right of any State to secede from the Union, the position is maintained that the Constitution has delegated to Congress no power to coerce a State into submission; and this doctrine is fortified with powerful arguments. We do not see how they can be controverted. The proceedings of the Convention that framed the Constitution—the very highest authority—show that "Mr. Edmund Randolph's plan, which was the ground "work of the Constitution, contained a clause "to authorize the coercion of any delinquent "State. But this clause was struck out at the "suggestion of Madison, who showed that a "State could be coerced only by military force; "that the use of military force against a State "as such would be in the nature of a declaration of war; and that a state of war might be "regarded as operating the abrogation or dissolution of all pre-existing ties between the "belligerent parties, and it would be of itself "the dissolution of the Union." Thus it appears that the idea of coercing disobedient States was proposed in the Constitutional Convention and rejected.

But the President advances one step further in the argument. Suppose a State can be coerced, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we invite the people to elect Senators and Representatives after they are subdued and conquered? or shall we hold them as subjects, and not as equals? How can we subdue the unconquerable will? and how can we practically annul the maxim that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed? Such a process would undermine the foundations of the government and destroy the principles upon which it is reared more certainly than to admit the want of coercive power in the general goverment.

The President concludes that portion of the message relating to our domestic troubles by suggesting that they may be settled by amending the Constitution, in the way provided by that instrument, so as to secure to the South the rights for which she contends.

It would be well for the country, in this the hour of her peril, when embittered sectional feeling has brought us to the very verge of dissolution, and possibly of civil war, if both sections would profit by the patriotic advice of the President of the United States, and agree to perpetuate this Union by mutual forbearance and concession. Let the South pause before striking the last fatal blow at the Union, and await the time when a returning sense of justice shall induce the North to concede all her just demands, and make her continuance in the Union more desirable than a separate Government. Let the North cease its unmanly aggressions—repeal its unconstitutional statutes—stop its reckless agitation against an institution for which it is not responsible and over which it has no control—overthrow any man or party that seeks to perpetuate strife—and the Union may yet be preserved, and even made stronger and more enduring by reason of the shock it has endured. But without this spirit of concession and mutual forbearance, there is nothing to hope for in the immediate future but contention and disunion.

VIRGINIA GUN FACTORY.—The Staunton *Vindicator* learns that Messrs. J. M. M'Cue, J. D Imboden, M. G. Harman and others have purchased the large freight depot of the Virginia Central Railroad, at that place, for the price of $3.500 with the view of establishing a manufactory of the newly invented repeating gun, which is now attracting so much attention, and is the invention of Lorenzo Sibert, of Augusta county.

Four burglars entered the house of Mr. Stricker, near Philadelphia, on Monday morning, and while two of them kept guard over Mr. S. and his wife, an aged couple, the other two gathered everything valuable together and made off with it. Their partners then tore up the sheets and other bed clothes and tied the old people to the bedstead and also left.

It is stated that 28 clerks in the land office at Washington, were discharged on the 30th ult.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The report of Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Trsasury, to the lower House of Congress, is a concise but very interesting document—the straightened condition of the finances of the government, which have been adversely affected by the unexpected political troubles of the country, giving it especial importance just now.

THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

The report shows that the aggregate means for the support of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, amounted to $81,091,309.43, inclusive of a balance of $4 339,275.54 which remained over in the treasury from the previous year.

The expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was $77,462,102.72, (inclusive of $17,613,628 of public debt redeemed,) which, deducted from the aggregate receipts as above of $81,091,309.43, left a balance in the treasury on the 1st July last of $3,629,206.71.

Of the receipts during the last year $19,395,-200 were from treasury notes under the act of Dec. 23, 1857, and $1,380,000 from loan, per act June 14, 1858, and from other sources as follows: Customs, $53,187,511.87; public lands, $1,778,553.71, and miscellaneous, $1,010,764.-81.

PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

The receipts of the past quarter of the fiscal year 1861, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860, have amounted to $16,719,790.04, (there is an increase of $172,160.60 from customs, as compared with same quarter last year,) which, with the balance of $3,629,206.71 in the treasury on 1st July, 1860, makes.....$20,348,996.75

The estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, 1861, are—		
From customs.....	$40,000,000.00	
From public lands.....	2,250,000.00	
From miscellaneous sources.	750,000.00	
From loan, authorized June 22d, 1860.....	21,000,000.00	
		64,000,000.00
Making the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year 1861.....		84,348,996.75
The expediture of the first quarter of the current fiscal year—that ending September 30th, 1860—was.....		16,543,472.59
The estimated expenditure from appropriations heretofore made by law, during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, 1861, according to the report of the register, is.....		46,935,232 58
The loan of June 22d, 1860, the amount of which is stated among the means of the fiscal year, 1861, is expressly required to be applied to the redemption of treasury notes—the amount of those notes and interest thereon, deducting $375,400 redeemed during the first quarter.....		20,624,660.00
Making the aggregate expenditure, ascertained and estimated, for the current fiscal year 1861.....		84,103,105.17
Which amount deducted from the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year 1861, as before stated, leaves a balance in the treasury on July 1, 1861, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1862, of.....		245,891.58

The foregoing statement assumes that the whole sum embraced in the estimated expenditure for the remaining three-quarters of the current fiscal year will be actually called for within the year. The amount stated, $46,935,-232.58, does not include the entire balance of the appropriation heretofore made by law, but such sums as the respective departments have indicated may probably be required. But in practice for many years past the sums drawn from the treasury during any year have been much less than the amounts estimated as required within such year, according to the character of the appropriations and the exigencies of the public service. It may be, therefore, fairly anticipated that should the operations of the government proceed in their ordinary course, that at least four millions of dollars more may be deducted from the estimated expenditure of the current fiscal year, increasing the balance in the treasury on July 1, 1861, to that extent.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR FROM JULY 1, 1861, TO JUNE 30, 1862.

Estimated receipts from customs.....	$60,000,000.00	
Estimated receipts from public lands.....	3,000,000.00	
Estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	1,250,000.00	
Estimated balance in the treasury July 1, 1861.....	245,891.85	
Aggregate estimated means for the fiscal year 1862.....	$64,495,891.58	
Estimated expenditure from permanent appropriations.....	$9,626,386.20	
Estimated expenditure from balance of former aspropriations not before required.....	12,198,112.62	
Estimates now submitted by the Executive departments for appropriations by Congress.....	46,539,227.20	
Aggregate estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1862.....	68,363,726.11	
Showing a deficit of estimated means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, of.....	3,867,834.53	

The suggestions above made, as to not drawing from the treasury during the year the whole amount of the appropriations authorized by law, will apply to the estimates, so that, instead of the above deficiency of $3,867,834,53, there will probably remain in the treasury on the 1st July, 1862, a balance of about $8,000,-000.

The correctness of this estimate of expenditure for the present and next fiscal years may be illustrated in another and simplier form.—The entire expenditure of the government for the fiscal year ending June 10, 1860, exclusive of the redemption of treasury notes, which are otherwise provided for, and the interest on the public debt, was $59,848,474.72, and in that sum was included $4,446,009.26, to meet a deficiency in the Postffice Department, produced by the failure of the postoffice appropriation bill at the second session of the thirty-fifth Congress—thereby causing this amount to be paid and charged in the expenditure of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, though in point of fact the service was rendered and the liability incurred in the preceding year. It should be borne in mind that the sum of $59,848,474.-72, included not only payments growing out of such appropriations as had been estimated for by the department, but all other sums appropriated by Congress. There is no reason why the expenditure for the present or next fiscal year should exceed that of the last year. Allowing, however, a margin for an increase, it may be safely stated that the expenses for the two years will not exceed $60,000,000 each—making the amount to be provided for $120,000,000. The estimated means of the treasury for the same period are, for the present fiscal year, $63,348,996.75, and for the year ending June 30, 1862, $64,250,000, which would leave an excess of estimated means over estimated expenditure of $7,598,996.75.

The estimates of receipts into the treasury have been made without reference to the financial and commercial panic, which has assumed so threatening an aspect within the last few days, and of which I shall speak more fully hereafter. The country was never in a more prosperous condition. Our planters and farmers have been blest, as a general rule, with abundant crops, and were realizing remunerative prices for all kinds of products. The exports of the last fiscal year had reached the enormous sum of $400,122,296, and the imports for the same period were $362,163,941, yielding a revenue from customs of $53,187,511.87. The exports of domestic produce for the present fiscal year, as far as they have been received, indicate an increase fully equal, if not greater, than that of preceding years, thus authorizing the estimate of increased revenue from that source. Apart, therefore, from the threatened embarrassments in the trade and business of the country, these estimates, both of expenditure and receipts, would be submitted to Congress with great confidence that they would not vary very far from the actual results.

It is impossible to anticipate the effects which this threatened revulsion will produce upon the business of the country. The absence of all the ordinary causes for such a state of things leaves no data upon which to make calculations—all the elements of prosperity are in existence—abundant crops with remunerative prices, money seeking safe investments, and, indeed, everything to indicate more than the usual increase in trade and business. The causes which have so suddenly arrested this tide of prosperity must be looked for outside of the financial and commercial operations of the country; they are of a political character, and therefore so dependant for their ultimate effect upon future developments that it is impossible, at present, to say what will be the extent of their influence. If, as some suppose, they are merely temporary, and will soon pass away, then there will be no necessity for any action of Congress, except to provide for the embarrassments already existing in consequence of them. If, on the other hand, the effect should prove more permanent, the fact will be made manifest during the present session of Congress, and in time for such action as will provide the necessary means to carry on the operations of the government and preserve the public credit.

Already has the treasury been seriously affected by these causes. The receipts from customs for the last few days have greatly fallen off, and the limited amount received is composed each day of an increased proportion of treasury notes not yet due. The indications are that such will, at least for the present, continue to be the case; not only so, but in consequence of the failure of bidders for the late loan to comply with the terms of their bids, a portion of the ordinary revenues has been withdrawn from the ordinary sources of expenditure to meet the payment of treasury notes past due, and the interest thereon. This condition of things demands the immediate attention of Congress, and its early action will be required to enable the department to carry on the operations of the government, and at the same time preserve unimpaired the public credit.

The permanent public debt on June 30, 1860, was $45,079,203.08, and the outstanding treasury notes at that date amounted to $19,690,500.

By the act of June 22, 1860, provision was made for the redemption of treasury notes and payment of the interest thereon. This act provided for the issuing of stock for an amount not exceeding $21,000,000, at a rate of interest "not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years." It was the policy of the department to negotiate this loan for such amounts and at such times as would place the money in the treasury to meet these treasury notes as they should fall due. To have negotiated the whole amount thereof, or any portion in advance of the notes falling due, would have subjected the government to the unnecessary payment of interest during the time the money would have remained in the vaults of the treasury uncalled for. There was no power in the department to call in the treasury notes until they became due. Besides, the withdrawal of such an amount of specie from the public would have been attended with the most injurious effects upon the financial operations of the country. For these reasons, no negotiations of any portion of the loan was attempted until the 8th day of September, 1860, when proposals were invited for ten millions of the loan, which was ample to meet all the treasury notes that would fall due before January 1, 1861. The rate of interest was fixed at five per centum per annum, under the conviction that the loan could be readily negotiated at that rate, for at that time the five per cent. stock of the United States was selling in the market at a premium of three per cent. The result realized the just expectation, and the whole amount offered was taken either at par or a small premium. Before, however, the time had arrived for payment on the part of the bidders, the financial crisis, to which I have already referred, came. Some of the bidders promptly complied with their proposals, and others were willing to do so, if required by the department, though it would be at a considerable sacrifice. Under these circumstances an additional term of thirty days was given to all bidders who would deposite one-half of the amount of their bids within the time originally prescribed. Most of the bidders availed themselves of this extension, and made their deposites accordingly on or before the 22d November, 1860. A portion, however, failed to do so, and to them the additional thirty days has been offered, on condition that they would increase their forfeit deposit of one per cent. to five per cent. To this proposition no response has as yet been received. The amount of the loan awarded to this last class of bidders is $1,099,000.

The question presents itself, what action shall be taken in reference to the stock which may be thus forfeited? There is no power in the department, as the law now stands, to meet the case. It is recommended that Congress should immediately authorize the department to dispose of this stock upon the best possible terms, holding the defaulting bidders responsible for the difference between their bids and the amount for which the stock can now be negotiated. The necessities of the Treasury demand prompt action on this subject. Not only are the treasury notes past due rapidly coming in for redemption, but, as already stated, those not due are being paid in for customs, thereby withdrawing from the regular operations of the government its principal source of revenue.

To meet the remaining outstanding treasury notes and interest thereon there is yet to be negotiated eleven millions of the stock authorized by the act of June 22, 1860. The statement just made of the difficulties attending the payment for the stock already sold, in connection with the fact that capitalists, in the present condition of the country, seem unwilling to invest in United States stock at par, renders it almost certain that this remaining eleven millions cannot now be negotiated upon terms acceptable to the government. The condition of the Treasury is such that no serious delay can be indulged. I recommend, therefore, a repeal of so much of the act of June 22, 1860, as authorizes the issuing of this additional eleven millions of stock, and that authority be given for the issuing of treasury notes to the same amount, to be negotiated at such rates as will command the confidence of the country.—To create that confidence, I recommend that the public lands be unconditionally pledged for the ultimate redemption of all the treasury notes which it may become necessary to issue. I make this recommendation of substituting treasury notes for stock the more readily from the conviction that there should always exist in the department power to issue treasury notes for a limited amount, under the direction of the President, to meet unforeseen contingencies. It is a power which can never be abused, as the amount realized from such source can only be used to meet lawful demands upon the Treasury. No Secretary of the Treasury or President would ever exercise it, except compelled to do so by the exigencies of the public service. On the other hand, it would enable the government to meet without embarrassment those sudden revolutions to which the country is always liable, and which cannot always be anticipated.

I have already stated that provision should be made at once to relieve the treasury from its present embarrassments, produced by the causes referred to. To do this, Congress should authorize the issuing of an additional amount of treasury notes, not less than ten millions of dollars. With these means the department will be enabled to meet all lawful demands upon it for the present. The extent of the financial crisis through which the country is now passing cannot now be determined, and until it is better known, no policy can be recommended of a permanent character.

No change in the revenue laws can be made in time to meet these difficulties; and if it could, the same causes would produce the same results under any laws that might be passed. If Congress, however, should determine upon such a policy—either with a view to meet existing difficulties or for the purpose of providing for the payment of any portion of the public debt—I can only refer them, for the views of the department, to my former reports on that subject.

The above is all that relates particularly to the finances. The Secretary again urges the attention of Congress to the importance of the bill for the consolidation of the revenue laws; the improvement of the marine service, substituting steam for sailing vessels, and increasing the pay in that department; the progress of public buildings and want of marine hospitals; and refers also to reports on the analysis of iron ores, and on J. T. Barclay's discovery for preventing the abrasion and counterfeiting of United States coin. The fact that, in accordance with an act of Congress, commissioners were sent to the International Statistical Congress in London last July, is also referred to, with the further fact that the Hon. A. B. Longstreet, of South Carolina, withdrew therefrom on the first day of the session, on account of the presence of a negro as a member of the body. The report of the judge on the subject is submitted, and Secretary Cobb adds:

"It is only necessary to say that the withdrawal of Judge Longstreet from the congress, and his refusal to return to its deliberations, received the entire approval of his government."

A story is told of a Polish lady in Paris who possesses the convenient mesmeric power of controlling not only the movements of her own clock, but those of the watches of her visitors. If the visitor is disagreeable, she mesmerises the clock, by an effort of will, to go ahead to a late hour, and when the visitor insists that the clock is too fast, and appeals to his watch, he finds that his repeater, too, has been mesmerised to the same time as that of the clock. On the other hand, if visitors please, clocks and watches unite in holding back for early hours. What a convenient gift, if it belonged to all ladies, and to others, of all sexes, who would be rid of disagreeable visitors, or vice versa!

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

SENATE.—The session was opened with prayer.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, appeared in his seat.

Mr. Hale, N. H., moved that a number of the volumes of the Pacific Railroad reports be published for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Powell, Ky., moved the reference of so much of the President's message as relates to the present political affairs of the country, to a special committee.

Mr. Green, (Mo.,) introduced a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for establishing an armed police force along the border States, both slave and free, for the purpose of maintaining general peace between the States, and preventing the invasion of States by the citizens of another; and also for the efficient execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Cameron, Pa., moved that the subject be made the order of the day for next Monday.

Mr. Latham, Cal., presented the credentials of Edward D. Baker, Senator elect from Oregon.

Mr. Hale, N. H., moved to reconsider the vote by which 10,000 copies of the President's Message were ordered to be printed. He said that if he understood the message clearly, it first took the ground that South Carolina has *just right* to secede, and secondly declared that she has *no right* to secede. He thought the President should have pointed out to Congress some rule for guidance. He has failed to look the thing in the face.

We must look to the ballot-box, or a war, for the termination of these difficulties. South Carolina asks no counsel. She considers disunion a settled question, and is arming herself. The voice of the majority, as announced at the ballot-box, will not be submitted to by her. She considers that the northern States are the aggressors. The gentlemen on the other side listen to the voice of passion rather than to their own convictions. We are trying an experiment. Our republic has not yet outlived the soldiers who fought its battles and won its victories. We have obtained what we have by great effort. We are approaching the culminating point, and the civil war of England was insignificant to what our conflict may be if we cannot settle things peaceably. We must look danger straight in the face.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sherman, (Pa.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions, and a bill for the support of the West Point Academy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House, by a vote of 60 against 125, refused to lay on the table Mr. Grow's (Pa.) motion to reconsider the vote by which the Homestead bill was last session referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The House then re-considered the vote, and the bill is thus brought up for action.

Mr. Grow did not desire to discuss this measure, the principle involved having been familiar to the country for the past ten years.—This bill, however, avoids the prominent objection made in President Buchanan's veto message. It does not purpose to donate the lands, but requires the payment of $2 for 160 acres. He might, if necessary, quote Gen. Jackson against Mr. Buchanan, to show that the former was of the opinion that the public lands should not be the source of federal revenue. He moved the previous question, under the operation of which the bill passed—yeas 132, nays 76.

Mr. Colfax, (Ind.,) moved that the post route bill, returned from the Senate at the former session with amendments, be referred to the Post Office Committee. He remarked that there had been no such bill passed for the last three years, and he was desirous to have action as soon as possible.

Mr. Smith, (Va.,) objected, saying that the Government was financially embarrassed.

Mr. Colfax. That is true, but we draw our pay. He had performed his duty as to this matter, and said, in conclusion, that there were several reforms proposed in the bill, and the Postmaster General was anxious to know the disposition of Congress as to the contracts with railroad companies.

The objections to taking up and referring the bill were persisted in.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, Ohio, the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Washburn of Illinois in the Chair,) and took up the Military Academy bill.

Union Convention.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

A State Convention of the Union men, led off by Commodore Stockton, Com. C. Alexander, ex-Governor Price, Col. Peter J. Clark, Senator Thompson and a large number of leading men, has been called to assemble in this city on the 11th of December, to concert such measures as may be deemed advisable under the present crisis of the Republic.

Prize Fight.

PORTLAND, Me. Dec. 5.

A prize fight came off yesterday at North Berwick, in this State, for $1,000, between Wm. O'Neal, of Worcestor, and Michael Fritz, of Providence. Sixty-three rounds were fought, occupying four hours and a half. Fritz was the victor. Both parties are new to the ring.

Official Vote of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.

The following is the official vote of Missouri: Douglas 58,801; Bell 58,372; Breckinridge 31,317; Lincoln 17,028.

New York Electoral College.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.

The Electoral College of the State met this morning and cast 35 votes for Lincoln and Hamlin.

New Advertisements.

EMPTY BOTTLES!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale *low* by
dec6 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER.
Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices. dec6

STATEMENT
OF THE
HARRISBURG BANK.
DECEMBER 4, 1860.

Assets:

Loans and Discounts.....		$766,323 08
Stock of the Commonwealth.....		50,505 00
Specie.....		71,969 30
United States Loan.....		19,000 00
Due by other Banks....	$90,392 74	
Notes of other Banks...	44,983 00	
		135,375 74
Stocks (at present market value)...		23,000 00
Bonds " " "		5,000 00
Real Estate.....		14,600 00
		$3,091,773 12

Liabilities:

Circulation.....	$523,405 00
Deposits.....	196,578 72
Due to other Banks.....	51,295 80
	$762,279 52

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. W. WEIR, *Cashier.*
Sworn and subscribed before me,
dec6-d2t DAVID HARRIS, J. P.

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—THE THIRD VOLUME commences January 1st, 1861. Devoted especially to matters relating to domestic animals. The largest, and cheapest, paper of the kind in the world. Published Monthly, at No. 25 Park Row, New York. Price $1.00 per year in advance. Specimen copies gratis.
D. C. LINSLEY, Editor and Proprietor.
OTIS F. R. WAITE, Associate Editor.
Papers giving the above advertisement three insertions, and sending a marked copy to G. A. HATCH, WINDSOR, VT., will receive a copy of the paper one year free.
dec5-d2t A. G. HATCH, General Agent.

IMPORTANT TO STOCK GROWERS.
THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE
AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL,
Commences January 1st, 1861.
It is devoted exclusively to matters relating to the care and management of our domestic animals and is by far the largest, cheapest and most widely circulated paper of the kind in the world. No stock grower can AFFORD to be without it.
☞ Sixteen large octavo pages, Handsomely Illustrated. Published Monthly, at 25 Park Row, New York, at $1.00 per year in advance. *Specimen copies gratis.*
45m2 D. C. LINSLEY, Editor and Proprietor.
OTIS F. R. WAITE, Associate Editor.
Newspapers giving the above advertisement two insertions, and sending a marked copy to A. G. HATCH, WINDSOR, Vt., will receive a copy of the paper one year free. [dec5-2td] A. G. HATCH, General Agent.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—STOLEN by means of an order, brought by a colored man, a CHESTNUT SORREL MARE and TOP WAGON, on Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock. The Mare has a white spot on her tail at the root; some white in her face; white hind leg; a mark on both hocks from firing for curb; a mark from an injury on her right thigh, behind; long tail; a good sized Buggy Mare—she wore a breast collar. A reward of $50 will be given for the Mare and Wagon, and $250 for the thief. The man is about five feet ten in height—a very light mulatto, woolly head and good teeth; had on when left, a brown or black cloth coat, dark pants and felt hat. Apply to JOHN THORNE, No. 144 Front street, or R. H. PENNINGTON, 21 South street, Baltimore, Md. dec4-d3t*

GUN AND BLASTING POWDER.
JAMES M. WHEELER,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
AGENT FOR ALL
POWDER AND FUSE
MANUFACTURED BY
I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
☞ A large supply always on hand. For sale at manufacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.
☞ Orders received at Warehouse. no17

COTTAGE FURNITURE, in Chamber Suits, containing *DRESSING BUREAU, BEDSTEAD, WASH-STAND, TABLE, FOUR CHAIRS,* and a *ROCKING CHAIR,* from $23 to $40 a suit.
BUREAUS AND BEDSTEADS from $4.50 to $10.50, and other articles at equally low figures, at the Ware Rooms of JAMES R. BOYD & SON,
no16-d1m 29 South Second street.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.
JAMES R. BOYD & SON,
29 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
CABINET MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS.
A large variety of *TETE-A-TETE SOFAS, ARM AND PARLOR CHAIRS, MARBLE TOP TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, HAT RACKS,* &c. Call and examine our stock and prices, as we can sell as low as can be bought in the State.
no16-d1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.
JACKSON & CO.
Have opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 90½ MARKET STREET, corner of Fourth, where they keep constantly on hand a full and varied assortment of the
BEST CITY MADE SHOES.
Having been engaged in the SHOE UPPER BUSINESS in this city for more than a year, they are prepared to make *ALL KINDS OF FANCY SHOES* to order, at short notice, of the best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction every way.
☞ Please call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Remember the place—90½ Market street, sign of the [no17-d3m] GOLDEN BOOT.

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-d3mwly 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.

Insurance.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
THE DELAWARE MUTUAL
SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1835.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS.....$904,907.51.
THE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS.....$1,219,475.19.
The undersigned, as Agent for the above well known Companies, will make Insurance against loss or damage by fire, either perpetually or annually, on property in either town or country.
Marine and Inland Transportation Risks also taken.
Apply personally or by letter to
WILLIAM BUEHLER,
dec1-d&wly Harrisburg, Pa.