horrible man's head, and I come to the conclusion that it was not bald at all, but *shaved*."

"Good," said I. "Im pretty sure, my lad, you're right: and, in that case, he must have been an escaped lunatic. This gives us a clue"——

"Please, sir," interrupted the maid with a courtesy, "Mr. John Stokes, at No. 23, 'av 'ad 'is 'ead shaved lately for scarlet fever.

"For *scarlet* fever," cried I; "*Eureka, Eureka!*" and I clapped my hat on, and rushed off to No. 23 like a lunatic myself.

Mr. John Stokes was still grievously ill, and not to be seen by anybody but his lawyer, said his servant.

"And am I not his lawyer, my good man? Can't you see?"

So I went up, as I had conjectured would be the case, to the third story, the same in which was our own sitting room in No. 19. Poor Mr. John Stokes was lying in bed, and, luckily, fast asleep, with the identical shaved head and scarlet face that had been so impressed upon our memories.

"He has been delirious for days, poor fellow," said his nurse; "and it would be a pity to wake him for any business matter, would it not?"

I said that it would be a great pity, and that it was not to be thought of; and then asked whether the sick man was ever left alone.

"Never, sir."

"Are you quite sure of that?" said I severely.

"Well, sir, I may say 'never;' that is, except just for my going down stairs for his breakfast."

"And what time does he breakfast?"

"Well, sir, about ten o'lock."

"Between ten and a quarter past, I suppose."

"Yes, sir," replied the astonished nurse; "just so."

The window nearest to our house was, I found, unbolted. It was clear that Mr. John Stokes—who afterwards got well of his fever, and, I hope, recovered his hair—was the apparition that had so spoiled our breakfast a fortnight ago, and set our digestions wrong ever since.

The only mystery remaining was how, even in delirium, human feet could have gone so swiftly and surely upon that narrow ledge, along the fronts of three broad houses, and how they could have remained invisible to any eyes save ours.

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 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Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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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

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Deception.

The Republicans ascribe the inflamed state of feeling at the South to the misrepresentations of the aims and purposes of the Republican party by the Democrats of the North. They allege that the South has derived distorted and exaggerated notions of the designs of the Republican party through the agency of the Democratic party; and that consequently the Democrats are responsible for the secession feeling kindled and fanned into a consuming fire by means of this system of deception.—This feeble attempt at recrimination will not enable the Republicans to shift the responsibility for the impending dissolution of the Union from their own shoulders. The Southern people derived their impressions as to the purposes of the Republican party, not from the representations of Democrats, but directly from the speeches of the leaders of that party, and from the tone of the presses high in its confidence. They read the public addresses of Seward, of Sumner, of Giddings, of Lovejoy and other recognized captains of the advancing host of Republicans, and ascertained directly from them what were the principles of the party they marshalled. The worst things that the Democrats of the North said against the Republican party were furnished by the public declarations of their acknowledged leaders. It was not the duty of Democrats to palliate or gloss over the ultraisms of the Republican leaders, or to undertake the task of explaining Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict," and Sumner's poisoned rat simile, as mere figures of rhetoric which really meant no hostility to the institutions of the South. But it was the duty of Democrats to show how such insane and wicked violence would imperil the existence of the Union; and if by doing so the sentiment of resistance to Republican aggression was deepened and strengthened among the Southern people, whose fault was it? That of the men and the party who fulminated their anathemas against the South, or that of the men and the party who denounced such violence, and besought the people not to doom the country to certain destruction by entrusting these mad sectionalists with the direction and control of the Government?

We fling back the charge of deception into the teeth of the Republican party. We charge them with the guilt of distracting this confederacy. If their purposes were constitutional and conservative, and it was slanderous to accuse them of Abolitionism, then they were guilty of promoting, exciting and inflaming hostility to the South—warming into life every grade of anti-slavery radicalism for no higher or deeper purpose than to secure a party triumph with the spoils of office—encouraging men whose affections should comprehend the whole country, to hate and despise the South—all for nothing more enduring and exalted than a brief repast at the public flesh pots. And now that the South has taken them at their word, by accepting the declarations of their acknowledged leaders as the true exposition of the purposes of the Republican party, they say that it is a sad mistake for the South to believe that they meant what was said. The devil is not as black as he is painted. The Republican party is conservative, constitutional, national; and they rave and cry out "deception" because the South believe that Republicanism is the hostile aggressive thing that its recognized expositors have represented it to be.

Yes—there has been deception, gross, damning deception, practiced upon the people of Pennsylvania. The Republican leaders never allowed their party to see the true issue. They prattled about Tariffs and Homesteads and retrenchment, and covered over the mouth of the yawning gulf. When Democrats told the people that the issue was Union or disunion—that the election of Lincoln by a sectional party would precipitate the calamity which has threatened this country ever since Abolitionism has gained a *footing in the North*, they laughed in derision. This Union could not be dissolved, said they. The election of Lincoln would cement and make it more enduring. Disunion was a Democratic bugbear to frighten the people from exercising their free choice. There was not the slightest danger. The trouble would all blow over in a few weeks after the election, and then the good times would come—Tariff, Homestead, freedom and a universal jubilee. The people were blinded and deceived by such assurances as these. They did not believe in the reality of danger; they did not think that there was lightning in the cloud above them, and that it could descend to shiver and blast their dearest interests. The majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania voted for Lincoln under the false impression that his election would not endanger the Union; and this false impression was produced and encouraged by the Republican party. Had the people seen the true issue as they now see it, Lincoln would not have received the vote of this State. They were deceived, cheated, betrayed. And now the guilty authors of this fraud, who should hide their faces in shame, have the brazen impudence to resort to recrimination by charging the Democratic party with producing the excitement at the South. They cannot escape the fearful responsibility of their criminal proceedings by "facing it through," but must ever stand accountable to an outraged people for the disasters that have overtaken this once peaceful, prosperous and happy Union.

Fugitive Slaves at the North.

The Baltimore *American* says it is estimated that in the last fifty years the number of slaves who have escaped from the South is fifteen hundred annually, and the total loss about forty millions of dollars. The result can be determined with accuracy by the difference between the actual increase of the black population of the North from one census to another, and what the increase would have been had it been confined to natural causes. There are other interesting facts connected with this subject.—The slave population of the South doubles once in thirty years, the free negroes of the South double once in twenty-five; the free negroes of the North and West double once in forty years from the natural increase alone. The free negroes of the South are the most stable and least migratory of any class of population in the United States, leaving out of question their migration to other slave States. Many more free negroes migrate from the free States to the slave States than from the slave States to the free States. Forty-nine-fiftieths of all native negroes of the slave States who are found in the free States were fugitive slaves when they left the slave States.

These are significant facts. They exhibit at a glance the immense losses which the South has sustained from unfaithfulness in the North to the federal compacts. What do the Abolitionists make of the fact that more free negroes migrate from the free States to slave States than from the slave States to the free? This does not show that their condition in the North is favorable to their material or moral elevation.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1860.

There is as yet no business done in Congress, except the bills which were passed through yesterday in the House, without either debate or examination. In the Senate there is no disposition to do business, and I do not think that body will do any of the ordinary business of a session of Congress.

Everybody is talking about the revolution that is now going on, and of the certainty of the secession of the Southern States. There is no other topic discussed anywhere but secession or dissolution. It is folly and madness longer to deny that the dissolution of this Union will take place before the 4th of March next. The Southern States have all the preliminary steps arranged for the fatal plunge, and no power can prevent it.

Mr. Buchanan shows in his message that this government is weak, effete, powerless, in a juncture like the present. He proves that it possesses no inherent strength of self-preservation, and that it merely hangs upon the uncertain tenure of the whims and caprices of a most capricious people.—If, then, there be no power in the government to prevent the States now about to sever their connection with that government, the work of destruction is already commenced, and the terrible deed will be consummated whenever they have the machinery *ready to form a new republic.*

No concession that could be proposed by the North to the South now would be listened to for a moment The only question now left is one of reconstruction.

What the programme will be, either North or South, I am at a loss to divine, but I am persuaded that, inasmuch as separation is inevitable, the sooner it takes place the better, if it can only take place peaceably; but at this point I confess my utter inability to see how such a thing as peaceable secession can be accomplished. A collision must take place at some stage of the proceeding, and the country will be precipitated into a bloody revolution before the people are either aware of it, or prepared for it. I venture the assertion here that the revolution will burst upon the people of this country like a clap of thunder.

Why is it, in view of all the awful consequences that surround us, the Governors of the Northern States do not at once call their respective State Legislatures together, in order to arrest this dreadful state of things? Why does not Governor Packer issue his proclamation at once, and submit the state of the country to that body for its prompt and decisive action? Why not make the effort at least to do something to stop the progress of a catastrophe which must end in horrid scenes of suffering and blood? It will not be a sufficient answer to these questions that but three weeks have to elapse before the Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth; because before that time expires we may have nought but the ruins of a once proud and glorious republic to look upon. I repeat it, that before the first of January next, the first fatal act in the dreadful drama may indeed, I think will, be enacted.

I confess I shudder as I write this, but my duty to the public, and my duty to myself, forbid that the truth should be longer suppressed. There is no more hope, except, perhaps, in a last effort being made by the Northern States, through their Legislatures, to effect a pause for a few weeks in the movements of the Southern States; in an earnest appeal and a sincere, patriotic effort being made to stay the tide of revolution that threatens our country's overthrow.

It must be borne in mind that the step between revolution and despotism is a short one. The sun of this country's prosperity cannot go down except in blood, if it must go down by a rash, precipitate and reckless revolution, such as seems to be hurrying us into the very vortex of ruin and shame.—This Union is of too much value to be sundered at the mere bidding of those who have lost all regard for the memories that cluster around a Confederacy that was purchased and baptized with blood. Can it be that there is no way of averting the terrible alternative that has been presented by the South—that of severing the bonds that have held these States together for upwards of eighty-four years? Is it possible that the people of the North will not arouse themselves from their fatal slumber, and by every species of concession and compromise endeavor to save the Union from dissolution? The issue is before them, it is for them to choose; for with them will rest the most terrible consequences in the future.

The Putnam Phlanx, a military company from Hartford, Connecticut, arrived here in the 6 o'clock train from Baltimore, and were escorted to the National Hotel in this city by the Washington City Guards. The Company numbers 160, and are all dressed in the Continental uniform—cocked hats, with plume; yellow-top boots; blue coats—shad-bellies, of course—trimmed with buff; large waistcoats of buff or yellow color, with large lapel pockets, and ruffled shirts; in fact the uniform is identical with that worn by Washington and his compeers of the Revolution. They excited considerable interest by the quaintness of their uniforms and soldier-like appearance. They were entertained by the Secretary of the Navy, Governor Toucey, of their own State, last night.

The Senate has adjourned till Monday next.

Census of Pennsylvania—Complete.

COUNTIES.	No. Inhabitants.	Deaths	Farms	Manufacturing Establishments.	Dwellings
Adams	27,997	494	2,182	180	5,012
Allegheny	180,074	2,117	4,599	1,190	20,320
Armstrong	36 114	246	2,809	108	6,316
Beaver	29,321	264	2,262	319	5,458
Bedford	26,803	279	2,060	155	3,615
Berks	94,043	1,254	5,531	647	16,451
Blair	27,185	327	961	132	4,877
Bradford	50,046	294	5,507	230	9,313
Bucks	63,803	713	5,786	576	14,989
Butler	33,753	352	4,000	79	6,517
Cambria	29,313	300	1,435	314	5,323
Carbon	21,239	236	409	94	3,855
Centre	27,087	127	1,061	129	4,574
Chester	74,749	334	5,123	666	13,776
Clarion	25,575	98	2,037	142	4,383
Clearfield	18,235	140	1,564	114	3,236
Clinton	17,722	163	784	148	3,140
Columbia	24,603	207	2,023	106	4,549
Crawford	40,041	294	5,507	230	9,313
Cumberland	40,402	533	2,183	318	7,298
Dauphin	48,640	462	2,428	324	8,226
Delaware	30,614	373	1,629	267	5,546
Elk	5,848	55	1,093	46	1,026
Erie	49,097	414	4,474	865	9,759
Fayette	40,166	376	2,084	151	7,201
Forest	889	13	93	11	155
Franklin	42,242	447	2,434	325	7,575
Fulton	9,140	69	1,009	37	1,681
Greene	24,406	221	2,111	78	4,275
Huntingdon	28,204	278	2,097	242	4,971
Indiana	33,869	362	3,410	142	6,109
Jefferson	18,414	180	1,926	117	3,334
Juniata	16,300	194	967	154	2,989
Lancaster	116,621	1,259	6,721	925	20,521
Lawrence	22,213	163	1,837	69	4,237
Lebanon	30,030	310	1,783	220	5,376
Lehigh	48,932	665	2,734	464	7,748
Luzerne	91,089	868	3,387	389	18,029
Lycoming	37,560	323	2,039	429	6,696
M'Kean	9,000	49	859	38	1,708
Mercer	37,164	379	3,473	87	6,859
Mifflin	16,378	188	1,048	184	3,194
Monroe	16,805	164	970	81	2,829
Montgomery	70,494	706	5,303	609	12,330
Montour	18,110	152	636	86	2,381
Northampton	47,775	380	2,265	251	8,954
Northumberland	29,057	294	2,416	744	5,439
Perry	22,940	216	1,716	174	4,167
Philadelphia	568,034	6,097	1,731	4,400	89,978
Pike	7,360	64	544	43	1,318
Potter	11,467	106	1,224	87	2,215
Schuylkill	90,173	971	2,267	579	16,962
Snyder	15,124	102	1,094	81	2,746
Somerset	26,920	197	2,089	157	4,676
Sullivan	4,149	51	668	14	1,045
Susquehanna	36,665	453	3,775	273	7,004
Tioga	31,218	196	2,859	207	5,940
Union	14,222	103	927	50	2,657
Venango	25,189	152	2,850	69	4,543
Warren	19,299	167	1,491	216	3,844
Washington	47,319	434	3,776	334	9,036
Wayne	32,172	186	3,450	236	5,727
Westmoreland	54,020	465	4,360	389	9,787
Wyoming	12,644	84	1,274	138	2,365
York	68,088	820	5,189	673	12,273
Total	2,913,041	28,637	159,233	20,715	514,847
In 1850	2,311,786				386,216
Increase	601,255				128,631

THE SPANISH NAVY.—The *Correspondencia*, of Madrid, gives the following as the naval force of Spain, as fixed for the coming year: A sailing ship of 84 guns; a frigate of 42; two corvettes, carrying together 60 guns; two brigs, with 32 guns between them, and two transports of 2,784 tons. Screw steamers—three frigates, mounting in all 115 guns, and with machinery of the force of 1,460 horse-power; four schooners, with 10 guns and 340 horse-power; and six transports, of 7,300 tons and 1,310 horse-power. Six paddle steamers, carrying together 40 guns, and moved by machinery of 1,930 horse-power. In addition, the Coastguard service of the Peninsula includes two screw steamers with four guns, and of 764 horse-power; two dispatch boats, with four guns; two luggers, with a gun each; 25 feluccas and 72 other craft. The total force of Spain, then, colonies not included, may be taken at 25 armed vessels, carrying 393 guns, 10 transports, together of 10,000 tons burdens and 97 auxiliaries. The number of men to be provided for the navy and naval stations is given as follows:—4,919 marines, 571 guards for the arsenals, and 7,176 sailors—in all 12,661.

THE SECESSION TROUBLES.

A LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE CABINET.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* publishes the following letter, which, it says, "a prominent clergyman of Pittsburgh has just received from a member of President Buchanan's Cabinet—a truly Christian man, and a tried patritot:"

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1860.—*My Dear Sir:* I am in receipt of yours of 27th inst., and thank you for your kindly allusion to myself, in connection with the fearful agitation that now threatens the dismemberment of our government. I think the President's message will meet your approbation, but I have little hope that it will accomplish anything in moderating the madness that rules the hour. The indications are that the movement has passed beyond the reach of human control. God alone can disarm the cloud of its lightnings. South Carolina will be out of the Union, and in the armed assertion of a distinct nationality, probably before Christmas. This is certain, unless the course of events is arrested by some prompt and decided *action* on the part of the people and Legislatures of the Northern States. The other Slaves States will follow South Carolina in a few weeks, or months. The Border States, now so devoted to the Union, will linger a little while, but they will soon unite their fortunes with those of their Southern sisters. Conservative men have now no ground to stand upon—no weapon to battle with. All has been swept from them by the guilty agitations and infamous legislation of the North. I do not anticipate, with any confidence, that the North will act up to the solemn responsibilities of the crisis, by retracing those fatal steps which have conducted us to the very brink of perdition, politically, morally, and financially.

There is a feeling growing in the Free States which says, "Let the South go!" and this feeling threatens rapidly to increase. It is in part the fruit of complete estrangement, and in part a weariness of this perpetual conflict between North and South, which has now lasted, with increasing bitterness, for thirty years. The country wants repose, and is willing to purchase it at any sacrifice. Alas, for the delusion of the belief that repose will follow the overthrow of the government.

I doubt not, from the temper of the public mind, that the Southern States will be allowed to withdraw peacefully; but when the work of dismemberment begins, we shall break up the fragments from month to month with the nonchalance with which we break the bread upon our breakfast tables. If all the grave and vital questions which will at once arise among these frgments of the ruptured republic can be adjusted without a resort to arms, then we have made vast progress since the history of our race was written. But the tragic events of the hour show that we have made no progress at all. We shall soon grow up a race of chieftains, who will rival the political bandits of South America and Mexico, and who will carve out to us our miserable heritage with their bloody swords.

The *masses* of the people dream not of these things. They suppose the republic can be destroyed to-day, and peace will smile over its ruins to-morrow. They know nothing of civil war. This Marah in the desert of the pilgrimage of nations has, happily, been for them a sealed fountain. They know not, as others do, of its bitterness, and that civil war is a scourge that darkens every fireside, and wrings every heart with anguish. They are to be commiserated, for they know not what they do. Whence is all this? It has come because the pulpit and the press, and the cowering, unscrupulous politicians of the North have taught the people that they are responsible for the domestic institutions of the South, and that they can be faithful to God only by being unfaithful to the compact which they have made with their fellow men. Hence those "liberty bills," which degrade the Statute Books of some ten of the free States, and are confessedly a shameless violation of the Federal Constitution, in a point vital to the material interests of the South, and yet more vital to her honor. We have here presented, from year to year, the humiliating spectacle of free and sovereign States, by a solemn act of legislation, *legalizing the theft of their neighbor's property.* I say *theft*, since it is not the less so because the subject of the despicable crime chances to be a slave, instead of a horse or a bale of goods.

From this same teaching has come the perpetual agitation of the Slavery question, which *has reached the mind of the slave population of the South*, and has rendered every home in that distracted land insecure. This is the feature of the "irrepressible conflict" with which the Northern people are not familiar. In almost every part of the South miscreant fanatics have been found, and poisoning and conflagration have marked their footsteps. Mothers there lay down at night, trembling, beside their children, and wives cling to their husbands as they leave their homes in the morning. I have a brother residing in Mississippi who is a lawyer by profession, and a cotton planter, but has never had any connection with politics. Knowing the calm and conservative tone of his character, I wrote him, a few weeks since, and implored him to exert his influence in allaying the frenzy of the popular mind around him. He has replied to me at much length, and after depicting the machinations of the wretches to whom I have alluded, and the consternation which reigns in the homes of the South, he says it is the unalterable determination of the Southern people to overthrow the government, as the only refuge which is left to them from these insupportable wrongs; and he adds: "on the success of this movement depends my every earthly interest—the safety of my roof from the firebrand, and of my wife and children from the poison and the dagger."

I give you his language, because it truthfully expresses the Southern mind, which at this moment glows as a furnace in its hatred of the North, because of these infernal agitations. Think you that any people can endure this condition of things? When the Northern preacher infuses into his audience the spirit of assassins and incendiaries, in his crusade against slavery, does he think, as he lies down quietly at night, of the Southern homes he has robbed of sleep, and of the helpless women and children he has exposed to all the nameless horrors of servile insurrection?

I am still for the Union, because I have yet a faint, hesitating hope that the North will do justice to the South, and save the republic before its wreck is complete. But action, to be available, *must be prompt.* If the Free States will sweep the "liberty bills" from their codes, propose a convention of the States, and offer guarantees which will afford the same repose and safety to Southern homes and property enjoyed by those of the North, the impending tragedy *may* yet be averted, but not otherwise. I feel a positive personal humiliation, as a member of the human family, in the events now preparing. If the republic is to be offered as a sacrifice on the altar of African servitude, then the question of man's capacity for self-government is forever settled. The derision of the world will henceforth justly treat the pretension as a farce, and the blessed hope, which for five thousand years our race—amid storms and battles—has been hugging to its bosom, will be demonstrated to be a phantom and a dream.

Pardon these hurried and disjointed words. They have been pressed out of my heart by the sorrows that are weighing upon it.

Sincerely your friend, * * *

HEAVY FALL OF ROCK AT NIAGARA FALLS.—A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* writes as follows: "I want to inform you that on Saturday, the 24th inst., at half past 1 o'clock, there was a tremendous fall of rock a little south of the old staircase, completely filling up the pathway leading to the new staircase. But a few minutes before this fall, a party was being conducted from the museum to the sheet of water. Had it happened at the time they were passing all must have been crushed to pieces. I suppose some thousands of tons fell."

GARIBALDI'S LADIES.—Mr. Adams Smith, the amusing correspondent of the *Scotsman* at the scene of strife in southern Italy, introduces us to one or two of the ministering angels of Garibaldi's camp and hospitals:

"There is a Princess who is indefatigable in her exertions daily at the hospital. Then there is the Countess Marm della Torre, a very extraordinary personage, revolver and dagger in one hand, and physic bottles and plasters in the other. She is good looking, as far as delicate features can make her, a nose chiselled on the best Grecian model, but she fails in complexion. Her figure is slight, and not inelegant, and upright as a dart. Such her physical—her moral may be partly collected from a short conversation I had with her in a cast she gave me one evening in her carriage.

I was returning on foot from St. Angelo after the battle on the 1st October. I met her driving at a gallop. I respectfully saluted her as she passed. She stopped and kindly told me to get into the carriage. I did so, and asked her where she was going at such a rate. 'To the camp—to the wounded—but I have no bandages—no nothing—no anything for dem."—'Then what is the use of going there? had you not better return to the hospital at Santa Maria, whither the wounded will be carried.' 'Vell, I must see.' She stopped everybody on the road, boy and man, to ask their advice. All this while the bullets were flying across the road, and she standing up in the carriage, an excellent mark, cool as a cucumber.

"For nearly twenty minutes did we remain on the road lightly conversing. 'Don't you tink my uniform very pretty, Mr. Smit'—buttons all down in the front?' 'Yes,' said I, 'and unless you want some more button holes to match not made by the regular tailor, I think we had better start, more especially as I have more holes than buttons.' Ragozzo assented; but after all she is kind-hearted as well as spirited. Then last, but not least, there is a Mrs. White, of the Chiaja, of more modest pretensions, but not less energetic, equally useful. She is one of Garibaldi's pets; and by his salutes you may always know where his affections are deepest—he has a gradual scale. This lady he impresses affectionately and fervently upon the cheek.

"Then there is a very patriotic woman, whose cognomen is Santa Joanna, who has spent half her fortune in the cause, with the noblest soul enclosed in a mass of most smutty flesh and gorgeous ribbons, for whom he has the most unbounded regard; he salutes her on the top of the head. There are many other steps in the scale of his affections, but I have merely taken the top and bottom ones. It is to the second lady mentioned that I would recommend all the subscriptions for the sick and wounded to be sent."

SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING BY A BOY.—A remarkable case of attempted murder by poison has occurred lately, as we learn from the *Burlington Free Press*, at Montpelier, Vt. A little child of Hon. C. W. Willard, while drinking his milk, was seized with violent vomiting.—The milk was examined and found to contain corrosive sublimate enough to kill a dozen men. The poison had evidently been put into the milk after it had been poured into the child's cup, and the sudden, violent reaction of the child's stomach was all that saved its life. The wonder was, who could have done it—for the servants, a girl and an Irish boy named John Roakes, were considered trusty, and were both exceedingly fond of the child. Finally suspicion fell upon Roakes, who confessed that he put the poison in the child's cup, not from any ill will to Mr. and Mrs. W., who had always treated him kindly, or to the baby, but simply from hatred to the servant girl, with whom he had some trivial quarrel, and on whom he hoped the suspicion of committing the crime would fall. he owned also to having taken, and destroyed by burning them, some valuable articles of clothing, which had disappeared from time to time, expecting that the girl would be charged with the theft. He was immediately arraigned before the Court in session at the time, plead guilty, and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, Judge Poland very properly adding to the sentence a lecture upon the inconceivable heartlessness and depravity which could induce so wicked a deed.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.—The Paris correspondence of the *Daily News*, writing on the 14th, says: A pamphlet, certainly not official, but still significant, has appeared to-day at Dentu's with the singular title of "Pape et Empereur." The author (understood to be M. Cayla) proposes the suppression of all relations between the French clergy and Rome, that bishops and priests should be elected by the people as in the primitive days of the church, and that the Emperor should concentrate in his own person political and religious supremacy. I have often heard it suggested, in a half joking way, that the Emperor would solve the Roman question by making himself Pope; the appearance of the above pamphlet at Dentu's, at the present juncture, calls to mind the proverb that there is many a true word spoken in jest. It is rumored that M. de la Guerronniere is at work upon a pamphlet on the religious question. Meanwhile, "moderation" being a quality which the government especially cultivates, a private intimation has been given to the press that they would do well to abstain from such very strong articles against the clergy as the *Opinione Nationale* has been publishing lately. It appears certain that the question of the Pope's departure from Rome was warmly discussed at the last council of Cardinals, presided over by His Holiness, but that the council broke up without coming to any decision.

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT.—The great yield of oil at the Mecca oil wells, and the rapid increase of business consequent therefrom, has developed a project for completing the Clinton Air Line Railroad from Jamestown, in Mercer county, to that point. The work will be completed under a different company from that of the Clinton Air Line Company. It is thought that the road can be bought from the original owners, or those who own it at present, for a mere trifle, and that the road can be completed at a comparatively small expense, as the grading on the entire length of this division of the road is already completed, and the stone necessary for the building of culverts, bridges, &c., all quarried and on the ground ready for putting up.

THE NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday an election took place in New York city for aldermen, councilmen, and other local officers. Very little interest seems to have been taken in the results, as not half as many votes were cast as on the day of the Presidential contest. The "Japanese aldermen" were nearly all successful. Politically, the aldermen stand 13 democrats and 4 republicans, but only 5 democrats and 4 republicans were elected on Tuesday, the rest holding over. The republicans lost two members. It is supposed the *democrats have a majority of the councilmen.*

A KENTUCKY VENDETTE.—About a year ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Talbot, a hotel keeper at Bardstown, Ky., was shot and killed by T. H. Slaughter. Slaughter was tried at the recent term of the Bullit Court (having obtained a change of *venue* from Nelson county), and admitted to bail, jury failing to agree. On the 10th ult., a son of the murdered man, meeting Slaughter in the streets of Bardstown, shot him dead on the spot.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Panic.

Special Dispatch to the Patriot and Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.

Stocks and breadstuffs are still depressed. Reading fell two dollars per share. Three banks have reduced their discounts, instead of expanding them, as was agreed upon. The merchants are, consequently, dissatisfied.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Neither Houses of Congress is in session today, having adjourned over till Monday.

Mr. Dundas, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, has been ill for two months past, and is still lying at home in a critical condition.

An editorial in the *National Intelligencer* of this morning recommending a Convention of the slave-holding States, for the purpose of mutual consultation, in respect alike to the dangers believed to be impending, and the remedy deemed most adequate to avert them, is said to be indicative of a plan now maturing here to effect this object.

The commercial houses of New York and other cities have already ordered of the Post Office department, in advance of their distribution among the Post Offices, over one million of the new ruled letter envelopes about to be issued, probably on Monday, with the one cent stamps attached. This has been done with the view of taking advantage of the prestige of the new invention, and the general curiosity respecting it, by enclosing their circulars addressed to the trade in this envelope.

The Putnam Phalanx, under a military escort, visited the White House this morning.—The President was addressed by Judge Advocate Stark, and cordially responded to the Union sentiments enunciated. He said it was the first time he had had the gratification of seeing so full a corps in the Continental uniform, though during the period of the Revolution many of the soldiers were but poorly clad and without this distinctive costume. A large crowd, including the Executive officers, and many ladies, were present.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.

Flour quiet; superfine $5, extra family $5.62½, and fancy $5.75a6.50. Rye Flour $3.62½, and Corn Meal $3 25. Wheat; red $1.20 and $1.22a1.27, and white $1.30 a1.37. Rye 76c. Corn; old yellow 65 67c. and new do. 59a60c. Oats 32c. and 33a34c. Cloverseed $5.25 and $5.50a5.75 per 64 lbs. Whisky 19a19½c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

Flour heavy; sales of 4,000 barrels; State is 10c. lower, being quoted at $4.40a4.50, Ohio sells at $4.80a5, Southern $4.50a5. Wheat very dull; quotations nominal; no sales. Corn dull and nominal; sales of 15,000 bushels, at 60a61c. Whisky dull and nominal at 17½18c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.

Flour dull and heavy; Howard street and Ohio are held at $5, City Mills $4.75. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn steady; New White and Yellow 60a61c. Provisions nominal; Mess Pork $17a17.50. Lard 10½c. Coffee dull at 13a14c. Whisky lower; sales at 18c.

MARRIED.

On the 8th of November, by the John Agnew, Mr. ABRAHAM WILLIAMS, of Cumberland county, to Miss MARY A., second daughter of Col. Henry Logan, near Dillsburg, York county, Pa.

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

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-dlm 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-dlm

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
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.....$904,097.51.
THE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1794.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS.....$1,219,475.