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JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL WINDOW CURTAINS, PAPER BLINDS, OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AND COLORS, &c.

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B. J. HARRIS, WORKER IN TIN, SHEET METAL, AND METALLIC ROOFING, Second Street, below Chestnut, HARRISBURG, PA.

FISH! FISH! MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 & 3.) SALMON, (very superior.) HEAD, (Mass and very fine.) HERRING, (extra large.) COD FISH.

CHAMPAGNE WINES! DUO DE MONTREUIL, HEIDISBECK & CO., CHARLES HEIDISBECK, GIBBS & CO., ANTOINETTE-SILVERE MOUSSEUX, SPARKLING MUSCADEL, MUMM & CO.'S, VERMOREL, CABINET.

Coal.

TO THE PUBLIC! JOHN TILL'S COAL YARD, SOUTH SECOND STREET, BELOW PRATT'S ROLLING MILL, HARRISBURG, PA.

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

PATENT WEIGH CARTS. For the convenience of my numerous town customers, I have recently purchased with my old yard, a Branch Coal Yard opposite North Street, in a line with the Pennsylvania canal, having the office formerly occupied by Mr. B. Foster, and a general assortment of the best quality of coal in that vicinity and Verbetokton can receive their Coal by the PATENT WEIGH CARTS.

YKENS VALLEY NUT COAL.—All Coal delivered by PATENT WEIGH CARTS. JAMES M. WHEELER, 1017

Medical. HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S

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EXTRACTS! EXTRACTS! WOODSWORTH & BUNNELL'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS OF BITTER ALMOND, NECTARINE, PINE APPLE, STRAWBERRY, ROSE, LEMON AND VANILLA.

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO. From the Journal of Commerce. The telegraph informs us that six of our sister States have not only withdrawn from the Union, but founded a new confederated government—that, without any of the throes usually attending the partitioning of empires, a nation has been born! A nation in armor; and over whose infant head are extended the wings of nine States more!

The United States are now in debt to the amount of about sixty-five millions of dollars, independent of a floating debt of balances, now due, to an amount exceeding all the money in the treasury; all of which has been created during a period of peace, and while the country has enjoyed unexampled prosperity.

UP TOWN! For the convenience of my numerous town customers, I have recently purchased with my old yard, a Branch Coal Yard opposite North Street, in a line with the Pennsylvania canal, having the office formerly occupied by Mr. B. Foster, and a general assortment of the best quality of coal in that vicinity and Verbetokton can receive their Coal by the PATENT WEIGH CARTS.

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South interfered in any way with your domestic peace, tranquility or happiness?

South interfered in any way with your domestic peace, tranquility or happiness? Has the South done anything to impair the security of your life or the lives of your wives and families? Has the South done anything to diminish the value of your property? Has not the South, on the contrary, contributed in a great degree to its steady increase in value?

Without making the owners who do not consent, previously, full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary servitude in any State or Territory of the United States, to any other State or Territory thereof, where it is established or recognized; nor to authorize a specific tax or any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor, than on land in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizens, or to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of federal officers.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. The telegraph has announced that the committee of one from each State, appointed by the Peace Conference to report a plan of adjustment of our unfortunate national troubles, had, after a protracted session, lasting up nearly to 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, adopted, by a decisive vote, the main features of the plan introduced by the Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

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Art. 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and executive officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor from any other State or Territory of the United States to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Art. 5. The emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether for residence or involuntary servitude, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have the power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

Art. 6. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

LINCOLN AND HIS WAYSIDE SPEECHES. From the reports of Mr. Lincoln's wayside speeches, which reach us per telegraph, we begin to wonder, with little prospect of relief, what manner of man he is. It is not possible to realize such a man as the President elect of a great nation; and much less the executive of whose hands is about to be confided that great nation in the very throes of dissolution.

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peace, now floats above this capitol with one star which represents this ancient Commonwealth. God grant that it may remain there forever. But I know I speak the sentiment of every member of this body, when I say that it must remain with its original lustre, undimmed and un tarnished. (Applause.)

"We shall demand full and equal rights with New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and nothing more. We would soon to ask more than would be conceded to the Little States of Delaware and Rhode Island. Rhode Island! God bless her! Little State, but with a heart big enough for all. She was the first to repeal her personal liberty laws, and it is hoped that the others will follow her example."

"I repeat that the responsibility resting upon this body is awful. I consented to be a candidate for a seat here with fear and trembling. The people will revise our action, and I trust that our measures will be brought to such a conclusion as that some of our sisters of the South, who, from what they believe to be just causes, have wandered from their orbit, may be brought back to this their old sister. I hope that whence Washington came to struggle for her liberties and freedom, awakened by our example, expunge from her statute book that which her wisest and best men say is a disgrace to it."

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AWAITING MR. LINCOLN'S COURSE—OPPOSITION TO THE NEW CONSTITUTION. A correspondent of the Savannah News, who is attending the "Southern Congress," at Montgomery, writes as follows as to the probable policy of the New Southern Confederacy:

"From what I can gather, it will be the policy of the new Government to preserve the status quo of affairs until the 4th of March, when the inauguration of Lincoln will enable him to indicate the course of his administration. The hope is not yet entirely relinquished that more national councils may prevail at Washington, and that, 'making a virtue of necessity,' the Black Republicans will abandon their idea of coercion, and by a peaceful and conciliatory policy endeavor to preserve all that their national folly has not entirely lost to them—commercial relations with the South. It is probable that one of the first acts of the new Government will be to send a commission to Washington to treat for a peaceable and equitable arrangement of terms between the two republics—the acknowledgment of our independence, the surrender of the forts, a fair division of the public property and of the public debt."

"Until we learn how our commissioners will be received, and whether the Federal Government is willing to treat for the peaceable and equitable adjustment of these matters, it would be unwise for us to take any steps that would be likely to precipitate hostilities. We should prepare for the worst while we hope for the best. As the moral sense of a very large portion of the South is on our side, we should do nothing rashly to forfeit our just claim to the fair judgment of that portion of our late confederates who are blameless for the causes which led to the disruption of the Union, and forced the South to assume her present attitude towards the Federal Government, now in the hands of the Black Republicans. The cause of the South stands justified before the world; prudence and forbearance will give her still higher claims to the respect and good will of all true men. Let us exhaust every honorable means for a peaceable settlement of the terms of our political separation with the free States; it will be time enough then to resort to the argument of arms, when God defend the right."

The Charleston Mercury takes ground against the constitution adopted by the Southern Confederacy. It states its objections as follows: "We regret that any provisional government was formed at all, and in one or two important particulars confess to disappointment and surprise at the government and laws enacted. It seems that the United States protective tariff of '57 has been adopted, and that a positive condemnation of the institution of slavery, through the slave trade, has been inserted into the constitution itself. Neither of these did we expect. We did not suppose that any Southern government, whether for a month or a year, would sanction the policy of protective tariffs. The tariff of '57 is odious and oppressive in its discriminations. It was made to favor Northern enterprise at the expense of the people of the South—a huge free list for them—the burden of taxation for us to bear, and we maintain it as a means to revenue, and as a positive oppressive in practice. Whether this is brought about by a partial remission of duties or a partial imposition, it is still the same in effect. We enter our protest against the scheme and policy, both as regards ourselves and in the results so far as foreign nations are concerned, and our friendship, at this time, valuable to us. In each respect free trade is the true policy of the Confederate States."

We deem it also unfortunat and madly oppressive that the stigma of illegitimacy and illegality should be placed upon the institution of slavery by a fundamental law against the slave trade. In our opinion it is a matter of policy, and not of principle, to be decided now and hereafter, from sound views of the necessities and safety of our peoples. We think it a proper subject of legislation. We are willing to prohibit it by legal enactment, like any other topic of legislation. But while England imports her thousands of Coolie slaves, and France hers, under the facial appellation of "apprentices"—while she is still striving by these means to compete with us in the production of the tropical productions of slave labor—while we have within our reach a large scope of fertile territory uncultivated in Texas, and may have, ere long, the silver mines of Arizona and the teeming States of Mexico to populate and reduce to agricultural productiveness—it seems to us short-sighted, weak and sentimental to preclude forever, by fundamental enactment, the adoption of a policy that may become essential to our appropriate growth and expansion, and to our successful competition with the hypocritical nations of Europe.