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If Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same

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

BEADERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's 3PELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's SPELLING BOOKS.—Requiley's, Good's, Wedster's, fown's, Byerly's. Combry's.
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Clark's.

ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Davie's, Pavie's, Pavie's, LQEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's,

dige's.
DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker, Worcester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Webster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto,

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NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the while a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the store precured it one days notice.

II.—Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.

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ADAMANTINE SLATES

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,

Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled. REMEMBER THE PLACE,

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"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide
World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.

"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.
For sale at

SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE,
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PAPER BLINDS,
Of various Designs and Colors, for 8 cents,
TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER,
At [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!! Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SOREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter (\$1.25.) As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality.

B. M POLLOCK & SON, ap3

Below Jones' House, Market Square.

ETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Scaling Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manu-

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Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

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SILK LINEN PAPER FANS! FANS!! FANS!!! ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF SPLICED FISHING RODS! Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of FISHING TACKLE!

A GREAT VARIETY OF WALKING CANES! Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest! Silver Head Loaded Sword Hickory Fancy Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

NO. 91 MARKET STREET, South side, one door east of Fourth street jeg. NUT COALIII IF ONLY \$1.75 PER TON!!!

TREVERTON NUT COAL for sale at \$1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts.

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FISH!! FISH!!!

MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.)
SALMON, (very superior.)

SHAP (Mass and very fine.) SHAD, (Mess and very fine.)
HERRING, (extra large.)

COOD FISH. SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.) BCOTCH HERBING.
SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES. SARDINES AND ANGLOVED OF The above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls.

The entire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FIRMERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.

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ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO. 'S.,
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In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street.

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

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FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook—by

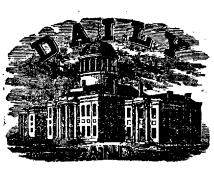
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SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place | I

te find the best assertment of Porte Monnaies.

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Union.

VOL. 3:

Philadelphia as follows:

with the New York Lines.

Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m.

Lines of Travel.

ON AND AFTER

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., and ar

These Trains make close connection at Philadelphia

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves Harrisburg

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harris

burg at 1.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at

6.40 p. m. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, leaves Harrisburg

at 5.25 p. m., runs via Mount Joy, connecting at Diller.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., an

LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Pittsbur

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 noon, and ar

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves

Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE

NEW YORK.

Shortest in Distance and Quickest in Time

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF

NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG,

READING. ALLENTOWN AND EASTON

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6

. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., only 6% hours

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and ar

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harris-

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 p. m. with

ourg at 1.15 p. m., arriving at New York at 9.45 p. m.

the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylva-

nia, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads

All Trains connect at Reading with Trains for Potts

ville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch

York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 a. m. Line from New

For beauty of scenery and speed, comfort and accom-

nodation, this Route presents superior inducements to

Fare between New Yorkand Harrisburg, FIVE DOLLARS

READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER DEC. 12, 1860,

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG

DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P.

M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P.M., and 6.15

RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A.M.

and 3.30 P.M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 8.15

FARES:-To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, \$3.25; No. 2,

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Miners-

FOUR TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADEL-

PHIA DAILY, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR READING at 8 A

FARES:-Reading to Philadelphia, \$1.75 and \$1.45.

THE MORNING TRAIN FROM HARRISBURG CON-

NECTS AT READING with up train for Wilkesbarre

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent.

For through tickets and other information apply to

READING RAILROAD.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

GOING NORTH

The only Train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will be the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN South, at 3.00 a.m. For further information apply at the office, in Penn sylvania Railroad Depot. JOHN W. HALL, Agent. Harrisburg, March 1st-dtf.

DRIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED
BEEF just received by
WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

MPTY BOTTLES!!!-Of all sizes

L and descriptions, for sale low by dec6 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

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D Just received by

DHILADELPHIA

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

For Tickets and other information apply to

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PARES:-To Reading \$1.60 and \$1.80.

L., 1.00 P. M., 8.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

3.00 a. m., arriving at New York at 5.20 p. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,

Supt. East. Div. Penn'a Railroad.

1.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

10.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m.

ville with MAIL TRAIN East for Philadelphia.

arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m.

rives at Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m.

Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

between the two cities.

Chunk, Easton, &c.

the traveling public.

P.M.

P. M.

3.43 P. M.

(in same train) \$2.75.

Pittston and Scranton.

ille, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

rives at Harrisburg at 8.15 p. m.

at 7.00 a. m.

7.35 p. m.

no23-dtf

at 7.30 a. m., runs via Mount Joy, and arrives at West

arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m.

rives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1861.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE NOTICE! DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. That we have recently added to our already full stock
OFSEGARS WINTER TIME TABLE

LA NORMATIS,
HARI KARI,
EL MONO,
LA BANANA.
OF PERFUMERY FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA FOR THE HANDKERCHIEV:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1860, TURKISH ESSENCE, ODOR OF MUSK, LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET. The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Coru pany will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and

OR THE HAIR:
EAU LUSTRALE,
CRYSTALIZED POMATUM,
MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg a 2.40 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 12.55 p. m., and

VENICE, ROSE LEAF POWDER, NEW MOWN HAY POWDER, BLANC DE PERLES. OF SOAPS

MOSS ROSE,
BENZOIN,
UPPER TEN,
VIOLET,
NEW MOWN HAY,
JOCKEY (

NEW MOWN HAY,

JOCKEY CLUB,

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

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

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street,
South side.

TACKSON & CO.'S SHOE STORE,
NO. 90% MARKET STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of BOOTS AND SHOES Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fash-

ionable styles, and at satisfactory prices. Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Philadelphia at 4 p. m. connect at Lancaster with Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to,

and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country. The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article tha will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and dura-JACKSON & CO. [jan9] bility.

UST RECEIVED!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF **HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS**

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED!

For sale at

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 18 Market st.

OFFER TO \mathbf{E} CUSTOMERS A New Lot of LADIES' PURSES,

Of Beautiful Styles, substantially made A Splendid Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S WALLETS. A New and Elegant Perfume, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, BOQUET, Put up in Cut Glass Engraved Bottles.

A Complete Assortment of HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES Of the best Manufacture.

A very Handsome Variety of POWDER PUFF BOXES. KELLER'S DRUG STORE,

jy31 REMOVAL.

JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR

60 MARKET STREET, Where he will be pleased to see all his friend .

oct8-dtf ANDLES!!! C PARAFFIN CANDLES,

SPERM CANDLES STEARINE CANDLES,
ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES, STAR (SUPERIOR) CANDLES, TALLOW CANDLES.

A large invoice of the above in store, and for sale at unusually low rates, by

WM. DOCK, Js., & CO.,

janl Opposite the Court House

MUN AND BLASTING POWDER. JAMESM. WHEELER. HARRISBURG, PA., AGENT FOR ALL POWDER AND FUSE

I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. IFA large supply always on hand. For sale at manufacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.

IFOrders received at Warehouse. no17

CCOTCH WHISKY .-- One Puncheon of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, jan2 73 Market street.

Натон & со., SHIP AGENTS AND

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
With 26 Coupons, will be issued between any points
desired, good for the holder and any member of his
family, in any Passenger train, and at any time—at 2b
per cent. below the regular fares.
Parties having occasion to use the Road frequently on
business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement
convenient and ercoomical; as Four Passenger trains
run daily each wey between Reading and Philadelphia,
and Two Trains de's between Reading, Pottsville and
Harrisburg. Or Susdays, only one morning train Down,
and one afterreer train Up, runs between Pottsville and
Philadelphia and no Passenger train on the Lebanob
Valley Brenc's Railroad.
For the above Tickets, or any information relating
therete apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, e the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to
G. A. NICOLLS, General Sup't.

March 27, 1860 —mar28-dtf COMMISSION MERCHANTS 138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON,

WINES AND LIQUORS. TOBACCO AND CIGARS. nov6-d6m

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA.

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

H. B. & G. W. BENNERS, 27 South Front steret, Philadelphia. ocl9-dly C O S T!!! ${f T}$

BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, AND LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION! Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at

ost, without reserve. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. Ment. comprising Figure. Zaiagozona. La Suiza. ment, comprising Figaro, Zaiagozona, La Suiza, Bird, Fire Fly, Etelvina, La Beriuto, Capitolio of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-firth and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by

sale low by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, jan31. 73 Market Street. KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Domestic Medicines

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1861.

For the Patriot and Union. TO MY DEAR UNCLE-BY O, W. W. AIR-"Gentle Annie." The Spring time's come, Uncle Abram, And with it your cares and your toils; You have left the far West, Uncle Abram, For the White House and Government spoils. The wild rose 'll blossom, Uncle Abram, And prairie hen hatch out her young,

But the South has gone out, Uncle Abram, Too proud in your snare to be hung. You say "nobody's hugt," Uncle Abram, When dearth spreads the land to the main; You say "nothing's wrong," Uncle Abram, When the country's in ruin-'tis plain.

You remember the platform, dear Abram, The platform on which you were born, This platform, my dear Uncle Abram, Is now met with derision and scorn. You say "I bring a good heart," Uncle Abram,

Although you may be weak in the head; You say the country 'll be fed, Uncle Abram, If your friends will just find the bread. You had better split rails, Uncle Abram, And let the dark question alone,

And distill your rye whisky, dear Abram, And then you'll be happy at home. But since you've grown big, Uncle Abram, And wandered so far from your home, Remember these few words of counsel Are given through friendship alone.

HOW A SPIRE FELL.

Few people who have not visited England can understand the affection with which the people of a minor cathedral town view the ecclesiastical edifice which is the principal ornament of their place, and which chiefly attracts strangers. The cathedral towns are usually very quiet, clean—rather sleepy places, to tell the truth. There is a bishop and a number of clergymen, and little choir boys, and, excepting on market days, they are the most prominent individuals in the place. There is a daily service in the cathedral. Io be sure nobody but the clergy and the organist and the choir boys and a few curious strangers attend, but then it is very gratifying to the towns-folks to know that everything is going on right. Their love for the cathedral is latent in prosperous times, but once let the old edifice get into trouble and they will make lively demonstrations of their esteem. For instance, at York, a few years ago, a maniac set fire to the cathedral, and the richly carved woodwork of the stalls was destroyed. The townsfolk at once held a meeting and subscribed enough

to replace the cherished ornaments. In this country, Burlington, New Jersey, with its St. Mary's church and bishop's residence, comes the nearest to a cathedral town; and we are free to say that all the Burlingtonians would feel deeply grieved should the handsome spire of St. Mary's some day tumble to the ground.

Such a mishap has, however, recently occurred the English town of Chichester. The cathedral there, though by no means among the finest of England, was old and interesting .-It was begun some eight hundred years ago .-The tower was built about the year 1200, and the spire, placed in the centre of the building, rising to a height of two hundred and seventyfour feet, and surpassed in altitude by only two other spires in the kingdom, was added about the year 1400.

Now a spire erected nearly a century before Columbus set foot on American soil is entitled to some veneration, and therefore its fall is worth chronicling; for fall it did, and that on

the 20th of February last. It appears that the tower had for some time shown symptoms of danger, and during recent reparations made in the interior arrangments of the cathedral, it was discovered that this danger was much more serious than at first supposed. On the 14th ultimo, cracks and crevices appeared in the piers. Immediately after Sunday services on the 17th, bodies of workmen took possession of the church, and by day and night worked to strengthen the tower. But the immense weight of the spire was tee great. A terrific storm occurred on the night of Wednesday the 20th, which shook the tower, but the efforts of sixty workmen appeared still to offer some possibility of ultimate success, when, at half past three in the morning, they left the building. At daylight they returned to the task, but now the spire tottered. At a quarter past one p. m., the workmen were all ordered out of the cathedral, and a quarter of an hour later the tower and spire fell to the floor with but little noise, forming a mass of near six thousand tons of ruin in the centre of the church, and carrying with it about twenty feet in length of the nave, and as is proclaimed in every breeze that fans the much of the transept and choir. "The spire at cheek; in every star that twinkles in the blue its fall,' says an eye-witness, "at first inclined slightly to the southwest and then sank gently into the centre of the building. The appearance of the fall was that of a large ship quietly but

rapidly foundering at sea.' Fortunately no one was injured by this catastrophe, but the people of Chichester are inconsolable over their architectural loss.

THE SOURCE OF POWER.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle. We have broken up the old government, and are proceeding to establish a new one, and if that cannot stand the scrutiny of sound reason it will fall-if it does not secure at least equal we judge the popular will, the old government was not designed to be destroyed for the purpose of establishing another to oppress the people, and to restrain the public liberty. And so we come now to the declaration of

what we regard as a cardinal truth—at least of a truth on which we base our conduct—that the government to be formed should rest solely on the consent of the governed, and shall rest there, if we can bring it about, and that, in all governments claiming to be free, the people ought to be the source of power. We know, as well as any one living, that the whole movement for secession and the formation of a new government, so far at least as Georgia is concerned, proceeded on only a quasi consent of the people, and was pushed through under circumstances of great excitement and phrenzy, by a fictitious majority. With all the appliances brought to bear, with all the fierce, rushing, maddening events of the hour, the election of the 4th of January showed a falling off in the popular vote of 25,000 or 30,000, and on the night of that election, the co-operationists had a majority, notwithstanding the falling off, of nearly three thousand, and an absolute majority of elected delegates of 29. But, upon assembling, by wheedling, coaxing, bullying and all the arts of deception, the Convention showed a CRANBERRIES—A very Superior lot | majority of 31 against Gov. Johnson's proposi-tions.

But these things are past, and we refer to them to show the reason why a fictitious majority feared the ultimate and direct appeal to the source of power-the people. And we call them to mind now, feeling it to be our impera-tive duty, as the journal of the largest circu-lation in the Confederate States, in order, not to stir up strife, but to impress upon the men in authority the wisdom of submitting their final action to the people direct. The Georgia Convention and the Confederate Congress have gone forward in their work, as none can deny, without explicit and direct authority from the people. The excuse was that the necessities of the case demanded celerity and dispatch. And the people, to their honor be it spoken, have sustained them generously, notwithstanding many objections. It is time, now, in our judgment, that this assumption of power should cease, and that the people should speak. Sooner or later they must be heard—the accidents of the hour cannot always rule—and we ask that

NO. 165.

the Permanent Constitution proposed by the Montgomery Congress shall be submitted to a direct vote of the people of Georgia. The cry of necessity for haste can no longer exist, and the objector can only fear that he is wrong, or else that the people are unfit to govern themselves. It is not probable, from what we can learn, that the Permanent Constitution will be objectionable to us, and we only require this submission to the people as a matter of principle, of justice, and of right. We do most ardently hope, and sincerely believe, that no mere factious opposition will be made to the Constitution. But the people have been ignored long enough, as we think, they have quietly submitted long enough, and now we require, as their representative and mouthpiece in part, that they shall have a fair chance atithe work of their delegates. And we require this, not only as just and right, but because we believe a popular ratification will give strength to the government. Before the con-vention assumes to ratify this Permanent Constitution, let them submit it to a vote of the people, or else let us have an election for a new

convention. AN EVIL SENTIMENT.

We clip the following paragraph from a con-

temporary: "Brantz Mayer says, in an able Historical Essay, that in the rough and simple communities of our forefathers 'evil men were hated out

of the neighborhood.' We wish that propeller of opinion could once more be brought into use."
We cannot say amen to that desire, unless by 'evil men" is intended those whose natures are thoroughly irreclaimable, men of Satanic character who do evil for evil's sake, and seek their own objects, totally indifferent to the misery and ruin in which they may involve others .-Then we will agree that society may well com-bine to use stronger influences than hate (for a thoroughly evil man cares neither for the hate nor for the love of a community,) to put him out of society and fix a brand upon his forehead to bid mankind beware.

But we enter our protest against the application of this principle of hate to any but men whose natures have been proved callous and irredeemable in crime. It is too much the custom, according to our thinking, in our days as well as our forefathers,' to bring the 'hate" of society to bear upon all classes of offenders. No allowance is made for defective education, for the power of temptation, or for hereditary or constitutional infirmity. We will take as examples the drunkard and the fallen woman. Society hates them both with a most virtuous and implacable hate. Its sober men denounce the drunkard as a degraded brute, and its Scribes and Pharisees cast all manner of scorn at the woman who has been betrayed into crime. Nay, it may so happen that the very monster by whom her destruction was accomplished looks with a scornful smile of superiority upon the inebriate who staggers by him to the gateway of perdition. In cases like these we are opposed to the application of that principle of hate. Her very virtues, her noble and confiding affections, are more frequently the instrument of woman's ruin than any other cause, and it seems to us that towards her. when penitent, society ought to act as did the Saviour of mankind, and exclaim to her whose sin He is willing to forgive, "Go and sin no more." And men who deride and denounce the drunkard ought to inquire whether their own sobriety does not arise from a want of appetite and of exposure to temptation rather than from any superior moral excellence, or, if they are sober from self denying virtue, whether they ought not to make that an occasion of gratitude to God rather than of contempt for

their fellow men. There never was a man yet reclaimed from evil by hate. There never was a man yet saved but by love. Criminals, long hardened by vice have been known to exhibit feeling for the first time when horougly convinced that they were regarded with kindness by others, and from the rough and ragged crevices of their granite natures flowers of purity and joy have peeped forth to greet the sunlight of affection. is Love" is the secret of all human and celestial happiness. That great and beautiul truth sky; in every rose that perfumes the air with its fragrance; in the joyous laugh of the cradled child as the morning light crimsons the drapery of his couch, and in the swelling chant of the mighty archangel as he bathes his pinions in a flood of golden radiance from the Sun of Righteousness. And it well becomes those who would "hate" man out of society to reflect where all mankind would be if Eternal Hate instead of Eternal Love ruled the counsels of

Not one man lives who would be willing to open the secret chamber of his heart during his whole life to the eye of man as it is seen by the eye of God, and abide by the decision which liberty and equal advantage to the people with the old, if it does not afford equal security to the citizen in his rights, it ought to fall. As Should they not recollect that the Almighty who knows them has not "hated" them out of the earth? and should they not extend to others that mercy which they have received? Thousands and tens of thousands of men and

women have been driven to destruction by the general "hate" which their vices and follies have drawn upon them from society. They meet nowhere a friendly face or a friendly eye. All men look upon them with bitter scorn, or. at best, with frigid indifference. No cheering voice of hope ever reaches their ears. They feel alone upon the earth; they think that they are the vilest wretches upon the globe, and soon learn to act in accordance with that opinion of themselves. Despair succeeds, and they at last become pests to mankind and irredeemably bad. No good ever came of hating transgressors, for if they be really evil they will not heed your hate, and if they are not wilfully depraved they will be inevitably rendered so by the general scorn and contempt of the world .- Bultimore American.

THE JUDGESHIP OF THE U. S. SUPREME CORT.—The nomination of Mr. Crittenden has not been determined upon, and there is apparently no probability of it. The suspicion that Henry Winter Davis is figuring for this place excites a good deal of surprise among the legal fraternity .- N. Y. Times.

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RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY BY EUROPEAN POW-

From the N. Y. Herald.

We publish in another column of to-day's paper a significant article from the Paris Pays upon the subject of the crisis through which our country is passing. It proves that a large portion of European sympathy is given to the withdrawing States of the Union and not to the North. It indicates the course that is likely to be pursued by England and France, when the "new confederation shall be knocking at the doors of Europe, demanding the recognition of its independence, and claiming a place among the nations of the globe." Hints have already been given by Lord Lyons, and the French Minister at Washington, that no blockade of Southern ports would be recognized by their respective governments, and that freedom of commercial intercourse must not be impeded by any act of the national administration. The press of England, and France and the Continent now go farther. They begin to perceive the folly and madness of the abolition party which is destroying our prosperity, and to treat it as it deserves. "The Southern confederacy," says the Pays, "is destined to become a natural ally, capable, if need be, of giving to Europe, if circumstances should ever require it, a powerful aid in exchange for a simple recognition, which will very probably suffice to keep the fanaticism of the North in check and preserve from almost certain destruction the Southern marts, which Europe could not do without just now."

Self-interest is a powerful enlightener, and

our Paris contemporary may well exclaim:-"We no longer live in an age, when it can be declared from the tribune, 'Perish the colonies rather than a principle.'" Entertaining the closest relations, as England and France do with Brazil and Spanish colonies, which owe their prosperity to slavery, it would be suicidal indeed to refuse the cotton which gives food to nearly eight millions of the people of the two countries, even if it were the product of a labor system which it disapproves. It is beginning to be doubtful, however, whether great numbers of the more enlightened minds abroad, do not regard African slavery as a beneficent institution. The Pays decides emphatically that the morality of the slave population is higher than that of the free blacks of the North; that their condition is preferable to that of agricultural laborers in many parts of Europe; and that the South has industriously labored to promote the civilization of those they hold in bondage. Respecting the influence of the system upon owners of such property it says:—"In no part, perhaps, of the continent, regard being had to the population, do there exist men more eminent and gifted, with nobler or more generous sentiments, than in the Southern States. No country possesses levelier, kinder hearted and more distinguished women. To commence with the immortal Washington, the list of statesmen who have taken part in the government of the United States shows that all those who have shed a luster on the country and won the admiration of Europe owed their being to that much abused South. Andstrange coincidence—while Southern men presided over the destinies of the Union its gigantic prosperity was the astonishment of the world. In the hands of Northern men that edifice, raised with so much care and labor by their predecessors, comes crashing down, threatening to carry with it in its fall the industrial

future of every other nation." The conclusion to be drawn from these emphatic sentences is inevitable. "Let the independence," concludes the article we have quoted from, "of the South be recognized, that servile insurrection openly and boldly preached in the pulpits of the North, may cease to be an ever present danger." Nor are precedents wanting for such a recognition, even were the interests of the courts of Europe less strongly interested in the matter than they are. When Texas dissevered its connection from Mexico. England at once acknowledged her separate nationality, although at the risk of incurring the displeasure of both the United States and Mexico, with whom it was vastly more for her benefit to maintain amicable relations. Now with prospective starvation for millions of peopeople, in case of a suspension of trade with the cotton States, it is next to impossible that the confederacy they have formed should not be respected, and if requisite, fostered. The Massachusetts abolition school have counted without the cost in supposing that the world would rejoice in the the fruits of their incendiarism. The exact opposite is the case. While the South is sympathized with and will be recognized, they are everywhere repudiated and

condemned. A Young Hero .- As Lieut. Mowry and a companion were approaching Gila Bend, they met with a surprise of a novel character-at some hundreds of feet from a tree the corpse of an Indian. It appears that one month since Gila Bend was inhabited only by a single family--an aged American, his two sons, of whom the eldest was hardly fifteen years old—and a servant. On a certain night, the inhabitants of the station were awakened by the well known war cry of the Apaches and soon discovered that the house was surrounded. The establishment being simply constructed of the branches and leaves of trees, like Gila City itself and the majority of the other stations, the dangers which environed the inhabitants, now attacked by some five hundred yelling and frantic savages, may be imagined. Not hoping to escape, the men and boys armed them-selves and awaited the attack. They were saved in the moment of extermination by a dead shot from the rifle of the eldest boy, which cut short to the life of the chief-upon which the whole turned and took to flight .--The corpse was suspended to an adjacent tree. and the spoils of war, the arrows, head dress and other personal property of the deceased warrior, were preserved by the brave little fellow as memorials of the fight.

THE LOST SLOOP-OF-WAR LEVANT .- The almost certainty now that the U.S. sloop of war Levant has been lost in the Pacific gives a melancholy interest to the following paragraph -foreshadowing her fate as it were-from one of Mr. Russell's letters from Malta to the

London Times in 1853: "We subsequently visited the U. S. corvette Levant, lying near, and were received with great kindness by the officers. She is a box of guns,' and would be a dangerous and crank craft in bad weather, owing to the size of her masts and spars and the weight of her armament, &c. I do not propose to comment on this, but simply to suggest that a vessel of war should be simply more than a 'box of guns,' at least for the sake of these whose home is on

board." A celebrated entomologist, who has made a special study of the structure and habits of spiders, states that there is not a single authentic case on record of a person being killed, or seriously injured, by the bite of a spider; all the stories about the fatal bite of the famous tarantula being simply fables. These insects are, however, exceedingly ferocious in their fights with each other; their duels invariably ending in the death of one of the combatants.