

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the town of Harrisburg...

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Patriot and Union

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861. NO. 166.

Books, Stationery, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of school books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at...

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, ADAMANTINE SLATES OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES.

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, NO. 15 MARKET STREET.

NEW BOOKS! JUST RECEIVED.

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

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

LETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS.

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON!

NUT COAL!!!

GARDEN SEEDS!!!

JUST RECEIVED—A Large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER.

FISH!!! FISH!!!

CHAMPAGNE WINES!

HICKORY WOOD!!!

FAMILY BIBLES, from 18 to \$10.

CRANBERRIES!!!

FOR A superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL go to KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Grower's Handbook—by W. A. WARREN.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to find the best assortment of Toilet Medicines.

Lines of Travel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1860.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m.

LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Pittsburg at 7.00 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 7.35 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 4 p. m. connect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves Harrisburg at 6 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., only 6 1/2 hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.15 p. m.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 a. m., arriving at New York at 6.20 p. m.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, West, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., arriving at New York at 8.45 p. m.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 10.00 p. m. with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads.

All Trains connect at Reading with Trains for Potomac and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 a. m. Line from New York on the 1.15 p. m. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery and speed, comfort and accommodation, this Route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg, FIVE DOLLARS. For Tickets and other information apply to J. J. OLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER DEC. 12, 1860.

TWO TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADELPHIA 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 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M., and 8.15 P. M.

FARES.—To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, \$3.25; No. 2, (in same train) \$2.75. FARES.—To Reading, \$1.50 and \$1.30.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE NOTICE!

That we have recently added to our already full stock of SEAGARS LA NORMAIS, HARI KARI, EL MONO, LA BANANA.

FOR THE HAIR: EAU LUSTRALE, OYSTERIZED POMATUM, MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.

FOR THE COMPLEXION: TALC OF VENICE, ROSE LEAF POWDER, NEW MOWN HAY POWDER, BLANC DE PERLES.

OF SOAPS: BARK'S FIRE, MOSS ROSE, BENZOIN, UPPER TEN, VIOLET, 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.

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.

JACKSON & CO'S SHOE STORE.

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 fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.

Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe business.

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted.

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 the will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and durability.

JACKSON & CO. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED!

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 15 Market St.

WE OFFER TO CUSTOMERS.

A New Lot of LADIES' PURSES, Of beautiful Styles, substantially made.

A Splendid Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S WALES. A New and Elegant Perfume, KNIGHTS' TEMPLARS' POWDER, Put up in Cut Glass Engraved Bottles.

A Complete Assortment of FRAGRANCE, PERFUMES, &c. A very Handsome Variety of POWDER PUFF BOXES.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market Street.

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has removed to 60 MARKET STREET, Where he will be pleased to see all his friends.

CANDLES!!!

PARAFFIN CANDLES, STEARIN 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, JR., & CO., Opposite the Court House.

For Sale & To Rent.

FOR SALE—A Light Spring One-Horse WAGON, Apply at Patterson's Store, Broad Street, West Harrisburg.

NOTICE TO SPECULATORS! VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

A number of large size BUILDING LOTS, adjoining the Round House and Work Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be sold at a reasonable price.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING on the corner of Walnut and Short streets, used as a COOPER SHOP.

HOUSES TO RENT.—Two or three dwellings, in the brick row, on Third Street, near Walnut, are offered for rent, from the 1st of April next.

Hotels.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ADJOINING THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Public that he has taken the above Hotel, formerly known as "THE UNION HOTEL," which he has refitted and newly furnished throughout.

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 back hire and portage of baggage.

BUHLER HOUSE, MARKET SQUARE, HARRISBURG, PA.

THE old established House having changed hands during the present season, has undergone extensive improvements and been thoroughly RENOVATED AND REFITTED.

THE AMERICAN BYRON!

GUADALOUPE: A TALE OF LOVE AND WAR.

A Poem in the style of DON JUAN, and equal in spirit, matter and manner to that brilliant production of the "Master Bard."

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 15 Market St.

STEWART & M'ABEE, RECTIFYING DISTILLERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, SCOTCH, IRISH, OLD AND BOURBON WHISKYS.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE SPICE IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!!!

E. R. DURKEE & CO'S SELECT SPICES, In Tin Foil, (lined with Paper), and full Weight.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. CHANGE OF LOCATION.

WALLOWER'S LINE.

The old stock of goods being disposed of, the undersigned has selected out in new place and established a daily freight line between Philadelphia, New York, Harrisburg and all points on the Northern Central, Susquehanna and Erie and Western and Bloomsburg Railroads.

Having large arrivals from the Eastern States, where we have selected out in new place a large and complete assortment of superior GOODS, which embrace everything kept in the best City Groceries, we respectfully and cordially invite the public to examine our stock and hear our prices.

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES!!!

LARGE ARRIVAL!!!

THE AMERICAN READER!

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have formed an Association, and prepared and executed a Certificate, for the purpose of establishing a Bank of Issue, Discount and Deposit, under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks," approved the 13th day of March, A. D. 1860.

UPHOLSTERING.

C. F. VOLLMER. I prepared to do all kinds of work in the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS.

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1861.

BEGINNING TO SEE THE EFFECT OF THEIR WORK.

We were not surprised at seeing, a day or two since, in the two Republican evening papers of this city, evidence that those who have contributed in so large a measure to bring the present political and financial troubles upon the country, begin to appreciate the evils which press so heavily upon us, and to comprehend the practical obstacles in the way of their removal.

The Post and Commercial discuss these topics simultaneously; and both appear to have awakened from a sense of security to the real danger impending.

The Post is worried about the finances of the Government; and asks, "what shall be done for a revenue?" It seems to apprehend that under the existing tariff laws of the United States, and of the Confederate States, the bulk of merchandise imported, subject to duty, will go to the ports of the Confederate States, and find its way thence, free of duty, by railway and coasting vessels, to all parts of the United States, without payment of duty, except the moderate rate levied by the government of the Confederate States.

When merchandise is once in the country, there would, it declares, be no way to prevent its free circulation and sale in every part of the United States. The mode of preventing this, which appears generally to be entertained, the Post thinks surrounded with difficulties. We quote a portion of its article, to show into what a predicament we have been precipitated by the Abolition fanaticism of which the Post is so distinguished a representative:

What, then, is left for our government? Shall we let the seceding States repeal the revenue laws for the whole Union in this manner? Or will the government choose to consider all foreign commerce destined for the ports where we have no custom-houses and no collectors, as contraband, and stop it when offering to enter the collection districts from which our authorities have been expelled? Or will the President call a special session of Congress to do what the last unwisely failed to do—to abolish all ports of entry in the seceding States?

We will not undertake to add anything to the picture thus drawn by our evening contemporary. It is sufficiently dark and discouraging; and we turn to our other evening neighbor, the Commercial, for light. Let us see what that hitherto cautious, but lately rather fast sheet, thinks of existing facts. After referring to some length to the rumored intention on the part of the government to evacuate Fort Sumpter, and the "apparent necessity" for such a course, and expressing the decided opinion that it will be exercised to acknowledge our inability to exercise authority over the seceded States, and that Fort Pickens must also be surrendered for like reasons, the Commercial goes on to say:

Then the Southern Confederacy will have undisputed possession of the coast and the coast fortifications from Brownsville up to Cape Fear, by far the larger portion of our gulf and Atlantic coast. To suppose that this can ever be retaken by force is absurd, in view of our inability to retain Fort Sumpter. The Southern Confederacy thus triumphantly established, in all probability North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland will join it, further diminishing our Atlantic coast, and extending them up to Cape Hatteras. These consequences must almost inevitably follow upon the surrender of Fort Sumpter.

We might add that the example of secession thus successfully set, further dismemberment will almost inevitably follow, and in less than a decade of years, instead of there being on this continent one great republic, one proud confederacy of the United States, we shall be subdivided into a Southern, a Central, a Pacific, a Northern, and possibly an Eastern and Western Republic, a mere collection of small sovereignties. In fact, if it be conceded, as it apparently is about to be, that secession and revolution must not be suppressed by force, but may be rewarded with the undisputed possession of whatever public property is located upon the seceders' territory, it is impossible to say how far dismemberment and subdivision may go in less than a decade of years.

In view of all the facts of the case, we have a recommendation to make to the President, if he should finally determine to surrender Fort Sumpter to the revolutionists. It is that immediately upon doing so he call an extra session of Congress, that measures may be promptly taken to call a convention of the people for the purpose of acknowledging the independence of the "Confederated States of North America," be they seven, ten or fifteen, so that a perpetual end may be put to the disturbances to which the country has so long been subjected. And we would further recommend that such convention be instructed to make such amendments to the Constitution as shall either distinctly and openly recognize the right of secession, or shall make provision for its suppression when attempted, clothed the Executive with power to carry such provision into effect, and make it a penal offense not to do so.

We have no hesitation in saying that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy should not be delayed a day longer than can be helped after once Fort Sumpter is surrendered to it. When Major Anderson is surrendered to the federal government of the United States, no one dreams that it, or any other part, will be retaken and held forever. The proud motto, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," will cease to be ours, and the Union, itself wounded in the house of its professed friends, will be spoken of with regret, and thought of with a sigh, as a thing only of the past.

We almost suspect the Commercial has been reading the files of the Journal of Commerce for some months back, so faithful a reflex does its article contain, of the predictions and warnings which we felt it our duty to utter, before secession became an accomplished fact, and when there was still a chance to save the Union. Had our contemporary then used the language it now utters—not as a lamentation, but as a warning to its political friends—and had it been supported in such a policy by its party associates,—it is not too much to say that the catastrophe which it now mourns might have been averted.

While we appealed to the North for justice and to the South for moderation—while we

warned the former that without concessions the Union could not be saved, and urged upon the latter that with a conservative Congress and an aroused public sentiment, their rights could not be seriously jeopardized, even under a Republican President—the Republican journals were engaged in denouncing and defying the South, and in serving up their friends in the North to stand firm, and to make no concessions—no compromise with slavery. In this last work the Commercial, we will do it the justice to say, did not fully join; neither did it exert that powerful influence for good, which it might have done, had it seen things as it now sees them, and raised its voice earnestly for peace.

We are glad, even at this late date, to see such evidences of returning reason as are manifested by our evening cotemporaries. It may be too late to save the Union, but it may not be too late to save the country from war. That is a desideratum of no small consequence—worth in fact the surrender of all the partisan feeling which it may be necessary to sacrifice on the altar of our country.—Journal of Commerce.

[From the Journal of Commerce.] "The National Congress, and the Voice of the Fathers upon the subject of the late war." New York: published by Rudd & Carleton, 12 no. 37, 1861.

In this little volume, Rev. Dr. Stiles, of New Haven, has discussed, with much clearness and power, the following questions:

1. Were our Northern fathers encouraged to expect that, within a short period after the formation of the Constitution, slavery would disappear for ever?

2. Has the South transgressed her constitutional relations to the subject of slavery, and encroached upon the North?

3. Has the North violated her constitutional obligations upon this subject, and encroached upon the South?

4. Where shall we find the origin and the healing of this unhappy strife?

The affirmative of the first question is assumed by many well meaning men, and on that assumption they build the conclusion that the South has wronged the North by defying the just expectation; and therefore that the North is justified or excused in helping herself to secure the desired result. Such persons should by all means read the answer of Dr. Stiles to the same question, which occupies about 80 pages. It scarcely admits of abridgement.—Among other proofs that there was no such understanding between the North and the South, he quotes the language of various members of the Convention which framed the Constitution. He also accumulates a mass of evidence from other sources to the same effect, making in the aggregate a reading of some of our delegates in the constitutional convention to expect that slavery should be brought to a speedy close? In your hearts, then, let the South have the benefit of this solid truth. In consideration for commercial privileges granted by the South, are you not assured that the North covenantated to yield to the South all such claims and toleration upon the subject of slavery, as would secure to her, in this relation, a comfortable, honorable and profitable participation in the Union? Then, your very soul, give to the South the full benefit of this most important right. Whatever pride, passion, assumption and misconduct may have been justly laid to the charge of the South, are you not warranted that, on the whole, the South has not wandered very far from her stipulations in the great constitutional compact upon which the government was founded? Let the South then have the full advantage of this important admission in your mind. Are you not assured, that the North, for long years, has allowed her people to carry out a vexatious persecution of the South, in the very teeth of her own slavery guarantees, which have largely despoiled Southern men of that peace, respect and profits in the Union so sacredly pledged? If this be indeed so—and surely you will not deny it—should you not be willing to concede the wrong and make amends for it? Finally: Has not our national controversy its origin very largely in this unhappy truth, viz: that the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ has had too little to do with almost all Northern writers upon the subject of slavery? In all others under their influence, has not a fanatical spirit been allowed to disturb kind relations, unsettled sound judgment, demoralized good conscience, and set the heart upon disorganizing ends! Come now, friend! Speak out from the sincerity of your soul—save our glorious country—will you not do right? Will you not permit the God of the nation, by his most blessed book, in all the matter of our differences, to breathe a kinder temper into your heart, to shed sonder light upon your understanding, to set up a juster rule in your conscience, and place before you wiser ends than you have sought? But do this, and think of it—it shall save our people as nothing else can. For—justice to the South! On the one hand, it is the very last element of hopeful reconstruction of our divided country; on the other, the most potent agent of a sound fraternity between our bordering nations! Only let the North do right—only let her see, feel, and say—"We have all gone wrong in this matter of slavery." The South never troubled us in her part of the contract, but fairly gave us all she engaged to surrender. We, on the contrary, have not secured to her what we covenanted to convey. We have disturbed her where we promised peace. We have suffered her to be dishonored where we vowed protection. And we have allowed to be taken away from her what we ourselves promised to restore. In a word, we have not kept our bargain with the South. No! we have not! Now, my Northern friend! Let the South do or fail to do what she may will you do right? For the sake of our country, the church, and the world, let us do right, and do it right, and the work of our nation, and the fidelity of its author, heaven and earth shall see what the North and the South shall feel—that the work of righteousness—is peace.