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Office North Third street, third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa. N. B.—Ponsion, Bounty and Military claims of all inds prosecut d and collected. Refer to Hons John O. Kunkel, David Mumma, jr., and R. A. Lamberton. myll-d&w6m

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. THIRD STREET, Harrisburg, Prectice in the several Courts of Dauphin county. Col-lections made promptly. A. C. SMITH, J. B. EWING.

JAMES D. HENDLEY, PROPRIETOR, COOK, Merchant Tailor, Late of Kirkwood House, Washington. 27 CHESNUT ST., between Second and Front, SEASON OPENS 15th JUNE, 1863. Has just returned from the city with an assortment of These Springs are in Cumberland county, Perform all These west of Harrishnes managements from all the principal sites by reilroad to Harrisburg, thenes by the Cumberland Valley railroad to Newville; from Merwille 8 miles good staring to tro Springs, The stage is always in waiting upon the arrival of the cars AND VESTING Which will be sold at moderate prices and made up to order; and, also, an assortment of READY MADE Clothing and Gentlemon's Furnishi nov21-1yd Passengers leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore or Wash-ington in the moring can arrive at the Springs the Same evening at, five o'clock. DENTISTRY. same evening at five o'clock. The Hotel is commodious and comfortable, with Hot and Cold Baths attached, and extensive grounds for B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S., and Uoid Baths attached, and excensive grounds for walks and amusement. The long experience of the present Proprietor (for many years past at the Kirkwooi House in Washington, D. C.) enables him to say, that it will be conducted in a manner to please all Visi'ors T the MS:-S2 per day; \$12 per week; 4 works \$40.--CLUMent and converts helf wind NO. 119 MARKET STREET, EBY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS jan8-tf Children and servants half price. DELIGIOUS BOOK STORE AMS!!!! TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY, and the Composed of the follo -ine Brands E. S. GERMAN, 27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE OHESNUT, WAREBURG, PA. Depot for the sale of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Music and Musical Instruments. Also, settoriptions taken for religious publications. no80-dy JOHN G. W. MABTIN, J FASHIONABLE CARDWRITER, HERR'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA. All manner of VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSI-NESS CARDS executed in the most artistic styles and most reasonable terms. decl4-dtf **NION HOTEL**, Bidge Avenue, corner of Broad street, HARRISBURG, PA. The undersigned informs the public that he has re-cently renevated and refitted his well-known "Union Hotel" on Ridge avenue, near the Bound House, and is prepared to accom nodate citizens, strangers and travel prepared to accom nodate critens, strangers and travel ers in the best style, at moderate rates His table will be supplied with the best the maskets afford, and at his bar wil be found superior brands of liquors and mat beverages. The very best accommo-dations for railroaders supplyed at the shops in this vicinity. [al.4 dif] HENRY BOSTGEN. PERSONS in want of a superior and really good GOLD PEN will find with the a large assortment to select from, and have the privilege to exchange the Pens until their hand is perfectly suited. And if by fair means the Dia-mond points break off during twelve months, the pur-chaster shall have the privilege to select 4 new one, without any charge ' FRANKLIN HOUSE, without any charge. I have very good Gold Pena, made by Mr. Morton, not warranted, in strong silver-piated cases, for \$1, \$1.25,

VOL. 5.-NO. 259. İtledical. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, and ALL RHEU-MATIC and NERVOUS DISORDERS For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the fa-mous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing suc-ease

cess. AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEU. MATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it. TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly. FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Limiment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Act-ing directly upon the nervous fissues, it strengthens and rewinding the system and restores it to clustic and revivities the system, and restores it to elasticity and

For PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to pro-duce an equal. Every victim of this distressing com-plaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

a radical cure. QUINSY and SORE THROAT are sometimes ex-tremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely applica-tion of this Liniment will never fail to cure. SPR AINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlarge-ment of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days. BRUISES. CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS and SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS. FROSTED FEET, and INSECT BITES and STINGS

EVERY HORSE OWNER

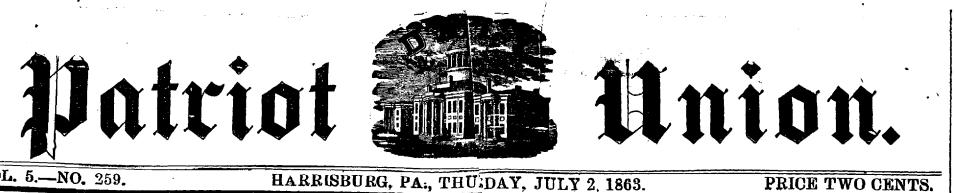
should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lamoness will effectually pre-vent those formidable diseases to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the won-derful curative properties of this this how how derful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

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UAU THON. To avoid imposit on, observe the Signature and Like-mess of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which rone are genuine. BICH 4 RDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by all dealers. aplleow-d&w

WHITE SULPHUR AND

CHALYBEATE SPRINCS, At Doubling Gap, Penn.



The Patriot & Anion. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 2 1863.

SPEECH OF GEORGE W. WOODWARD

AT THE Great Union Meeting, held December 13, 1860,

in Independence Square, Philadelphia.

[The meeting was called by the Mayor of the dity, at the request of the Select and Common Councils, and was held at noon, Thursday. 14th December, 1860, in Independence Square Mayor Henry was called to pre-side, and a large number of gentlemen officiated as Vice Presidents and Secretari.s. The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Potter. The address of the Mayor followed. The resolutions were read by John B. Myers. The speakers selected by a Committee of Ocun-cils, then addressed the vast concourse assembled in the Square in the following order: Hon. Joseph R Inger-s.ll, George W. Woodward, Charles E. Lex, Theodore Cuyler and Lazac Hazlehurst.] We have assembled. follow citizang in pure

We have assembled, fellow citizens, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Mayor, that we may "counsel together to avert the danger which threatens our country." That danger is not recent or new. It has a history. And we must glance at that; we must obtain a clear view of the actual state of the crisis, before we can give or receive intelligent counsel.

It was announced a few years ago that the conflict which had sprung up in this country between free and slave labor was irrepressible; that a house divided agains! itself could not stand; that all the States of this Union must become free or slave States.

The meaning of this was, and is, that all were to become free States, for the soil and climate of a majority of the States are such that it never can become the interest of the superior race to maintain slavery in them. Everybody knows this, and therefore the alternative form of the proposition was only to give it an appearance of fairness and a little more rhetorical effect.

The full scope and meaning of the announce ment are, then, that citizens of the United States are to be totally divested of the property they now hold in four or five millions of slaves, of the aggregate value of many hundred millions of dollars, and that the habits and domestic condition of the people-their, has mad us a great and prosperous nation commercial relations and their political rights, in so far as these interests are connected with the institution of slavery, are to undergo a revolution.

Nor was this prediction the voice of an obscure and unhonored prophet, but of a citizen whom the people of the free States have just distinguished, in a signal manner, by conferring on him the highhest office they had to give. In so far as their voters are to be considered as responsive to his announcement, they are a loud amen-a solemn answer, so let it be.

Whilst it is not to be doubted that multitudes voted for the President elect with other views, and did not intend a distinct endorsement of his favorite proposition, yet, as the record is made up, the prophecy and the prophet stand it, who habitually reviles and misrepresents approved by a majority of the people of the the Southern people, and excites the ignorant free States. The inexorable exclusion of class and the thoughtless in our midst to hate and the government holds in trust for the people glad and willing obedience to the Supreme Ventured to predict.

Nat? How far protected or discouraged by convention. Good examples, like bad ones, the wer of the new government? Should are contagious. Perhaps one and another of juristion to abolish it be granted to the the Northern and Southern States may do the govenent, or reserved to the States and the like until the requisite number have concurred, peophf the States ? These were great questions ad, like all the questions of that day, were vely settled.

Theprihern States abolished their slavery, and soratified their innate love of freedombut thidid it gradually, and so did not wound the Soi, and they received a full equivalent, not on in the price paid down, but in the manufairing and commercial prosperity which iw up from the productions of slave labor.

Whenhe Constitution came to be formed, some one northern States still held slaves, but sevil had abolished the institution, and it must ve been apparent that natural causes would fie it ultimately altogether upon the South. he love of liberty was as intense as ever, anis strong at the South as at the North, and there of gain was common also to both sections Here were two master passions to be adjustednder circumstances of the greatest delignoy They were adjusted and the great question of the time were settled, in the only manner ssible. Concession and compromise -considution for each other's feelings and interest sacrifices of prejudices, forbearance and moration-these were the means by which ti "more perfect Union" was formed. And wat a work it was! If the Union had never bught us a single blessing, the Con-

stitution f the United States would still have been a significent monument to the unselfish patriotis of its founders. Not an alliance merely, ut a close and perfect union between peoples jually ambitious, equally devoted to freedom qually bent on bettering their condition; it separated by State lines, and jealous of Sate rights-one section seeking its prosperid under institutions which were to make ever man a free man-the other under institution which folerated negro slavery.

Had the Constitution failed to work out the beneficen results intended, here was an instance o human effort to do good-an effort to restran and regulate two natural passions, and to empel them to co-operate in blessing mankind-which would forever have challenged the admiration of all good and thoughtful men But it did not fail, thank God ; it and the dmiration of the world, for the motives of he founders is swallowed up in wonder

at the success of this work. But All this the "irrepressible conflict" ignores. The passion for liberty, spurning the restraints imposed, has burned out all memories of the compromise and the compact in those Northern communities, which, under the fake name of Liberty Bills, obstruct the execution of the bargain. What part of the purposes of the founders are the underground railroads intended to promote? --Whence come these excessive sensibilities that cannot bear a few slaves in a remote territory until the white people establish a constitution ? What does that editor or preacher know of the Union, and of the men who made

sho it be represented in the councils of the month. Let us petition them to demand the and then we will have a National Convention to consider the evils and dangers of the day, and to devise remedies which, it may be hoped, shall prove as salutary as those of 1787. And now, as then, the progress of these measures but the did it gradually, and so did not wound will awaken inquiry and thoughtfulness in their le of gain. They sold out slavery to the masses, will call off their minds from the petty politics of the day, and from the mischievous agitation of slavery questions, to the grand problem of how we can render this glorious Union perpetual.

In what form and to what extent the power of the general government should be increased is not for me to indicate, but with the confessions of President Buchanan and Attorney-General Black before us, that the government, as now constituted, is unable to prevent or punish secession, or to suppress the proud conflict that disturbs our peace and boasts itself irrepressible, have I not a right to assume that the government needs to be strengthened ? Have I not a right to say that a government which was all sufficient for the country fifty years ago, when soil and climate and State sovereignty could be trusted to regulate the sprend of slavery, is insufficient to day, when every upstart politician can stir the people to mutiny against the domestic institutions of our Southern neighbors-when the ribald jests of seditious editors, like Greeley and Beecher, can sway legislatures and popular votes against the handiwork of Washington and Madisonwhen the scurrillous libels of such a book as Helper's become a favorite campaign document, and are accepted by thousands as law and gospel both--when jealousy and hate have killed out all our fraternal feelings for those who were born our brethren, and who have done us no harm? The traditions of the elders lingered in the generations which immediately succeeded the adoption of the Constitution, and their passion for freedom, just as strong as ours, was chastened into loyalty to the Union, and veneration for the rights of the States. The Constitution, which was strong enough to govern such men, is too weak to restrain us who have outgrown the grave and moderate wisdom that excited no irrepressible conflict between brethren, but taught them to dwell together in unity. I would make it strong enough to restrain the

madness of our day. And let the people consider the motives for preserving the Union. They would be brought directly to these by the debates of the Convention, and by the antecedent and subsequent debates. I can suggest only some of them.

First, our name, and place, and power, as one of the nations of the earth. Are not these worth preserving? In eighty years we have matched the greatness that Rome and England were centuries in attaining. What may be done in the next eighty?

I heard a sagacious statesman say, about three years ago, that in twenty years from that time, if we kept together, we would drive England from all the markets of the world as a first-class trader. They were words of cheer, but there was the inevitable if. In what market we should rival England, or even the pettiest kingdom of the earth, after dissolution of prosperity would come to us of the

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,

BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to sub-soribers residing in the Borongh for TEN CHATS FREWERK, payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FIRE WERK, THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION is published at TWO DOLLARS FREASHOW, invariably in advance. Ten copie to one address, fiftem dollars Cennected with this extabilishment n extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is so-licited.

litionists; for it is astonishing how extensively the religious mind of the North has admitted into itself the suspicion, not to say conviction, that slaveholding is a sin. If a sin, then it is a violation of some Divine law, for sin is the transgression of the law.

Now, I deny that any such law has ever been revealed. The burden of showing it is on him who alleges, and when it is shown, I agree it shall rule out all that has been said or can be said for a Union founded on slavery. I bind myself never to raise my voice again in behalf of such a Union. But, so far from any such law being found plainly written for our instruction, whoever will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institutions, will see the principle of human bondage, and of property in man, divinely sanctioned, if not divinely ordained; and in all the sayings of our Saviour we hear no injunction for the suppression of a slavery which existed under his eyes, while he delivered many maxims and principles, which, like the golden rule, enter right into and regulate the relation. So do the writings of Paul abound with regulations of the relation, but not with injunctions for its suppression. If we go to the most accredited commentators, or consult divines really wise and good in our midst : or what is better, study and search the Scriptures for ourselves, we shall fail to find a law which, fairly interpreted and applied, justifies any man in asserting, in or out of the pulpit, that the negro slavery of the United States is sin-What right, then, I ask again, has the Abolitionist to cheat tender consciences into hostility to an institution on which our Union is founded in part. Good people say we do not wish to disturb slavery where it exists by local law, but believing it to be shaful and inexpedient, we will not submit to its extension, nor assist to restore the fugitive to his master. Such people soon come to conceive that the more unfriendly they can feel towards slavery, the more harsh speeches they make about slaveholders, the more they help on the irrepressible conflict, the better will they recommend themselves to God. In some churches anti-slavery sentiments have become essential to good standing. According to some ecclesiastical councils, it would seem that the great duty of the American Christian is to war with his neighbor's property, and, if opportunity presents, to help steal and hide it. Alas! alas! for the times upon which we have

fallen.

We must arouse ourselves and re-assert the rights of the slaveholder and add such guarantess to our Constitution as will protect his property from the spoliation of religious bigotry and persecution, or else we must give up our Constitution and Union. Events are pla-cing the alternative plainly before us-Constitutional Union and liberty according to American law; or else, extinction of slave property, negro freedom, dissolution of the Union, and anarchy and confusion.

Čan any man, even though his mind has been poisoned by the sophisms of infidels and Abolitionists, seriously contemplate the alternative with composure and indifference? We hear it said, let South Caroliga go out of the Union peaceably. I say let her go peaceably, if she go at all, out why should South Carolina be driven out of the Union by an irrepressible conflict about slavery? Other States will be sure to follow, sooner or later. The work of disinther has there has the south care fairly established, will not end States. Already we see it announced, on the floor of Congress, that the city of New York, tired of her connections with Puritan New England, and the fanatical interior of her own State, will improve the opportunity to set up for herself, and throw open her magnificent port to the unrestricted commerce of the world. Let us be wise in time. Our resolutions are soothing and encouraging in their tone, and this vast assemblage is symptomatic of returning health in the public mind; but popular meetings and fair spoken resolutions are not going to save the Union from destruction. The people must act, and act promptly and efficiently. Let them show the South that the heart of the great State of Pennsylvania is sound still. It is said that the late elections do not commit Pennsylvania, unalterably, to the mischievous conflict. I am willing to believe it. I hope it is so. I hope the events of the winter and our future elections will prove it. Then let Pennsylvania appeal to the South to stand by us a little longer, till we have proved, not by fair words, but by deeds, that we will arrest the irrepressible conflict: that we are not ready to give up constitutional li-berty for licenticus liberty; that we will not sacrifice all the memories of the past, and all the hopes of the future, for negro freedom; no, not for negro freedom even; for though we tear down this fair fabric, we make no negro free, but for a vain and mad attempt at negro freedom. That is the poor, the abertive, the absurd, the wicked purpose for which we are expected to saorifice our sacred inheritance. God forbid it. Here on this consecrated spot of earth, where the foundations were laid of the best government the world ever saw, let us renew our yows to the Union and send salutations to our brethern. Talk not of secession-go not rashly out of the Union-dim no star of our glorious flag-give us time to place ourselves right in respect to your "peculiar institution," and to roll back the cloud that now obsource. for the moment, our devotion to the Union as it is. Speak thus to the Southern States, and follow our words by fitting deeds, and Pennsylvania can stop secession or cure it if it pocurs. We can win back any State that may stray off, if only we can prove our own loyalty to the Constitution and Union as our fathers formed them. And would t inot be a proud page in the higtory of Pennsylvania that should record the rescue of the American Union from impending ruin, by prompt, generous, united action of the people of Pennsylvania? That great glory may be ours. Let us grasp it ere it be forever too late. THE WOMEN OF PARIS.---- I do not agree with my friend Belle Brittan that "the women of Paris are not handsome." I think, as a gen-eral rule, that they are. But I do agree with him that there is something indescribably neat, trim, and fascinating about them; and that they take much more pains to please, in little things, than either the American or English women; and to me there is a certain indiscribable witchery of manner about them wonderfully irresistible and a style perfectly enchanting. Comparisons, I know, are "odorous," but give me a French woman before any other! Gad, it's enuff to drive any nervous man into 1853 fits a minute to look at 'em! For take the veriest and most ordinary waiting maid, and even if not pretty, she will have a deliciously fitting dress, with such a pretty little waist, and look so trim, clean, and neat, with a little white "cap a 'top,' put on so wicked-ly, that it requires a "great deal of nice con-sideration," as John Brougham says, to pass 'em by, without wishing them a happy New Year ! —Massett

L' BALTIMORN, MD. This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been tho roughly re-fitted and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North-West corner of Howard and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Rai way Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of his guests. G. LETSENBING, Proprietor, jel2-tr (Late of Selins Grove. Pa.)

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NO. 18 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG. IF Particular attentica paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Poli-cies, Checks, Bill-Heads, &c. Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards printed at very low prices and in the best style. jan21

MESSES. CHICKERING & CO. HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL! MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON.

ERLD THE PROFILES WARK, OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS! Wareroom for the CHICKERING PIANOB, at Harris.

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DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. DRAKE'S PLANIALION DILLEDS. These liquors can all be warranted; and in addition to these, Dock & Co. have on hand a large variety of Wines, Whisky and Brandy, to which they invite the particular stiention of the public.

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WHITE BRANDY !!!--FOR PRESERV-W ING PURPOSES.-A very superior article, (strictly pwrs,) just received and for sale by july1 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

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WARJ WAR!-BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third born No. 62

will sell very low.

of all the States, is a natural and direct step towards the grand result of extinguishing slave Be not deceived. Let me not prophesy property altogether, and was one of the record | smooth things, and cry peace when there is issues of the late election. This policy must no peace. Let the truth be spoken, be heard, be considered as approved also. Not that every be pondered, if we mean to save the Union. man who voted for the successful nominees. The conflict boasts that it is irrepressible. It meant to affirm, that a trustee for several co- allies itself with equal readiness to religion equal parties has a right, in law or reason, to exclude the property of some and admit that good and bad. It makes common cause with of others of the parties for whom he holds- the champions of freedom the world over, and but so is the record. And whilst it is not to be taken as expressing the universal sense of the voters, it does, undoubtedly, imply that the banner it bears, it tramples under foot the vast masses of Northern people do heartily ap. guarantees of freedom contained in the Conprove, both of the proposition to make all the States free, and of beginning by excluding slavery from the territories.

The South seems inclined so to accept the judgment. She holds the property that is to be shut out of the territories, that is to berestricted, cribbed, and confined, more and more, until it is finally extinguished. Everywhere in the South the people are beginning to look out for the means of self defence.-Could it be expected that they would be indifferent to such events as have occurred? That they would stand idle and see measures concerted and carried forward for the annihilation, sooner or later, of her property in slaves ? Such expectations, if indulged, were not reasonable. The law of self-defence includes right of property as well as of person; and it auncars to me, that there must be a time, in the progress of this conflict, if it be indeed irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ, in defence of their property, whatever means of protection they possess or can command. I do not agree with them that the time has arrived yet; but it would be well for those who push on this conflict, in whatever form, to consider that they are hastening on that time, and that they have convinced one or more Southern States that it has already come.

Several States propose to retire from the Confederacy, and that justly alarms us. We come together to consider what may be done to prevent it, and we are bound, in fidelity to ourselves and others, to take the measure of the whole magnitude of the danger.

This irrepressible conflict has grown out of the Anglo-Saxon love of freedom. What that passion is, and how it was offended by the in-people think that freedom—absolute, uncontroduction of negro slaves, may be read in the chronicles of the American Provinces, and especially in the earnest, the eloquent, and repeated remonstrances addressed by the Colony of Virginia to the Crown and Parliament of Great Britian against their introduction.

But if the Anglo Saxon loves liberty above all other men, he is not indifferent to gain and thrift, and is remarkable for his capacity of adaptation, whereby he takes advantage of any circumstances in which he finds himself placed. And, accordingly, by the time the colonies were prepared to throw off the British yoke, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, it had been discovered that the unwelcome workers, against whose introduction such earnest protests had been made, could be turned to profilable account in the Southern States : that the African constitution was well adapted to labor in latitudes which alone could produce some of the great staples of life; and that the North, | gage the public mind, and to direct it to the which could not employ them profitably, would be benefitted by such employment as the South the popular mind prepared itself to receive with could afford. Considerations of humanity, also, approbation the Constitution that was formed. as well as the rights of private property, entered into the discussions of that day. What was best for an inferior race thrust unwillingly upon a superior? That both should be free, or that the inferior should serve the superior, and the superior be bound by the law of the the salvation of the Union. Under the amendarelation to protect the inferior?

If best for both races that the existing sla- bound to call a general convention on the ap-W Arket street, below Third, has received a large wery should continue, then what was to be its plication of the Legislatures of two-thirds or the general gouernment? How the States. Our Legislature will assemble next best christian people must be accounted Abo- hundred dollars.

Court as the final expositor of the compact? with the promoters of insurrection, riot and discord at home. With Freedom inscribed on stitution and laws. How is it to be repressed? Governmental

administration cannot subdue it. That has been tried for several successive periods, and the conflict has waxed hotter and hotter. Will the next administration be more successful? Hoping for the best it can do, what right have you or I to anticipate that the honest man who has been elected will prove recreant to the maxims that made him President? Can trade and commerce subdue it? Look at the votes of Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The manufacturers and merchante are the governing classes in these cities. They are intelligent and quick to discover their interests. They have weighed and measured the Scuthern trade, and then have voted against the Southern peeple. But what if they had not-what if, like the city of New York, they had voted against the conflict, only to be overruled by the country counties? Commercial cities cannot repress the conflict, if the people of the interior lend it their sympathies. No, no, there is reason in the boast that the States shall all become free. There is good ground slaves. All New England has decreed it. The great States of New York and Ohio have repeated, again and again, the decree. Pennsylvania seems to have sanctioned it. The Northwestern States stand for the present committed to it.

What hope is left for the Union? Is there a man in this assembly who deems that this conflict can go on and the Union last? If there be, that man is beside himself; he has lost his wits. I will reason with no such man. But, though few may believe that the Union can ditional, universal freedom-is so great a boon, and negro slavery so great a reproach and evil, that the whole influence of a good man's life and conduct should be directed to promote the one and suppress the other-even though, as a consequence, the slave States should be driven out of the Union. This is the prevalent distemper of the public mind.

"Who can minister to a mind diseased ?" Fellow-citizens, I profess no ability in this regard, but my mouth is open, and I will utter some of the houghts that press up from the

heart to the lips. When, under the articles of confederation, which carried us through our Revolutionary war, States had grown jealous, untraternal, disobedient; and the General Government had proved itself too weak to suppress conflicts that were arising, the people took the remedy into their own hands, called a Convention, and formed a stronger government. The call of the Convention, the election of deputies, the State Conventions which followed, all served to encommon danger, and the possible remedy. Thus

and impending dangers were averted. History is said to be philosophy teaching by example. Let us be instructed by this example. As we, Pennsylvanians, were the first to tory clause of the Constitution, Congress is

North in the process of the grand rivalry predicted by that statesman. Manufactures and navigation have built up the greatness of England, and they would do the same for us as a nation, and for our section of the nation. Manfacturing has already made us great. In no one respect are the rise and progress of our country so remarkable as in its manufactures. The narrow minded English statesman, who would not have us manufacture even a "hob nail," could be be carried alive through the factories of Philadelphia, Pittsburg or Lowell, would, to be consistent with himself, curse the false gods who had inspired his unreasonable wish, and hasten to die again. We shalt never need to depend again on any foreign nation for a fabric that can be made of cotton, iron or wood. Thus far, at least, we have come. And what cities, and towns, and railroads, and canals have we built up in our progress! How much personal wealth and social happiness have we created-what additions to our populationwhat accretions in the value of our farms and minerals-what industry have we stimulated and rewarded-what commerce have we won! Think of these things, fellow countrymencon them over, one by one-dissect and analyze each fact-trace its connections and consequences; and then, when you combine them all in one glowing picture of national prosperity, remember that COTTON, the product of slave labor, has been one of the indispensable elemente of all this prosperity. More, it must be an indispensable element of all our future prosperity. I say it must be. The world cannot and will not live without cotton. There is not a matron in all the Union that can clothe her family or herself without it. Nor can Eato apprehend the extinction of property in gland do without our cotton. Her mills and ours would rot, and her operatives and ours would starve, if the negroes did not raise cotton. Manumit them and they will never raise another crop. They need the authority of a master and the eye of an overseer to compel and direct them to the duties to the cotton plant which must be rendered at the right sea-

> An thus it happens that the Providence of that Good Being who has watched over us from the beginning, and saved us from exter-nal focs, has so ordered our internal relations as to make negro slavery an incalculable blessing to us and to the people of Great Britain. I say to us; for I do not enter into the question whether the institution be an evil to the people of the southern States. That is their concern, not ours. We have nothing to do with it. And to obtrude our opinions upon the people of sovereign States, concerning their domestic institutions, would be sheer impertinence. But do you not see and feel how good it was for us to hand over our slaves to our friends of the South-how good it was for us that they have employed them in raising a staple for our manufacturers-how wise it was to so adjust the compromises of the Constitution that we could live in union with them and reap the signal advantages to which I have adverted? We consign them to no heathen thrall, but to Christian men, professing the same faith with us-speaking the same language-reading the golden rule, in no onesided and distorted shape, but as it is recorded. a rule to slaves as well as masters.

son precisely, or the crop is lost.

This allusion to the golden rule reminds me of an objection which will be urged to much that I have advanced. It will be said that slavery is a sin against God, and, therefore, that all reasons drawn from our material interests, for favoring or abetting it, must go for nothing.

If it be a sin, I agree there is an end to my argument, but what right has the Abolitionist to pronounce it a sin? I say Abolitionist, be-cause the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, in a sermon preached within a week, defined an Abolitionist to be one who holds that slavery is a sin. I accept

MORE COMPASS AND LESS COST .-- A piano four feet long, nineteen inches deep, and three feet four inches high, with a compass of seven octaves and a full rich tone, has been introduced into London, and is sold at less than a