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THE LATEST WAR NEWS. By way of Fortress Monroe, we have the intell gence that Norfolk is in a forment of excitement and The destruction of the city, in case of an attack, is apprehended by the inhabitants. A strong

force is concentrating at Suffolk to check Burnside who was reported to have occupied Winton, and to be moving on Noriolk. moving on Apriols. From news which reached Washington we learn an occurrence which, while proving a serious injury

to our cause, may teach us an invaluable lesson of prudence for the future. The United States steamer Cumberland has been sunk, and the frigate Congress captured, by the aron plated steamer Merrimac. which, however, was finally driven off in a sinking amountaion. The affair took place on Saturday at Newport News, a few miles below Fortress Monroe. The Union flag now waves over Cock-pit point on the Lower Potomac! The name is not the cuphonious, we admit, but in that respect it is perfactly in keeping with the history of the war. About two g'clock, Sunday afternoon, the rebels commenced to fire their tents, and all their other property which had not the merit of portability. The steamer Page was among the craft thus sacrificed. About three o'clock our gunboats opened fire on the Cock-pit battery, and at half-past four landed the troops, who ran up the Union standard.

army of the Potomac into five corps, to be commanded by commanders of corps, chosen according to their seniority in rank. The first corps d'armee, consisting of four divisions, is to be under the command of Major-General McDowell; the second, under Brigadier-General Sumner (probably;) the third, consisting of three divisions, under Brigadier General Heintzleman; the fourth, comprising three divisions, under Brigadier-General Keyes; and the fifth, embracing General Banks and Shields' command, to be under the former officer.

A telegraphic despatch from Denver city informs loody battle had taken place near For Craig, New Mexico, on the 21st of February, and was probably resumed on the following day. The loss on both sides was great, and the issue of the engagement uncertain. Capt. McRae, in charge of our artillery, together with his entire command, was killed, and it is asserted that all our cannon were taken by the rebels. As Federal reinforcements were the express messenger left, it is alter the aspect of the affair. Watts, the delegate to Congress from New Mexico, seems to think that the secounts are generally exaggerated, and that part

of it are untrue. The recent movements on the Upper Potomac hav culminated in the capture of Leesburg, by our forces under the command of Colonel Geary. On Saturday, our forces entered the town with colors flying and bayonets fixed, and immediately took possession of Forts Johnston, Beauregard, and Evans, besides centuring a number of prisoners and a large quantity the town, the rebels could be discerned through

of army stores. While our troops were approaching glass in full retreat. A VILE FABRICATION. A silly story has been going the rounds of the Re publican papers, that at a Cabinet meeting held in the White House, in February, 1861, the question of Major Anderson's removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter was discussed, and that then and there Secretary Floyd threatened to resign unless the Major was ordered back with his command to Fort

Moultrie. The statement is also made that President Buchanan favored the demand of Floyd, and was only prevented from doing so by the threats of Atney General Stanton and Secretaries Black, Dix and Holt to withdraw from the Cabinet if it was done. This story is given on the authority of Thurlow Weed, of New York, now in Europe-so it is said. Now, see, how readily the whole story can be made should have occurred in February, and it could not have taken place much sooner, for all the gentlemen above named were not in the Cabinet much before that time; but the change made by Major Anderson from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter occurred on the months before, and Floyd resigned within four days thereafter! This fact, of itself, is sufficient to stamp the story with falsehood, and we deem it unnecessary to say anything more by way of refutation. Nobody but a knave or an idiot would publish such an im-

probable story.

This gentleman is winning golden opinions from all parties, except the Abolition faction, for his truly patriotic and conservative course in the U. S. Senate. A few days ago, when the Confiscation Bill was before the body, he said in substance that he fully agreed with the Senator from California (McDougal) who made a speech against it. He also remarked that he considered it one of the most important measures that was ever brought before Congress, and in which the fate of the Republic might depend. The bill (said he) proposes to go back to the doctrine of the feudal ages, and introduce feuds which centuries cannot quiet. He contended that the passage of such a bill would make the whole Southern people our enemies, and the scheme of colonization was impracticable. He was in favor of giving negroes all the freedom they were entitled to, but what had they done to secure freedom at this time, when the cause of their masters seemed specially to invite them to strike for liberty? Nothing. They simply relied on their masters like a domestic animal with a sort of third instinct. He hoped the bill would not pass, but that Congress would attend to measures necessary to secure success in the great struggle in which we are engaged

Col. LEVI L. TATE, editor of the Columbia Democrat, and at present a member of the Legislature from Columbia county, is named in connexion with the Democratic is a first-rate man, and we know of no individual in the State for whom we would sooner do battle than this gallant old war-horse of Democracy.

THE REBELS LEAVING.

The rebels have successively evacuated Bowling Green, Nashville, Columbus, Murfreesboro, and other places of rendezvous supposed to have been strongly fortified, and since their terrible defeat at Fort Donelson. Where they will next attempt to make a stand in the South-west seems now to be quite uncertain. If they have to evacuate Manassas too, and that event seems likely to take place before a great while, they may as well give up the contest without any farther speech at Martinsburg, Va., declaring seces

Like the spirit of evil, GEIST cannot be at est. He is forever "pitching into" some. Message from the President of the United body, most probably for the purpose of divert. States, and bespeak for it a careful perusaling the public from his own slowy and dis- its sentiments are conservative, and reputable character. The partizan report of dence of Mr. Announce determination to the August Grand dury, (which was written and the subject of emancipation in a service particular partic 'Lhore, good sir,' he eried. . Vnsq

I recommend the gallant young dovernum of lution by your honorable bodies which thalf the Rhode Island should receive and accept a be interestingly as follows: 200 1 000111 a Democration omination, and thereby wistedly with any that the United Suche organical with any State which may adopt a gradual published last week were endorsed by him, on this case of the fact, so that flay may begin was too obtuse to tell the whole truth in reference to the matter. He first falsely asserted that "Governor Spracus did not accept wire nomination at the hands of the Democray, nor did he pay the compliment to the Democray, which is the feat of the States north of party, which is the feat, and that he sacepted the nomination, which is already was in several of the States north of such parts will strength of what we saw in several of the States and people imine-distinct the several of the sacepted to consider whether to accept or reject in such is measure as one of the sacepted to consider whether to accept or reject in such is measure as one of the matter. He first falsely asserted that "Governor Spracus did not accept with the surface of the cristing insurrection entirely in th party, which is the fact, and that he accepted mibellion, and the initiation of emancipation the nomination, which is also true. But it did completely deprives them, of it as to all the not sait the purpose of this political Isbmaelite States initiating it.

The point is not that all the States talera to state that this second nomination took place ting slavery would very soon if at all, initiate on the 27th of February—just one week after emporipation, full that while the offer is the first. Neither did he inform his readers that Governor SPRAGUE's letter of acceptance, which he publishes, only speaks of not having seen the resolutions adopted by this latter body, but it did not say that he hadn't seen the resolutions of the Democratic Convention which were passed one week earlier.

We now ask who " misrepresented Governor truth "-the immaculate J. M. WILLIS GRIST or the editor of this paper? We leave the public to judge. In the meantime we insert below the excellent resolutions adopted by the Constitutional Union Convention of Rhode Island, which the Governor had not seen when he accepted the second nomination, and which it did not suit the purpose of Grist to publish, as they interfere sadly with his Abolition proclivities and are much stronger in their denunciation of sectionalism and Abolition fanaticism than are those of the Democratic Convention which we published last week.

Here they are: Resolved. That the Constitutional Union party of Rhode Island is in favor of the Federal Union as it was, and in favor of the Constitution as it is; and has no sympathy with that spirit of fanaticism which would destroy both Constitution and Union to promote its factious purposes and impractical ideas.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the maintenance of that noble system of constitutional freedom which our fathers formed, and therefore dent Lincoln, who has aimed to restore the old Union with the least sacrifice of State institutions and individual interests consistent with the great objects to be attained.

Resolved. That by comparing the disorgan-izing doctrines contained in the resolutions introduced into the United States Senate by Charles Sunner, with the noble nion sentiments expressed in the letter of Governor Sprague to the New England Society the people can readily recognize the difference between a radical factionist, who proposes course of action which, instead of restoring the Federal Union, would render such restors tion forever utterly impossible, and a constitutional conservative statesman and patriot, whose whole soul is absorbed in an unselfish evotion to the welfare of his country. Resolved. That we congratulate all Constitu-

tional Union men upon the appointment at the head of the War Department of the Federal Government of a statesman who, with the actual Commander-in-Chief of our armies can cordially unite with President Lincoln in carrying on the war in the spirit of the Constitution, and upon the recognized principles

POLITICAL DOCTORS:

A convention of the Republican editors o Pennsylvania has been called to meet at Harrisburg on to-morrow. The object is not out a barefaced fabrication. This Cabinet meeting expressly stated, but it is plainly intimated that it has reference to healing the disease which is preying upon the vitals of that shortlived and odious party. The patient is very sick from the emetics administered by the night of the 25th of December, 1860-nearly two Van Wyck Investigating Committee, and the political doctors who will assemble at Harrisburg are to take the case into serious con sideration. Whatever else they may do, we venture the assertion that they will pronounce the patient incurable, and will advise an abandonment of it to its fate. They will also assume the clerical office and perform the baptismal ceremonies of a new named party But it will be the "same old coon" still-old Federalism in disguise-and nobody will be deceived thereby. On the second Tuesday of October next the Democracy of Pennsylvania will administer a dose to the whole concern which will settle the hash with Abolitionism

for a generation to come.

SENATOR WRIGHT. The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 27th ult. says: "We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, who was on his way to Washington to enter nnon his duties as one of the United States Senators from that State. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and has high hopes of the speedy suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. While decidedly and bitterly opposed to secession and its leaders, he entertains the kindest feelings toward the people of the South, and, so soon as peace is restored, stands ready to accede to a National Convention, should they wish it, to consider and adjust any matters of grievance of which they think they have just cause of

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES. The returns of the Spring elections in the State New York, as far as recorded, show immense gains for the Democracy. The cities of Troy, Utica and Rochester have elected Democratic Mayors, and the nomination for Surveyor General. The Col. gain of Democratic Supervisors throughout the State has been very large so says the New York Atlas.

complaint."

sion a failure.

THE TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS. The township elections throughout the county will take place on Friday week, the 21st of March.

PROMOTED .- Brigadier General Charles F Smith has been promoted to be a Major General for his gallantry at the siege of Fort Donelson. Gen. Smith is a native of Pennsylvania

CHAS. J. FAULKNER has written letter in which he denies having made

Seamstation relief at

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We give place to the following important

of Wednesday evening last, in the article ery agitation as the principal cause of the re-abusing the editor of the Intelligencer and bellion, and the question of slavery itself as a Forney | the former of whom onght to prose is the very position taken by the Democratic

cute the pestilent fellow for damages is thus party from the first a But let the Message endeavoring to associate him with such come speak for itself it robnew at at it and pany. Doi: of the Seast of the Seast and House of Repussing of the order of the condition of the condition of a long resonant trees of the condition of the condi

hy such initiation, make it certain to the more southern that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy. I say "initiation," because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is het-ter for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view any member of Congress, with the census tables and the tressurv reports before him We now ask who "misrepresented Governor can readily see for himself how very soon the Sprague," and who " is at heart an enemy to current expenditures of this war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slayes in any

named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring as it does th absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately inter-

free choice with them.

In the annual message last December I thought fit to say: "The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been, and con-tinues to be, an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war un necessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only, and I hope it may be esteemed no offense to ask whether the necuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is lead to important results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OBJECTS OF THE WAR. In the report of the proceedings of Congress

on Monday week we find the following, which we desire to put on record: Mr. Holman (Ind.) offered a resolution that in the udgment of the House, the unfortunate civil war in which the United States has been forced by the treawhich the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, and the welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of government, without modification or change.

Mr. Lovejoy (Rep., Ill.) moved to lay it on the table. Carried—60 against 58, as follows:
YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, (Pa.,) Blake, Buffington, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Gravens, Cutter, Davis, Delano, Duell, Ely, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg, (Ill.), Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKinght, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill, (Me.) Morrill, (Vt..) Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice, (Maine.) Riddle, Sergeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Stevens, Trowbridge, Van Wyck, Verree, Wallson, Waindon, Wanesder, White, (Ind.,) Wilson, Windon, Wornesder, White, (Ind.,) Wilson, Windon, Wornesder, Weindon, Wornesder,

Walton, (Maine.) Wheeler, White, (Ind.) Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bailey, (Penn.,) Biddle, Blair, (Va..) Brown, (R. I.,) Brown, (Va..) Calvert. Clemens, Cobb, Corning, Cox, Orisfield, Crittenden, Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, Goodwin, Granger, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg, (Michigan.) Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Richardson, Robinson, Rolling, (Mo..) Sheffield, Shellaberger, Smith, Steele, (N. Y.) Stratton, Thomas, (Mass.) Thomas, (Md.) Trimble, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Whaley, Webster, Wickliffe, Woodruffe, and Wright. This is the second time since the beginning

of the present session that Congress has laid on the table a resolution declaring the true purpose of the war. Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution is similar in spirit, if not in terms, to the resolution passed by the House by a vote nearly unanimous at the Extra Session : and vet we find many of the same members of Congress, who in July last voted for the Crittenden resolution, declaring that this war is waged "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several against the declaration that the war should not e prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution nd the welfare of the whole people of the

United States. By this vote the majority in Congress hav announced that they wish the war prosecuted or some other purpose than the restoration of he authority of the Constitution and the welare not at a loss to imagine—it is the tion of the rights and institutions of the South ern States, the alteration of the present Constitution of the United States, and the formation of a new Constitution and a new Government upon principles congenial to the Abelitionists, who have always been, and are now, revolutionists at heart.—Patriot & Union

General JIM LANE, the hero of Kanasa -one of Philosopher Greeley's pet fighting cocks-publishes a letter declaring his intention to immediately resume his seat in the Senate. After the great things that it was predicted Lane would do in the military line, we confess to a feeling of disappointment at his sudden subsidence into civil life-salary \$3,000 a year, mileage about the same-and no risk to life or limb. He alleges that his

understand that he has not succeeded in consupreme command of the Army of the West to the displacement of such experienced Generals as Hunter and Halleck. We heard, some time ago, that Lane was so bent on fightenlist as a private. He says nothing about cotton on board. this, in his letter announcing his return to the Senate. And thus, another paper General is disposed of!

The New Hampshire election takes place to dayiw visite saiden, geinigt

AMERICAN APPAIRSTN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on the 10th ult., conment of British subjects by the Federal onment of British subjects by the Federal onment of British subjects by the Federal onment of British subjects by the Federal of the United States justified turgent that the peculiar circumstances of the United States justified turgent that the United States justified the United States justified turgent that the United States justified to the Well-known (States justified to the Well Earl Russell stated in reference to the impris-

nation; and every new and then he dishes it at it both here and elsewhere; but the masses for the purpose of making it palatable to his Abolition readers. The latest edition of it, done up to order, can be found in the Express of Wednesday evening last, in the article abusing the editor of the Intelligencer and ballion and the graph of the people will give it all the consideration its great importance demands, whether they agree with all his propositions or not. It is evident that the President looks moon the slave. The United States Government, though the the United States Government, though the difficulty, and it had been frequent by exercised without the persons being brought to trial. He was not disposed to defend the said to gettlemin in Cincinnati, He was also proprietor at the United States Government, though the the President looks moon the slave. The difficulty, and it had been frequent by exercised without the persons being brought to trial. He was not disposed to defend the said in 1820, and continued until 1850, when it was not of the United States Government, though the that the President looks may not the state of the Union. The Lancaster Museum which he scalibled in 1820, and continued until 1850, when it was not disposed to defend the said to find the Express of the Union. The Lancaster Museum which he scalible in the said to gettlemin in Cincinnati, He was also proprietor at the Union of a traveling August and the said to see the union. The Lancaster Museum which he scalible in 1820, and continued until 1850, when it was not disposed to defend the said to read the s abusing the editor of the Intelligencer and bellion, and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion, and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion, and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion, and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion, and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion and the question of slavery itself as a column bellion and the question bellion and the questi

ance for the difficulties of the Government of the Federal States, but these cases naturally excited indignation. After the arbitrary manner is which British subjects had been Democration omination, and thereby virtually of the colorest with any State which may adopt a gradual manner, in which British subjects had been of the Convention which placed him in nomination. And, in order to break the force of private for the inconvenience, public and replies of the Federal Gayerment to rempensive for the inconvenience, public and replies of the Federal Gayerment to rempensive for the inconvenience, public and replies of the Federal Gayerment to rempensive for the inconvenience, public and replies of the Federal Gayerment to rempensive for the inconvenience, public and replies of the Federal Gayerment to rempensive for the inconvenience, public and replies of the Federal Gayerment to rempension on the minds of the research the country, there is the approval of Congress which he was not disposed to do at first he population of the research portion approval of Georgian and the remainded of the research would, therefore, ask the woble Raylet for the portance that the States and people infine English precedents of this kind it was made a distally interested should be at once distinctly condition of being breight to trial for the blished last week were endorsed by him, notified of the fact, so that they may begin replies of the Federal Chyernment to the remonstrances of Earl Russel, who had quietly
accepted the views of Mr. Seward in this case,
which he was not disposed to do at first the research of the research

fully comprehend the magnitude of the crisis; until they have discovered that this is an internecine war, in which one party or the other must be reduced to hopeless feebleness; and the power of further effort shall be utterly annihilated. This is a sad but true alternative The South can never be reduced to that on its present principles. The North, with its 20,000,000 of freemen, with its countless wealth, its industrious people, and its fertile soil, can never conquer the South until a new mode of warfare is adopted. You may rais larger armies; you may gain battle after battle; you may overrun much of their ter-ritory; you cannot hold it. Their soldiers are as hrave as yours. Nor have we abler general than they; for it must be remembered that Achilles is in his tent, and no longer goes forth to bettle detained by no frivolous wrath, but

by the heavy hand of enfeebling age. "The rebels will retreat to the inaccessible mountains and their death bearing swamps if, perchance, we should ever defeat them. When the winter frosts have ceased to purify the air, and the sun pours down his burning rays, your armies accustomed to northern climates nust retreat or perish before the malaria o their rice fields and dismal swamps. The enemy will re possess their lands; the protecting summer will enable them to cultivate their fields, replenish their granaries, and raise cotton to furnish them the sinews of war. So long as they are left the means of cultivating their fields through forced labor you may expend the blood of tens of thousands freemen, and billions of money, year after year, without being any nearer the end, unless you reach it by your own submission, the ruit of the nation, and the destruction of constitu-tional freedom. Their domestic institutions give them great advantage over the free States in time of war. They need not and they do not withdraw a single hand from the cultivation of the soil. Their freemen never labor Every able-bodied white man can be spared for the army. The aged and infirm can stay at home and oversee the slaves, and all their industrial pursuits be uninterrupted. Al black man never lifts a weapor

he is really the main stay of the war. "The question now again recurs, how can the war be carried on so as to save the Union and constitutional liberty? Prejudice may he shocked, weak minds startled, weak nerves may tremble, but they must hear and adopt These who now furnish the means of war but who are the natural enemies of holders, must be made our allies. UNIVER-SAL EMANCIPATION MUST BE PRO-LAIMED TO ALL."

THE WAR NEWS.

The Federal pickets at Columbus driven in on Wednesday by the rebel cavalry, but the latter fled upon being shelled by the gunboats. The rebels are concentrating at New Madrid, and it is said have a force of 40.000 men at that point. Jeff. Davis is urged fare of the people. What that purpose is we by the people of the South to take the field in person. A bitter contest is going on at Memphis as to whether the city shall be burned on the approach of the federal gunboats.

We have advices from Ship Island to the 22d ultimo. The health of our troops is good. The supply of oysters for New Orleans has been cut off by the capture of a dozen oyster boats, with thirty-six prisoners. Washington's birthday was appropriately celebrated by the troops.

The rebels are said to be in full force at Winchester, and have made preparations for a formidable defense. The work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is progressing rapidly, and will, it is expected, be completed in ten days. A rebel picket, five in number, was captured on Thursday near Bunker Hill "expedition has failed;" by which we are to by a squad of the Van Alen Cavalry; they belonged to the Second Virginia Infantry. A vincing the government of his fitness to take later despatch says that our troops have occu pied Smithfield with a strong force, a town seven miles northwest of Charleston,

The rebel steamer Magnolia has been cap tured while attempting to run the blockade ing, that if he could do no better, he would off Mobile. She had four hundred bales of

the 4th of March next.

U. S. SENATOR. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, has been elected by the Legislature of Maryland a United States Senator, for six years from

As did not dee how her imposity's government will end interfere with a practice which was abcould interfere with a practice which was abcolutely necessary, although it was excepted with undecessary harshness. The cases of the Euglish subjects lately arrested in the United States would, however, be wearnestly under the Cabinet.

United States would, however, be wearnestly watched" by the Cabinet.

Earl Derby was ready to make every allow.

Earl Derby was ready to make every allow.

The difficulties of the Government of the contract of th

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC LANCASTERIAN DEAD. A letter received from Lieut. Col. Duchman, on Sunday morning: states that Jaines B. Claurent, son of Mr. John Campbell, of this city, diedred Bowling Green Ky, on the list lost. Mr. A was a member of Capt. McGovern's company and highly esteemed by all his acquaintances.

The great body of Col. Hambright's Laucester Regionment's kald on the Atlanting Laucester Regions.

Been beudered to pursons, except one, who had declared his intention of becoming a subject of the United States.

Farl Malmesbury, in saking for the papers connected with the blockade, complained that the Times had deliberately represented that the times had the times had deliberately represented that the times had the times had deliberately represented that the represented the times had deliberately represented that the represented the times had the system the advantages of organization, the See of Armagh was founded, and it was filled by St. Patrick bimself— Whether he drove the snakes and other venomous reptiles out of Ireland is an open question. We believe he did, but our readers will have to form their own conclusions in re-

if reasons will have to lot at least to readers are no doubt rare that it was adopted as the Irish emblem, because it. Patrick, in explaining to the inhabitants the doctrine the Trinity, used the tre-foll, or clover, as a familiar the constitution of the property of the of the Trinity, used the tre-ion; or cutor, as a manifilibration of "three in one."

Monday next is the feast of St. Patrick. Let us sing "more power to the Shamrock," and bid the "top o' the mornin" to Ireland's tutelar Salut, for sure, "St. Patrick was a gintleman, and come of dacent people."

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCILS. - Conneils MRETING OF THE CITY COUNCILS.—COUNCILS.

But statedly in their Chambers. City Hall, on Tuesday evening last. A condensed account of the proceedings in both branches is given below:

The Monthly Statement of the City Tressurer and Receivar to date (March 4th) was read, showing a balance in the Tressury of \$3.740.37.

An Ordinance was passed fixing the hour of opening the City Markets at 8 o'clock, A. M., from 1st May to 1st September—and at 6 o'clock, A. M. from 1st May to 1st. September—and at 6 o'clock, A. M. for the rost of the year.

The following resolution was adopted:

tember—and at 6 clock, A. M., for the rost of the year.
The following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That the resolution of the meeting of 11th
February last, relative to the publication of the Gits Ordinauces, &c., be repealed, and that the same be published in
three, papers, one of which shall be in the German language—to be designated by the Presidents of Councils.
A petition for the construction of a crossing at Lecust
and Freburg streats was referred to the Streat Committee
with power to act
A petition relative to paving alley from Duke to Church
streats, between Vine and Church, was referred to the
Streat Committee to ramine and report. Street Committee to examine and report.

A petition for repair of gutters in West King street from Mulberry to Mary streets, was referred to the Stree

Committee.

A report of the Special Committee to arrange for calebration of the 22d February was received, showing that they had expensed for the occasion \$42.28. The report was approved, and the Committee discharged.

The Annual Report of the Finance. nuopsed as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Tax of 90 cents per \$100 on property valuat
\$2.400 000

ent of Market Stalls, including arrearages for

\$47,987 09

2,700.00 о рау 1,824.00 months of fiscal year.

o pay lighting City in Winter, and dark nights
of Spring, Summer and Autumn

o pay Fire Companies...... pay abatement for prompt payment of City 1,200.0 pay abatement for prompt payment of Water o pay per centage for collecting taxes after De-

EXPENDITURES.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS .- The lecture of IHE HOWARD EVENINGS.—The lecture of Rev. Globus Harcocc, of St. Paul's M. R. Ohnreb, before the Howard, on the subject of Conscience—whether it judgment is always correct—was a fine effort. Mr. H. is cone of our ablest and most practical pulpit speakers, and he threw a charm around his subject, which was listened to with undisgeling interest by the large audience present The discussion was participated in by Mr. G. R. Barr, Rev Mr. Rosenmiller and Messrs. Sypher and Coulson.

Kewinski's Jüvenile Band was present and discoursed the National airs. ne National airs. The lecture this evening will be delivered by T. Hall forman, Esq. Subject: "Is Political Exsitement preju-

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- A serious acciden RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred at the rultroad crossing, near the Locomotive Works, jesterday (Wednesday) morning. Mr. David Myers, residing near Bareville, was driving across the railroad in Pinmb street, just as the Lancaster train was passing east; the locomotive struck the hind wheel of the carriage siripped the harness completely from the horse, threw Mr Myers about thirty feet forward into the gutter, and made a total wreak of the vehicles. (The train was immediately stopped, and the injured man picked up wholly insensible Dr. Atles was called to his aid, who gave it as his option that he was not seriously injured, though he may have suffered internally more than was apparent. Mr. Keller Supervisor of the road, who was on the train at the tim of the accident, gave every attention to the unfortunation of the accident, gave every attention to the unfortunation, and, after having the sadvice of the physician as to the propriety of moving him, he procured a comfortable conveyance and sent him home. It is reported the rid had a deliterious effect, and that Mr. Myers reached hipseldened in a very weak condition.

conveyance and sent of mome. It is reported the ride had a deliterious effect, and that Mr. Myers reached his residence in a very weak condition.

Conflicting reports are made as to whether the engineer did or did not spring the whistle, as the train approached the crossing. It is stated by one man, that he distinctly heard the sound of the whistle, and another, who was at the Locomotive Works, declares the whistle was not sounded. It is also stated that Mr. Myers was beckoned to not to cross, but if this be so, he could certainly not have understood the import of the warning.

—Another accident befell a member of the same family on Sunday morning. A brother of the man injured by the liccomotive had prepared his vehicle to take his wife, whom he married about Christmas, to church. After Mrs. Myers had entered the carriage, and while her husband was attanting to some little matter preparatory to getting into the carriage, the horse took fright and dashed off at a furtion's speed, and on turning from a lane into the turnipke, near Barerille, the garriage was overturned, and the landy thrown out, receiving severe indry. Her leg was broken in two places below the lime horribly created and mangled. The lady was otherwise severely bruised, and a severe severely bruised, and a severe to the early sections of the limb horribly created and the schoolary fill. It is farred amountation must be and mangled.

imaries. es of the Board to make some

Superintendent P. & S. S. 800.00 Fixed at 700.00 ne. Producedo edt .: Principal, on the principal of the princ .7 475.00 Fired #£425.00 MDART MALE W. W. SECONDARY MAIR W. W. 2000

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BECONDARY FRANCIS E. W. 2000

12t Assistant, 475.00 Fred at 220.00

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Timity department, tockyding,
3rd Primary at \$478 and African School \$200,

Primaries, embracing A combined at \$200; 8-Assistant combined at \$200; 8-Assistant combined at \$175; 16 other Prim-ary Teachers at \$185; and African School at \$200. at \$200 at \$200 on at \$200 or at \$200 or at \$200 or o. 650.00 Preridence giroste ta an and

They salmit the following resolutions: 1931272 1. That it is expedient to dispense with the situation of chelpal of Primary and Secundary Schools during the nsuing years.

2. That the number of teachers in the High School be reduced from three to two in each department. reduced from three to two in each department.

3. That the salaries of next school, year be, Principal Maie High School, \$700; Assistant, \$500. Principal Female High School, \$350; Assistant \$500. Principal Identification School, \$450; Assistant \$500. Principal Identification School, \$450; Assistant in Maie and Female Secondary School, \$300; 1st Assistant in Maie and Female Secondary Schools, \$200; Assistant in Combined Primary, \$200; Assistant in Combined Primary, \$200; Assistant in Combined Primary, \$175. All other Primary Teachers \$180. African School \$200.

4. That three additional Teachers, be, added to the Primary Department.

5. That the Secondary Maie Teachers have the preference in selecting Teachers for the Male Night School.

Ter tred accia ru NEWTON LIGHTNER A. SLAYMAKER.

TURNPINE ELECTION. -The following gen-

The Farmions.—A writer on the fashions, in the New York Journal of Commerce, says there has never been seen in Paris more diversity or more delicacy than is displayed in the moines and taffeits; which have appeared since the first of the new year. Some are embroidered and brocaded with shaded flowers and Isaves; others have satin stripes or cross-bars. The sable silks are covered with remail spots, not larger than the heat of a pin; white grounds are sables with white, black and scarlet: black, with white, and violet with gold. Moirantique of a pale primyose color is brocaded with branches of flowers; each boquet is enderded with a marrow black line; giving the dowers the appearance of being raised, as a cameo. The latest style of more is of a white ground, with plak flowers brocaded in the material, the leaves being embroidered in silk. Tarletans, orapes and tulles are the materials employed for the costumes of dancing ladies. The flounces and tunics of black Chantilly lace, others of white point d'Angleterre and point d'Bruxeles, the designs representing gariands of fruits and flowers—scroll arabeques festoons, and Algerian patterns of engless variety, produce a charming effect when worn over print; migenta or violet crape skirts. The various modes of arranging the hair are all fantastic and all unbecoming; the front hair is generally firsted above the forehead, and the black hair hangs in large knots on the neck; a long curl, the engagente, falls in front from behind the ear. The fashionable bonnets well desarre the designation of "kiss ma unick," by which they are known in England, for they leave the cheeks entirely uncovered and form as sort of stove-pipe shaps above the forehead. THE FASHIONS .- A writer on the fashions,

More Counterprits .- During the last fort-MINKE COUNTERFEITS.—Putring the last fortuight a great number of new counterfeits and altered notes have been put in circulation. During the month of February forty-five new counterfeits were put into circulation. From this fact our readers may judge of the necessity for cleesly scuttinizing every bank bill offered. Among the latest counterfeits issued are the following:

Tarmers' Bank of Reading, Pa.—5s, spurious—Indian and 5 above on left end, portrait with 5 above on right.—Name across the bill. iame across the bill.

Farmers' Bank of Reading—ls, spurious—Vignette,

cows, sheep and train of cars; on the right end a figure of Justice with scales and sword; on the light end a focumetive and tender in a circular border, all poorly engraved. Bank of Beaver County, Pa.—Ss, silvend.—Viguette, man seated with child, dog, horses and plough; on each and, 5, V, 5; on the lower part of the note State arms.'

Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, Pa.—10s altered from 2s—Viguette, back and S.—10s altered from 2s—10s altered from 2s—10 Bank of Crawford County, meadville, Pa.—10s aftered from 2s—Vignette, buck and five deer under a tree; female, girl and oblokees on right.

Bank of Danville, Pa.—1s, spurious—Vignette, an eagle poised on frame, man on each aide; brig and 1 on right; female feeding eagle on left.

Columbis Bank, Pa.—1s, altered—Vignette, an eagle poised on a shield, cars, &c.; on right end, a girl gleaning and figure 1; on left, female seated near grain, holding an earle and stars and stripse. Harrisburg Bank, Pa.—3s altered from 1s.—Vignette, Gos. Scott in centre, woman and child on left end; 'two Geo. Scott in centre; woman and child on lett end; two girls on right end.

Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.—2s are in circulation. This bank has not issued any small notes yet, so refuse all 1s, 2s and 2s.

Strondaburg Baok, Pa.—altered.—Vignette, a hunter fighting a bear; a male head on right; female and grain

n left.
Tioga County Bank, Pa.—5s altered from 1s—Vignette farm scene, man, children and dog; on right end, 5 and Indian; on left end, 5 and Washington; red FIVE across

A CORRECTION.

MESSES. EDITORS: Allow me through your paper to cor-ect a false statement made by the "E-ftor-in-Chief" of the Express; in an article last week, where he undertakes to say that a certain individual fired his pistol in his yard the Express, in an article last week, where he undertakes to say that a certain individual fired his pistol in his yard in honor of the Southern victory at Bull Run.

Your correspondent, (to whom he probably referred,) did, about that time, and before and after, fire a pistol very frequently in his yard, but the alleged object was never drasmed of. He was simply practising with that arm to be more efficient in self defence, when the all wise Editor, above referred to, should have been successful in the efforts he was making at the opining of the war to create a civil strife in our midst. create a civil strife in our midst.

The burning indignation of the popular feeling again thim at that time, as well as subsequent Democratic majorities, howeve, restrained him in his wild career, and saved the disaster which would have fallen upon him as leader of a moth which appears.

ob spirit among us. His more modified course since has caused some of those to then accused, and still falsely accuses, of disloyalty and reason, to modify the severity of the weapon they would use, and they have been accordingly practising with the waterwhip, as more suitable both in severity and dignity or the contemplated castigation. use, and they navequeue south the severity and dignity horse whip, as more suitable both in severity and dignity for the contemplated castigation.

Should the "Ballor-in-Chief" so far forget the virtue and valor that all professed reasonable persons should regard and recognise in prudence, as to egain kindle the flame of mob sentiment among us, or endeavor to fasten the crime of treeson upon men who are infinitely batter and more loyal than he, the proficiency in the use of some of these instruments of family discipline above mentioned, which have been made since the Bail Run disaster, might inculcate doctrines and feelings of moderation fally as assistantly for all practical purposes as Democratic majorities could possibly do.

JURTIOE.

THE MONARCHY FOR MEXICO. It is said to be already understood between the Allied Powers, that a Monarchy in Mexico will result from the invasion of that country, notwithstanding the assurances given to the United States that they should not seek any political objects there. It is believed that they have disposed of those assurances by saying that the Monarchy will be established by the free choice of the Mexican people, just as the empire was established in France by the free choice of the French nation. It is said that Maximilian of Austria has consented to become the Emperor. Uneasy will rest the head that shall wear that grown.

SWINDLING BY KANSAS STATE OFFICIALS. A committee of the Kansas Legislature, appointed to investigate an alleged swindle of the State Treasury to the extent of \$48,000, have reported a resolution impeaching Charles Robinson, Governor, John W. Robinson, Sec. retary of State, and Geo. S. Hillyer, Auditor, of high misdemeanors in office. Their offense is in speculating in State stocks through an agent, thus defrauding the State out of about \$48,000. The Legislature have adopted the

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. An amendment has been adopted in Congress to the bill fixing the number of Representatives. in the House, by which an additional member is given to each of the following States: Penn sylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont and Rhode Island. These States had each so large a fraction above the population represented by the number formerly assigned to them, that Congress has thought proper to give the additional member to each. The whole number of representatives in Congress is raised to 241, including representatives from the seceded States.

MRS. LYDIA JANE PIERSON, a well known authoress, formerly of this city, died at her residence, near Adrian, Michigan, a few days since. She was a native of Middle. town, Connecticut.

find that the late numbers are filled with much more lively and agreeable reading. The number for March Sth. among the other contents has a fine tale. My Uncle's Story, from the National Megazine; and the number for March lat brings to a conclusion the delightful story of The Dotor's Family: The other contents are of course excellent. The actory of "An Cally Son," recently concluded in the Ago, is now published in a neat pamphlet by Messra. E. Littell. Son a Co., Boston; Eleber, here. We have dipped into this story in parts during its publication, and now promise ourself a treat in its careful perusal at an early opportunity. We always know what to depend upon in any of the Tales from the Living Age." The Lack of Ladysmeds, Senes of Clerical Life; Feats on the Flord, Fardaroughs, etc., belong to the series, and better stories have been published.

Every body who has read Ceell Doceme, by the lamented Major. Withirton, who fell on the fatal field of Big. Bethel, will gladly make the acquaintance of another posthumous novel from the same. "John Brent" has just been published one mooth by Messra. Toknor & Fields, and sirredy the sales have exhausted six editions. It is a vigorous and remarkable story, with the scene laid in it California, Chicago, the Great Sait Lake Settlement, New York and London: The incidents are thriling berond compation in recent fiction, one chapter, called the Galop of the Three, being as nosite and stirring as any romanos of the Calledon and the stories of the Calledon of the Three, being as nosite and stirring as any romanos of the companion of the companion of the Three, being as nosite and stories as any romanos of the companion of the Three, being as nosite and addition and stories as any romanos of the companion of the Three, being as nosite and attained as a surpromagned the second second and the companion of the Three, being as nosite and attained as any content of the companion of the Three being as nosite and attained as any romanos of the Three being as nosite and and stories as

ireshness, originality and perspicious clearness to every subject that he handles, that even a theme like that of this book becomes interesting to the multitude when he touches it, 250 beautiful is the language of this book it might be called a Medical Poem.

Mesers. Dick & Fitzgerald have commenced the publication of a series of novels in the exact style of the famous Tauchnitz editions, and sold at the low price of twenty-five cents a volume. The initial volume is Authory Troilope's story of "The Warden," the scene of which is laid in the cathedral topu of Barchester, and it should be read before "Barchester Towers." The slory has received the highest encomiums of the London press. All success to the American Tauchnitz, or, as the publishers style their series. The Hand and Pocket Library.

The same publisher issue a new domestic novel by the authories of East Lynns, The Heir to Ashley, etc., and it, ilke-the Warden, may be had here at Peterson's. It is entitled 'Castle Wafer, or the Plain Gold Ring," and we have no doubt'it will find thousands of readers mong the fair author's admirers in this country. The first story, also published by D' & F., we mean East fayme, was recently reviewed at length in the warmest terms in the London Times.

been begun by T. B. Feterson & Brothers, here, with the fine old novel of "Charles O'Malley." This admirable story of camp-life has never been excelled by Lever or any one else, and its republication now is very timely. It is just the thing to send to our friends in the camps, and should be borne in mird to that end. The illuminated covers are very handsome.

The same publishers issue "The Flower of the Prairie," the first of a series of stories of indian life, by Gustave Almar', who has been styled the Cooper of France. The story is prefaced by an interesting sketch of Almard's life and writings, from Bentley's Miscellany, from which we learn how varied and evantful has been the convex of the

Rebellion.

All the Reviews, as well as the daily papers, must have their say about our National disaster and the Trent affair, and therefore we find the scher old. "Edinburgh Review also dipping her pen in the pot.," The article in question

however is fairer than most of them from similar sources. Barton's City of the Saints, Mrs. Norton's new Poem, May's History, Wrecks and Life Boats, etc., are subjects of other articles. These two Keviews maintain their reputa-

GENERAL PATTERSON.

GENERAL PATTERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1962.

EDITOR PHILA. INQUIRER.—DEAR SIR:—Believing you to be a friend to justice and an impartial historian of the events now transpiring in our country, I take the liberty of using your columns for the purpose of refuting, if possible, the effect that might result from the false and ungenerous attack made upon the military fame of our townsman, General Patterson, by F. P. Blain, in the House of Representatives, on Friday last:—"Mr. Blair, in further explanation, said he had never seen any man who would assert that Gen. Patterson had yet put himself in danger, or ever would."

The writer of this served in Mexico, in the division commanded by Gen. Patterson, and, with his comrades, landed at Vera Cruz on the evening of the 9th of March, 1847. On the 10th we commenced investing the city, marching from its southern end towards the north. Previous to the landing the Gen. had been upon the "sick report," and was so large, at the because of the party we have the because of the party we have yet the property of the party we had the party we had to be compared to the party we had the party we had to be compared to the party we had the party we had to be compared to the party we had to be party we had to be compared to the party we had to

Gen. had been upon the "sick report," and was so lame as to be compelled to go upon crutches. Yet on the afternoon of the 10th, while the First Pennsylvania Volunteers were receiving the fire of guns from the city, and at the same time an attack from a body of lancers among the sand-hills, I saw him from the city, and at the same time an attack from a body of lancers among the sand-hills, I saw him with parts of the heads of flour barrels nailed to the bottom of his crutches (to prevent their sinking in the sand,) take the head of our regiment, and lead us into the thickest of the danger. For the truth of this I refer to any member of the right wing of the regiment. We found no faltering or fear of danger in him at that time; nor, I believe, would any be found now by any but the political renegade, whose new-made friends, by their clamor, caused the loss of the battle of Bull Run.

There are few, I think, who know what our country owes to General Patterson for his sevices at another owes to General PATTERSON for his sevices at anot

owes to General PATTERSON for his sevices at another point in Mexico. I will here quote the words of a writer who was upon the spot, and whose work, "An English Soldier in the United States Army," was published in New York in 1853. After giving a description of the march as far as Plan del Rio, four miles from the afterward famous hill of Cerro Gordo, he save.

miles from the afterward famous hill of Cerro Gordo, he says:

"On the evening of the 13th [of April.] Gen. Twiggs, who, during the sickness of Gen. Patterson, commanded the forces at Plan del Rio, gave the order for the attack on the enemy's batteries, which we were to take at the point of the bayonet early next morning. The bugles having sounded for the troops to assemble a little before sunset, the captains of companies addressed their men, informing them of the General's intention, and explaining as much of the plan of the meditated attack as would tend to of the General's intention, and explaining as much of the plan of the meditated attack as would tend to facilitate its execution. They concluded with a hope that all would do their duty gallantly, and requested us to give three cheers, an invitation which was very faintly responded to. The want of enthusiasm displayed by the men arose, I am persuaded, from a want of confidence in the judgment of Gen. Twrags, and not from any deficiency of the necessary pluck required for the occasion. But that General, though always admitted to be a brave old cavalry officer, was considered, from his peculiar temperament and previous school of education and discipline, to be totally incapable of successfully directing an operatotally incapable of successfully directing an opera-tion of such magnitude as the present, which, any person might easily see, required both military talent and skill. Perfectly aware of the enemy's over-whelming force, and the strong nature of his position, and also of the inconsiderate rashness of General Twiggs and his advisers, we felt that we were in Twiegs and his advisors, we felt that we were in danger of a defeat, or a victory purchased by a lavish and useless expenditure of life. And as we knew that General Scorr, with a division of the army, was only two days in the rear, no one could perceive the least necessity for either of these alternatives; from either of them, however, we were fortunately sayed.

saved.

It coming to the ears of General Patterson that resumed the command of the troops by having his name erased from the "sick returns." He then issued an order countermanding that of General Twiggs, and stating that all active operations against the enemy's position were suspended until the arrival of Gen. Scorr. This turn of affairs gave universal satisfaction, as General Scorr deserved and possessed the confidence of both officers and men in the highest degree. We had received a pint of flour, each man, for our next day's bread, the biscuit having all been consumed which we had brought with us; and it was considered better to make cakes and toast them on the ashes, than to go without bread all next day. When the news of General Patterson's order came, as late as 11 o'clock at night, various groups of anxious-looking faces might be seen by the filekering light of the bivounc-fire, gloomily watching their unleavened ashes and thinking bitterly of the morrow. The announcement produced one of the morsus and the segment which I ever recollect to have seen; the cakes were either abandoned or carried away half baked, to be finished at some other opportunity, and all retired to sleep, carrying the news to their dreaming comrades, that the attack was deferred until Scorr came up."—pp. 174-6.

In addition, I would state that this countermanding order of Gen. Patterson received the warmest thanks of Gen. Scorr, and that from that time until the present these two Generals have been warm and intimate friends. In matters military, the opinion of Geneal Scorr is worth that of thousands of such as Blaair, "who never set as quadron in the field, nor the divisions of a battle knows, more than a esumed the command of the troops by having his name erased from the "sick returns." He then BLAIR, "who never set a squadron in the field

or the divisions of a battle knows, more than spinster."

In relation to the events immediately preceding the battle of Bull Run, for which Gen. PATTERSON has been so much berated by political enemies, only this is to be said at present:—that no one has had the courage to contradict his assertions made recently and courage to contradict his assertions made recently at the supper of the City Troop; and also, that some developments are likely to be made at the trial of time Stone, which will cover the enemies of our townman with shame and ignoming.

od se bang of oil while a norwest off altros Valotte