

the President and Congress in reference to the Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees. That conflict is, in its conse-

vessel; and in this space there is a coal bunker capacity of 9,424 cubic feet. The space occupied in the Algonanin by the machinery and coal is 75 feet 9 inches long, by the entire breadth and depth of vessel; and in this space there is a coal bunker ca-pacity of 6,931 cubic feet.

The weight of the machinery of the Wiexclusive of the water in the boilor is 541,718 pounds, and inclusive of the water, 623,918 pounds. The weight of the machinery in the Algonquin, exclusive of wa-ter in the boilers, is 629,144 pounds, and inclusive of the water, 701,144 pounds. The distribution of the weight of the Algonquin's machinery was so faulty that when the ves-sel was fully stowed for sea, with her coal bunkers filled, water in her boilers, &c., she had a list of 22 inches to port, giving her port paddle-wheel an immersion of 7 feet 31 inches, and her starboard: wheel an immersion of 3 feet 74 inches. To bring the vessel upright, there was required a weight of 73 tons to be stowed on her decks, in the ex-treme wing, aiter the hold had been stowed. in such a manner as to place all the weight possible on the starboard side. This additional weight of 73 tons required to be continually trimmed, as the coal was used from the bunkers. Of course it added just that number of useless tons to the yessel's displacement, and if it be added to the weight of the machinery, to which it was

adopted: Micreas, In the ordering of an all-wise Providence, Whereas, In the ordering of an all-wise Providence, Mr. Robert Steen, late a Director of this Bank, has been removed from earth, and untercas, our intimate acquaintance with him in that capacity renders it fit that we should place upon record our sense of his worth, and ur sorrew at his demise-therefore, *Resolved*, That the Board of Directors of this Bank have, in the decease of Mr Steen, lost a faithful and efficient colleague, who was eminently fitted by his burthere cubifications high integrity, persevering and

denger—in peril if you adopt the opinions of the President; in peril if you reject them; in peril if you adopt the views of the appa-rent or real majority of Congress, or if you reject them. It is not in peril any way; nor do I think the cause of liberty and human thereas melioretion freedom, the cause of progress, melioration or civilization, the cause of national agzemen

difficulty or calamity. This confidence arises from the conviction which I entertained that there never was and never can be any successful process for the restoration of union and harmony among the States, except the one with which the President or moral, it is in danger of being long ar the rebellion is dispersed, ended and exrested, whether you adopt one set of politi-cal opinions or another. The Union—that is to say, the nation—has been rescued from all hausted, dead even at the root, then it folows necessarily that the States sooner or later must be organized by loyal men in accordance with the change in our fundaits perils. The noble ship has passed from tempests and billows into the verge of a mental law, and that, being so organized, they should come by loyal repre-sentatives and resume the places in the family circle which, in a fit of ca-price and passion, they rebelliously vacated, and the the places in the places of the pl safe habor, and is now securely riding into her ancient mooring, without a broken spar or a leak, starboard or larboard, fore or aft. There are some small reefs yet to pass as she approaches those moorings. One pilot says that she may safely enter directly through them. The other says that she All the rebel States but Texas have done just that thing, and Texas is doing the same thing just now as fast as toolig the same President is in harmony with all the States that were in rebellion. Every Executive Department and the Judicial Department must back, and, lowering sail, take time to go around them. That is all the difference go around them. That is all the difference; it is merely the difference of opinion betwen the pilots. I should not practise my habitual charity if I did not admit that I think them both sincere and are in operation, or are rapidly resuming the exercise of their functions. Loyal representatives, more or less, from these that I think them both sincere and honest. But the vessel will go in safety. one way or the other. The worst that need happen will be that, by taking the wrong instead of the right passage, or even taking the right passage and avoiding the wrong one, the vessel may roll a little and some honest expedie and over descering roliti States-men whose loyalty may be tried by any constitutional or legislative test which vill apply even to representatives of the States which have been loval throughout—are now standing, at the doors of Congress, and have been standing honest, capable, and even deserving politi there for three months past, asking to be admitted to seats which disloyal represencians, statesmen, President or Congressmer may get washed overboard. 1 should be sorry for this; but if it cannot be helped, i tatives, in violence of the rights and duties of the States, as well as of the sovereignty can be borne. If I am one of the unfortu f the Union, had recklessly abandoned nates, let no friend be concerned on that ac These representatives, after a lapse of three count. As honest, as good, as capable poli-ticians, statesmen, Congressmen and months, yet remain waiting outside the chamber, while Congress passes law after aw, imposes burden after burden and duty President will make their appear ance hereafter, faster than needed, to after duty upon the States which, thus command the ship, as well and as wisely as any that have heretofore stalked thei against their earnestly-expressed desires are left without representation. So far as can judge of human probabilities, I feel sure that loyal men from the now loyat hour upon deck, in the alternations of calm and tempest that always attend political navigation. Nevertheless, although I do not States, will, sooner or later, at this sessio think that we are in a crisis, the question or at some other, by this Congress or some other, be received into the Le-gislature of the nation. When this shall have been done, the process to-day is worthy of deliberate examination and consideration. It is always important When this in going into a port or in preparing for a new departure, to take accurate observashall have been done, the process of restoration will be complete; for that is all that now remains to be done. If, in this tions, in order to ascertain whether the iew of the subject my judgment is at fault, ship and crew are sound and in good fasten ings and in good sailing condition. The sub-ject before us is a difference of opin-ion that reveals itself but too clearly bethen some of those who uphold the opposite one can show some other process of restora-tion which is practicable, and which can be tween the executive administration of the and will be adopted, and when it is likely President and the legislative counselors of to be adopted. Does any person pretend to know such a plan? Other plans have, in-deed, been mentioned. They were prothe nation. The President, as we all see, is a man of decided convictions, the legislative leaders, if we may judge from their resolu-tions, are trying to decide not to conicide with him in opinion. They have appealed ected during Mr. Lincoln's administration; they have been projected since. Briefly described, these plans have been such as this: that Congress, with the President concurring, should create to us, outsiders as we are, to pronounce be President concurring, tween them. I will try to show you what the nature and character of the difference is. what are called Territorial Governments in Some of you, few or many, have been the eleven States which once were in reoccasionally in a theatre. You may re-member a play that had some popularily some years ago, entitled "The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve." Both of these hellion. and that the President should adminsster the Government there for an indefinite period by military force, and that after long purgation they should be admitted into characters were well-to-do country gentle the Union by Congressional enactments. This proceeding was rejected by Mr. Lin-coln, as it is rejected by the President. If men. They had been friends in early life. Their friendship grew with their years They lived in distant parts of the country. it ever may have been practicable it is now altogether too late. If the President could The nervous man had a hopeful son; th be induced to concur in so mad a measure man of nerve had a lovable daughter. By some freak of fortune, or some more capriat this date, it would be impossible to exe cute it. Say what you will or what you may, the States are already organized, in perfect harmony with our amended National cious god, these young people had accident-ally come together at a watering place, and there formed an attachment unknown to their parents. In the meantime the nervou Constitution, and are in earnest co-opera-tion with the Federal Government. It man and the man of nerve had come to one agreement, to marry the two young people together, under a belief that they were en-tirely unknown to each other. Each parent made the announcement to his child in a would require an imperial will, an imperial powers greater than the Emperor of France ssesses to reduce any one of these States with the consent of all the other States, into mysterious manner. The nervous man's son was told that he was to be married to what you term a territorial condition. Maximilian's task, though his engages two Emperors and two imperial organizations, with their forces, is thought not the most wise and hopeful political enterprise of the day. On the other hand, we have no one unknown lady with whom he was sure to fall in love at first sight, but whose name must be withheld until the day of the ceremony. The daughter of the man of nerve mony. The daughter of the man of herve receives a similar pleasant intimation. Each lover protested, each parent was peremptory, each lover imprac-ticable. As a natural consequence both ran away, and, as was quite natural, both came together and they were clandes-tinely married. When the nervous man

have referred? It is as impracticable in its character as I think it is vicious. If I have read the history of this country correctly, it has settled these three things: First-No State can keep itself, out of the Union or keep itself in a Territorial condition under the Union. In the very beginning four States came in afterward-making the whole number of States thirteen instead of the nine first consenting. All the region east of the Mississippi rushed rapidly through a brief Territorial privilege into the Union. We bought provinces Union. We bought provinces from Spain, from France, from Mexico. From the Mississippi to the Pacitic they have rushed or are rushing with railroad speed, after brief Territorial existence, as States into the Union. If it were possible we might acquire still more provinces, North or South. You cannot easily go further West. Every province that there might be gained, whether white or black, old or young, alien or native-born, would be immediately rushing, as with rail road speed, as States into the Union. Another thing which our national history teaches is, that the States which are in the Union cannot be taken or kept out of its imits; and that is the great imits; and that is the great lesson of the rebellion. The third thing which this eventful war teaches us is that the States which are in the Union cannot keep any States that are outside from coming in. Congress is habitually inclined to his experiment. It hesitated about Michigan and Missouri; it reeled and taggered before Texas and California, and it convulsed the nation in resisting Kansas vet they are all in the Union, all now loyal, and most of them cheerful and happy. How many Committees of Conference did we have? now many Joint Committees did we not have on this momentous question? How many joint resolutions, denying that Congress ever would consent to the admission of such unwelcome intruders? How many compromises, securing guarantees for fre securing guarantees for slavery, were broken and scattered, when one after the other thes States came in, as if by a headlong thrust and hurled by an Almighty Providence, who was determined that the people of this continent shall be not many discordant nations, but one united and harmonious na tion I entered Congress in 1849, when the Joint Committee of fifteen was skilfully, and it is but just to say, honestly framed to obstruct the admission of California until the majority of the nation should compromise and silence forever the debate upon slavery. The committee succeeded in excluding California for a period of eight months and no longer, and eventually obtained, in broken fragments, the compromise which it sought. That compromise was by its terms to be perpetual. The compro-mise of 1850 lingered, however, just four years and perished, giving place to the incipient and now happily consummated adjustment of the slavery question, by the complete and universal abrogation of that institution. I left Congress in 1861, when committee and convention clustered in and around the Capitol, demanding stipulations (which Congress refused), that fetters should be put upon New Mexico, Nevada and Colo-rado. You can never keep States out of this Union, never, no never! If we do not like them, we may, in the words of the old proverb, "lump them." The present distrusts of future States or of existing States have no substantial ground. They are begotten of miserable perishing fears and factions. California was suspect-ed of secret or ultimate complicity with Slavery/ All the men in the Union knew the hard feelings her people entertained to us free-soilers, who were their most earnest advocates. We gave her ten years of pro--much more, ought he to be denounced in the House of his friends, for refusing, in the slavery, Democratic rule. The ten years are now up and she is calm, perhaps distrustful of some of us yet, because we are willing to admit the States that have sinned and repented as she did. If ever this thing of keeping out States by joint resolution of Congress could have had any chance of permanent success, that time any chance of permanent success, that time i imperial powers, too hastily tendered by has passed away. No State has ever been a too confiding Congress, may be forgiven

efficient colleague, who was eminently fitted by his business qualifications, high integrity, persevering and fink kind and genial disposition, for the performance of the duties which, as a Director of this Bank for four-teen years, he so faithfully discharged. Resolved, That our appreciation of the services ren-dered by the deceased in the interest of this institution does not be a superclation of the services ren-dered by the deceased in the interest of this institution dered by the deceased in the interest of this institution dered by the deceased in the interest of this institution dered by the deceased in the interest of this institution dered by the deceased in the interest of this institution dered by the deceased in the interest of the services ren-quently as a Director of this Bank, he brought to the discharge of his duties. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be pre-sented to the family of the deceased, and published in the daily papers.

the daily papers. J. WIEGAND, JB., Cashler.

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.

cen.Watered Moreens. 64 and 54 Green Balze, White Cloth for Sacks. White Evening Silks. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch

SPECIAL NOTICES. UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Com-JOHN CESSNA, Chairman. mittee. GEO. W. HAMMEBSLY, Secretaries.

A. W. BENEDICT,

HowARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-ical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitoualy 822 ical treatment to the poor.

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY

Office, No. 327 WALNUT street. (Second floor.) 100,000 SHARES, CAPITAL STOCK.

Iver Mines in Nevada. 50,000 SHARES FOR WORKING CAPITAL. 25,000 TO BE SOLD IN 25 LOTS AT \$5,000 EACH.

Subscriptions recaived at the office until March 14th. BY ORDER OF 1HE DIRECTORS. * fe2:18trp T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.
 fe22.18trp
 T.S. EMERY, Treasurer.

 OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND

 NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

 December 21st, 1855.

 IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

 The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1834, interest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Annum. This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Com-pany's Coal Lands, Canals, and Slackwater Navigation in the Lehigh river, and all their Raliroads, constructed to and to be constructed, between Mauch Chank and Wilkesbarre, and branch roads connected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto. Apply to SOLOMON SH EPHERD, Treasurer, de21-rptf 122 South Second street.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND Dollars is the estimated cost of the Ma-nassas Gap and Winchester, and Potomac railroad connection, and this sum is to be subscribed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Of this amount, it is said four hundred thousand dollars will complete the proposed connection, leaving three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be expended in rebuilding and refurnishing the Manassas Gap Railroad.

THERE IS a difficulty in Kansas between squatters and holders of lands obtained from the Pacific Railroad Company. The squat-ters have ordered the persons holding the lands to leave by a certain day. The Go-vornor, on the 2d, sent his private secretary to the spot, intrusted with proper powers to prevent disturbances. All was quiet up to latest accounts.

would: excite little interest and produce ittle division if it stood alone. It is because it has become the occasion for revealing the lifferences that I have already described that it has attained the importance which seems to surround it. Both the President and Congress agree that, during the brief ransition which the country is making from civil war to internal peace, the freedmen and refugees ought not to be abandoned by the nation to persecution or suffering. It was for this transition period that the Bureau of Freedmen was created by Congress, and was kept and is still kept in effective opera-tion. Both the President and Congress, on the other hand, agree that when that transi and the harmonious relations between the States and the Union fully restored, that bureau would be not only unnecessary, but unconstitutional, demoralizing and dangerous, and therefore that it should cease to exist. The President thinks that the transition stage has nearly passed, and that the riginal provision for the bureau is all that is necessary to secure the end view, while the bill submitted by Congress seems to him to give it inde-finite extension in time of peace and interview. The restored it for the transformer restoration. He vetoed it for that reason He declines to accept, as unnecessary and uncalled for, the thousand or ten thousand agents, the increased powers and the augmented treasure which Congress insists on plac ng in his bands. Congress, on the other hand, thinks that the Freedmen's Bureau is not adequate, and that more patronage. more money and more power would, like more money and more power would, like Thompson's door-plate, purchased at auc-tion by Mrs. Toodles, be a good thing to have in a house. I agree with the Presi-dent in the hope that the extraordinary provision which the bill makes will not be necessary, but that the whole emerican may be simulified by a whole question may be simplified by a simple reference to the existing lay. The of March 3, 1865, which created the Freedmen's Bureau, provides that it shall continue in force during the war of rebellion and one full year thereafter. When doe that year expire? In the President's judg-ment, as I understand the matter, the war of the rebellion has been coming and is still coming to an end but is not yet fully closed. It is on this ground that he maintains an army, continues the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and exercises martial law, whon these things are found to be necessary in rebel States. The existence of the rebellion was legally announced by Executive pro-clamation in 1861. The end of the rebellion ought to be, and may be expected to be, announced by competent declaration of the President and of Congress, or of both. For all practical purposes, the rebellion will, in law, come to an end if the President or In law, come to an end in the President of Congress, one or both, officially announces its termination. Now, suppose this an-nouncement is to be made by the President and by Congress, or by either of them, to-morrow. In that case, the Freedmen's Ex-reau is continued by virtue of the limitation proposited in the act of March 2, 1865 one prescribed in the act of March 3, 1865, one year after such proclamation shall have been made. Thus the Freedmen's Bureau would continue, by the original limitation, until the 22d day of February, 1867-a very proper day on which to bring it to an end. If Congress should then find it necessary to prolong its existence, it can at once take the necessary steps, for it will at that date have been in session nearly three months. Ought the President of the United States to be denounced in the House of his enemies

simply a counterbalance, it will swell that weight to \$36,664 pounds. The following are the principal dimen-sions of each vessel, the greatest transverse section, and the displacement corresponding to their draught of water at the commence ment of the trial-Depth from lower edge of rabbet of keel to mean load water line. feet 21 inches; length on mean load water line from the forward side of the rabbet of stern to the after side of the rabbet of stern post, 249 feet; extreme breadth on mean load water line, 35 feet; displacement, 1280.78 tons; area of greatest immersed

transverse section, 263.85 square feet, The following are the guarantees of the contract for the machinery of the Algonquin, and it was the object of the trial at the wharfand on Long Island Sound to ascertain if they were fulfilled, and, if not, to what extent they were deficient. *First*—That the material; workmanship,

detail and finish shall be first class. Second-That the whole performance shall be of such a character as to demonstrate the satisfactory strength, reliability, practical efficiency and durability of the entire ma-

chinery. Third—That the variations from the cifications-those of the machinery of the Winooski, hereunto attached-to the contract for the machinery of the Algonquin, and forming part of this contract, are to be in the dimensions and arrangement of the cylinder, and such parts as are thereby af-fected, in the design of the valve gear, and in the type and arrangement of the boilers, and also the surface condenser. These changes are not to increase the weight of the machinery nor the space occupied by it, nor to decrease the weight of coal carried in bunkers, within the limits allowed for the engineer's department, with the machinery described in the attached specifications-that is, the specifications for the Winooski's

Fourth—That if, on completion of the machinery. *Fourth*—That if, on completion of the machinery, and a careful trial thereof by such persons as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, it shall be found by them that its performance, either in amount of power developed or in the cost, pro rata, of that power in coal, is less than that of the machinery described in the attached specifi-cations—the specifications for the Winooski's machinery—they, the said party of the first part (the contractor for the Algonquin's machinery), will remove it and replace it at

machinery), will remove it and replace it at their own cost with the machinery described in the attached specifications. The contract for the Algonquin's machi-nery provides that the entire responsibility of fulfilling the above guarantee is to rest with the said party of the first part, who will make their own working drawings, and arrange and proportion the details of the absence of any necessity, to occupy or re-tain, and to exercise powers greater than those which are exercised by any imperial magistrate in the world? Judge ye I trust that this fault of declining imperial powers too hastily tendered by and arrangeand proportion the details of the said machinery in such manner as they shall deem best calculated to secure the most successful operation.

(Continued on the last Page)