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TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PATRIOT AND UNION.

We call the attention of our yearly club subscribers to the fact that their subscriptions will expire during December and January ensuing. We should like very much if our campaigns and yearly subscribers would renew their subscriptions and use their influence to extend the circulation of the WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.

In view of the existing state of affairs, there will be an exciting time at Washington, and it is not unlikely that we shall have a lively time at the State Capital. At the former we shall have a reliable correspondent, and at the latter competent reporters to give the Legislative news and all other occurrences worthy of note.

Having that our friends will make some exertions to extend the circulation of the paper, either by clubs or otherwise, we call attention to the

TERMS.

DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.

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WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.

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Any person sending us a club of fifty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services.

The price is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this.

Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting \$1 for each additional name.

It is not necessary to send as the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately.

Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

The speech of Judge Woodward, delivered at the great Union Meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday, which we published in another column, will command attention and admiration as a truthful exposition of the causes of the existing perils of the Union.

That Judge Woodward has probed the wound to the very quick is apparent from the contortions of the North American, which characterizes his philosophical and statesmanlike effort as "offensive, partisan, radical and intemperate."

It is not surprising that a paper which has done more than any single sheet in Pennsylvania to plunge the country into danger, by lulling the public mind into false security at a time when it ought to have met the true issue involved in the Presidential contest with boldness and manliness, should ignominiously shrink from the consequences of its own treachery to Pennsylvania interests; but until the people look at the real cause of the danger square in the face, as Judge Woodward does, and determine to do all in their power to remove it, there is no manner of use in wasting their breath in empty eulogies upon the Union.

Moderate men, therefore—good men—men who have heretofore clung steadfastly to the Union, believe in its perpetuity and discountenance a thought of its dissolution, are now forced, painfully, reluctantly, with sorrow and anguish, to the conclusion that it is wholly impossible for the South to tolerate the present or indulge the slightest hope of an improvement in the future. They now see clearly that there are but two alternatives before them: either to stand by the Union, or to separate from it.

One indication, remarks the Journal of Commerce, that the opinion is rapidly gaining ground at the South, that a withdrawal of the Southern States from the Union is a necessity and must be speedily effected, is found in the fact that some of the most conservative papers of that section, which before and since the Presidential election, and until within a week past, have earnestly opposed secession, are now in favor of the movement.

Of these the New Orleans Picayune, Bulletin, Crescent, and True Delta; the Mobile Register, Tribune, and Advertiser; the Montgomery Confederation, the Augusta Constitutionalist, Augusta Chronicle, Savannah Republican, Memphis Enquirer, Memphis Appeal, and the Macon Telegraph. This is a formidable array of talent and influence. It may be said that these are all "Union" papers;—that they would prefer a Union as it was designed by those who first formed the compact; a Union that would secure the rights of the South; but they are opposed to the Southern States remaining members of the Confederacy under the existing sentiment and purpose of a supposed majority of the Northern people, and despairing of a radical change in that sentiment, or of securing effectual guarantees under a new compact, they can see no remedy except in secession. Of two acknowledged evils, they choose what they suppose to be the least.

A great many have believed that the secession excitement was gotten up for political effect; but the scales are now beginning to fall from their eyes, though we fear, too late to save the ship. They are awaking to a sense of the dangers that impend, and see that strenuous efforts must be made, or all is lost. Ample evidence of this is afforded in various ways, and especially in the results of the New England elections, held since the 6th of November in the principal cities of Massachusetts, nearly all of which have routed Republicanism. Yet this awakening is only partial. Many are still doubtful, apathetic, or madly stubborn. Nevertheless, time may work out a complete reaction, and impress all with the conviction that the Constitution is not to be subservient to their "higher law," [not the law of God,] and should

be obeyed in all its parts;—that the rights which it guarantees to the South equally with the North, should be acknowledged and protected. This is all the South have ever asked. It is all they would ask now, did they believe that what they have so long asked in vain, would now be granted.

It seems melancholy that, in the face of these hopeful and cheering indications of a returning sense of justice due, and of wrong committed, dissolution should be precipitated upon us. Could the conservative South be induced to bear a little longer, the great end might be attained, and the deplorable calamity of dissolution averted. Do they not already see [as Mr. Cobb of Alabama said in the House,] "a pure gleam of light" struggling through the overshadowing gloom?

Cold Comfort for Protectionists.

For the edification and consolation of that class of persons in Pennsylvania who supported Lincoln for the purpose of securing a protective tariff and good times, we re-publish, from the New York Evening Post, edited by WILLIAM C. BRYANT, whose name headed the Republican electoral ticket in New York, and who received the highest vote, the following article on the Morrill Tariff bill; and we trust that it will command the serious and devoted attention of all those persons who really believe that the election of LINCOLN would establish the protective tariff policy in the government.

Perhaps by this time many of the protectionists begin to realize their folly in neglecting the greater issue in the Presidential contest, which involved the existence of the Union, together with tariffs, homesteads and every other mere question of policy, to follow a delusion and snare. What would a tariff be worth to Pennsylvania should the Union? If a Southern confederacy should be formed and Southern ports opened to the commerce of the world, free of duty, where could Pennsylvania look for protection to her interests? If dissolution begins there is no telling where it will end. Each State might fall back upon its original sovereignty, and ultimately form such connections as would best promote its individual interests. States and communities that buy more than they produce would not submit to high duties. New York might become a free city, and open her ports to the commerce of the world without restriction—and where would Pennsylvania be in the race? She would be compelled to hobble along without protection.

A gloomy prospect—but a prospect that might have been averted had the people of Pennsylvania comprehended the real issue of the Presidential contest, and not lent willing ears to the delusive representations of demagogues.—Those who have not yet learned to bemoan their folly should read the following, from the leading LINCOLN elector of the leading Republican State:

THE MORRILL BILL AGAIN.—Some of the protectionist journals are calling very earnestly for the revival of the Morrill bill, by which they mean a tariff of duties, which is now pending the House of Representatives. One of the objects of the Morrill bill was a bill, as our readers may remember, designed especially to benefit certain classes of mill-owners, under the protection of a revenue. Whether it was a tariff or a revenue, if enacted, is very doubtful—that it would favor certain classes of the community at the expense of others, is a fact which is not to be denied. The bill was full of mistakes, blunders and inconsistencies, and would have been extremely inconvenient to execute if the Senate had passed it. It is not to be expected that it will be revived.

Mr. Morrill understands very well how to draw up a revenue bill which will harass the importers, but to draw up a fair, consistent scheme of revenue is beyond the power of the majority in the House, and it is rather more decent behavior in the course of its passage through the House, but it was a farago of blunders until it reached the Senate. It should be sent to the House of Representatives, and a fair, reasonable, and honest bill should be introduced—a bill the effect of which all can understand—a bill which shall aim at nothing which it does not profess to aim at. It is a pure and simple revenue measure. Anything different from this, any measure after the Morrill pattern, will surely prove a cause of future controversies, and will inevitably have but a short existence.

One of the causes of difference between the Northern States and the Southern States has been the enforcement of the Morrill bill through our revenue laws. It was with the enactment of laws designed for that purpose that the alienation between the different divisions of the Union began to grow into a great controversy with the South on our heads—a controversy exceeding in violence and severity any thing known in our history. We are prepared to make it more violent by law passed for the benefit of the Northern mill owners? Shall we add to the causes of irritation; shall we bring fresh supplies of combats from new sources, and pile them on the flames which are raging with such fury? If we are ready for this, let us call up and pass the Morrill bill. If we are not, let it be thrown under the table without ceremony.

Accomplished Destiny.

The present position of the Republican Party is an anomalous one. While grasping triumph—if triumph it be to sunder brethren and strike down the material interests of the people—it is "well nigh unto death." Whether secession occurs, or whether the Union is maintained by compromises, anti-slavery agitation, in a political sense, must give up the ghost.

First, if the slaveholding States secede, and the non-slaveholding States, with their varied interests, have cohesive power sufficient to hold together afterwards, obviously, "Othello's occupation's gone," for, in a Northern Confederacy—as our future anticipated State is christened by Greeley—there will be no occasion for an Anti-slavery party.

The bone of contention would not exist within the limits of the new organization, and no party could hope for vitality in waging warfare on the policy and domestic economy of another nation, as the "Southern Confederacy" in effect would be.

Secondly, it has become obvious, that to maintain the Union, so dear to the American people—dear even to the masses of the Republican party—constitutional concessions must be made. These concessions the majority of the people of the North would gladly make, and we believe, they would hail with joy, arrangements which would restore that peace and domestic tranquility which it is the duty of a good government to provide.

What concessions may be required, in detail, time has yet to determine, but enough has been developed to warrant belief, that the South will demand that political agitation of the slavery question must be relinquished hereafter, and their constitutional rights in slave

property settled and established beyond contingency of future controversy.

Viewed in these aspects, it seems certain that the Republican party, to perpetuate itself, must erect theories of political action other than slavery agitation. The leaders of that party have the choice of either horn of the dilemma, secession or concession; but whichever horn may be accepted by them, there is probability that the "irrepressible conflict" is at hand.

The attempts, therefore, to galvanize, as some Republican journals seek to do, the already torpid body of Republicanism by discussions of the "re-opening of the slave trade," are useless. While the Union lasts, this trade cannot be re-opened, nor is there reason for very grave apprehensions that it would be in any event. Should it be attempted, and subsequent to a dissolution of the States, the responsibility will fall, and history will record it, on the political leaders whose hasty ambition for place and power led them to array section against section, and ceased not until they shattered the bonds which bound State to State and substituted anarchy, ruin and confusion, for peace, prosperity and Union.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1860.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of a nature so trivial that I did not deem it necessary to send them, but preferred to wait and see what would turn up to-day that would be of interest to the readers of the PATRIOT AND UNION.

In Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, made a lengthy argument in favor of the right of a State to secede from the Federal Union whenever she pleased, but especially the State of South Carolina; which, according to the argument of the Senator from Texas, was a sovereign and independent government, with a Constitution and all the paraphernalia of a separate and distinct sovereignty, as early as 1775—one year prior to the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence.

He proceeded at great length to establish his position by a reference to the Constitution of South Carolina, the Articles of Confederation, &c., &c., and finally gave way, at the instance of the Senator from Florida, (Mr. Yulec), at the hour of 4 o'clock, to a motion to go into executive session. Mr. Wigfall will conclude to-morrow, perhaps; if not, some day this week, it is to be hoped, when, in all probability, the vote will be taken on the adoption of Mr. Powell's resolution to appoint a committee of thirteen Senators to take into consideration that part of the President's message relative to the present state of the country.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, by unanimous consent of the Senate, yesterday introduced a new tariff bill, having satisfied himself that the Morrill bill, which passed the House of Representatives last session, cannot pass the Senate. This bill of Mr. Bigler raises the rates on all articles included in the schedules as they now stand, and charges specific, instead of ad valorem duties, on all other leading articles. It is an important bill for the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, as well as all others interested in any other species of manufacturing.

The appointment of the Hon. Philip Thomas to the Secretaryship of the Treasury will be received here. He possesses rare administrative abilities, has had much experience, and is one of the most attentive and laborious public officers in Washington. He was, at one time, Governor, then Controller, of the State of Maryland, and under the administration of President Pierce held the position of Collector of the Customs at the port of Baltimore. In private life he is a bland, winning gentleman. His nomination was confirmed yesterday by the Senate without a word of debate and without the usual reference to a committee; a compliment alike to the President and the nominee.

At the time of his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury he held the position of Commissioner of Patents, the duties of which he discharged with signal fidelity and promptitude.

The Hon. John B. Weller, of California, formerly of Ohio, was confirmed as Minister to Mexico yesterday afternoon, in place of Minister M'Lane, resigned. Mr. Weller is a gentleman well known in public life, and possesses, in an eminent degree, the necessary qualifications for a successful Minister at any court; the only difficulty, or at least one of the greatest difficulties he will find, when he goes to Mexico, will be to find a Court to treat with. The distracted condition of the Mexican people at present, must make it anything but a desirable place to go; but if anybody can affect any good in Mexico, John B. Weller is the right man to send there at this time.

The secession movement is going on with the same steady determination that has marked its progress ever since Congress assembled, and still the Republicans seem determined not to yield a feather's weight in their course of wrong and outrage upon the rights of the Southern people, until the die is cast, and the last hopes of the country and the Union expire. The idea, eliminated in my letter a few days ago, of forming a Republic of the Southern States, the City of New York, and all the territory known as Southern New York, the State of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the Great West, leaving Northern New York to go to the New England States, and form a Republic for themselves, is gaining ground here rapidly. Depend upon it, that if the people are goaded much further in this business, they will so regulate things as to effectually punish the New England States for their everlasting harping on the nigger.

They will get enough of agitation before they are again with this business.

It is a wonder if the Republican wisecracks, now in Congress from the Northern States, do not become alarmed at the signs of popular disapproval, as exhibited even in Boston and elsewhere in Massachusetts, at the recent charter elections. They are very much alarmed, and it takes the utmost efforts of dragging by Wilson, Sumner, Wade, Seward and other prominent Republican leaders, to keep the flock together. They are bound to break soon, however, and the Republican campfire will go out forever, amid the plaudits of the people.

Mr. Wigfall has got through, and Mr. Wade, of Ohio, will have the floor on Monday next, to time the Senate stands adjourned. Mr. Wade is an able and fearless man, and will most probably make one of the most ultra speeches that has yet been made by any man on the Republican side of the Chamber. He is an out-and-out Abolitionist, but in his sentiments is perfectly sincere, which cannot be said of many of the men who prate about Abolition these times.

The Hartford Times hears of large establishments reducing work. In Bridgeport upwards of 100 employes are out of work, and in New Haven 2000. Dunbar's hoop skirt factory, at Bristol, has stopped work. The Plantation Hoe Company and the Southern Carriage Company, both of Winsted, have had large Southern orders countermanded.

The Great Salt Lake lies at an elevation of 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, and is 50 miles long. When its waters evaporate, they leave a deposit of about two inches thick of saline matter.

SHALL IT BE DONE.

From the National Intelligencer. We have already adverted to the fact that if the approaching Conventions which are to be held in Mississippi and Alabama should pass ordinances of secession, declaring their respective States no longer members of the Federal Union, they would in so doing trample on their own State Constitutions.

We find that the Convention of South Carolina, in taking this step, would do similar violence to the Constitution of South Carolina. Article four of that instrument reads as follows: "All persons who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering on the execution thereof, shall take the following oath: 'I do swear (or affirm) that I am duly qualified, according to the Constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed, and will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of this State and of the United States.'"

In the article defining the duties of the Governor of South Carolina is the following clause: "The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this State and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States."

Now, we need not say that the secession of the State, if intended to be effectuated by the ordinance declaring it, would have for its consequence to operate an amendment of the State Constitution in these respects. But, by the terms of that instrument, a Convention is not competent, without practicing a usurpation on the rights and liberties of the people of South Carolina, to insert any amendments in the Constitution of the State. Amendments are to be procured in conformity with the Southern Carolina's organic law only in the following method:

"No part of this constitution shall be altered unless by a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in the House of Representatives and three times in the Senate, and agreed to by two-thirds of both branches of the whole representation; neither shall any alteration take place until the bill, as agreed to, be published three months previous to a new election for members to the House of Representatives; and if the alteration proposed by the Legislature shall be agreed to in the first session by two-thirds of the whole representation in both branches of the Legislature, after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days, in each House, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the constitution."

So long as the organic law of South Carolina is obeyed, therefore, the Convention will be restricted from any action which shall have for its effect to release the authorities of that State from the obligation "to protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution of the State and of the United States." And it is in view of this solemn obligation that a writer in the Charleston Mercury remarks as follows: "There is no prospect of any violation of the Constitution. Learned judges, grave chancellors, reverend clergymen will sit in that body. Men who have various times sworn to God 'to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution' will not inaugurate a new State with broken oaths."

A TRIUMPH FOR THE CONSTITUTION.—The triumphant election, yesterday, of Joseph M. Wightman to the Mayoralty, is just ground for congratulation. Let us state the facts that give significance to this victory. The election of Wightman, made a party nomination; their candidate, Moses Kimball, in his letter of acceptance, put himself squarely on party grounds; and thus went into the contest. The Atlas and Bee (Republican) said yesterday of the Republican party of this city: "By the recent election it has shown itself to be much the largest party in the city, and should claim and assume the control of the city affairs. The present will be as near a straight contest as there can be until all of the other parties are completely fused." The Journal yesterday, in its appeal to the citizens, said, "They must see, too, that any vacillation, any evidence of timidity, any deprecatory action at the present time, instead of calming the excited state of feeling at the South, will only make the secessionists more haughty and contemptuous, and aggravate existing evils;" it expressed the belief that the party which gave so heavy a vote for Lincoln would not "give the city over to the government of the Breckinridge Democracy;" and it asserted that a Republican triumph could not fail to be regarded as an evidence that Boston would sustain the administration of Lincoln. The Daily Advertiser claimed, and well it might, that its candidate was "thoroughly identified with the party." Mr. Kimball is a root and branch Republican if there is one.

Mr. Wightman received a regular nomination from the Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell organizations; and in accepting these nominations, he put himself fairly on national ground. As such he has been supported by national voters. The usual appeal of the Republicans to local passions and prejudices, even the Journal's allegation that his success would turn the city over to the Breckinridge Democracy, lost their spell for once. Mr. Wightman is triumphantly elected. It is a sign that sober second thought has begun a needed work in this city at least. It is a fit sequel to the election of William Appleton. Both are Union voters—pioneers of still greater victories; when the deceived people of the North shall turn from the political leaders who have led to violations of the public faith and thus imperiled the Union.

This result is a proof of a turn here of the Abolition tide. It is a victory for the Union, the Constitution and the country. It is an earnest of what will be done throughout the State when it shall be reanimated with the comprehensive patriotism of Hancock and Adams.—Boston Post, Dec. 11.

A SNEAK STORY WITH MORAL.—A gentleman in this city desired to hire a house of a particular style, in a particular locality, but after a search of several months, was still unable to find one that would suit. At last his perseverance was rewarded. He discovered the cabalistic words "to let" upon a building that pleased his fancy in all respects. The bill directed him to inquire for particulars at a house opposite, and with a light step he repaired thither, and ascending the staircase, rang the bell. The servant directed him to the floor below.

Now it happened that the desired house had long been vacant, and the lessor had almost despaired of renting it, although he most eagerly to do so. Under these circumstances, it seemed certain that the bargain would be readily consummated, to the great satisfaction of both parties.

The applicant introduced himself to the landlord with the following words: "Sir: observing that yonder house was to let, and following directions, I inquired at this house, on the floor above; but the servant told me to apply to you, down in the kitchen here, and"

"I beg pardon, sir, this is not a kitchen; it's a basement."

"How? I don't wish to dispute you, sir, but I say it's a kitchen."

"I say it's a basement. Haven't I lived long enough to learn the difference between a kitchen and a basement?"

"It's not a basement; it's a kitchen."

"I say, it's a basement."

"It's a kitchen."

"It's a basement."

"Confound you and your basement, sir!—You may keep your house, sir. I'll not hire it, sir. No, sir—not if there were no other house in the city."

"And I, sir, would not let you the house at any price—not if you were to pay me double its value per month. Good day, sir!"

Thus in quarrelling over a mere abstraction, in which neither gained their point, both gentlemen not only defeated the objects they had at heart, but suffered serious loss.

Perhaps the reader can discover some analogy between the foregoing and our present political difficulties.—Journal of Commerce.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From California.

New York, Dec. 14. The steamship North Star has arrived from San Francisco, bringing the California mail of the 21st ult., and \$1,083,000 in gold. Her advices have been anticipated by the Pony express.

CHILE.—The Chilean Congress has extended extraordinary powers to the President till September 30th, and has also sanctioned the project of sending a Minister to Rome.

The Araucanian Indians, to the number of two or three thousand, were advancing on the coast. The Government had sent troops to oppose them.

PERU.—The Peruvian Congress had granted extraordinary powers to the President for the prosecution of the war against Castella. Castella would be able to raise 80,000 men. The general impression, according to a letter from Lima, is that the Peruvians will be whipped.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. There is good reason to believe that Gen. Cass intends resigning the position of Secretary of State. Indeed it is reported that the President has been so informed, but will not dissuade him from his course. There is no doubt that Assistant Secretary of State, Prescott, has resigned.

Neither house of Congress is in session to-day, having adjourned over till Monday.

Sale of Slave Vessels.

New York, Dec. 14. The condemned slavers, Storm King and Triton, were sold at auction to-day. The first brought \$3,500 and the Triton \$2,025.

The Mobile Cotton Market.

Mobile, Dec. 14. The cotton sales to-day amounted to 5,000 bales, at 9 1/2 for middlings. The market is steady.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14. Flour dull at \$4.75 for superfine, \$5.12 1/2 for extra, and \$5.50 for family and fancy. Rye flour \$3.00 for red, and \$3.20 for white. Aye and Tia. Corn dull at 50c. Whisky 74 1/2.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14. Flour firm; sales of 6,500 barrels; state, Ohio and Southern. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels at 65c. for Yellow. Corn meal 12 1/2. Whisky dull and nominal at 18 1/2.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR, 3,483 bbls.; Wheat, 49,300 bush.; Corn, 24,900 bush.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Henrietta Robinson, the veiled murderer, now at Sing Sing, is thus alluded to by one of the editors of the Albany Courier, who has been visiting the State Prison: Entering the female department, the accustomed eye at once detects the absence of anything like prison discipline. Convicts were running about hither and thither, talking and chatting together in high glee and merry voice. The notabilities in this department are Mrs. Robinson, the "veiled murderer," who, by the way, was the only prisoner that did not rise at the visitors with an expression of mingled delight at seeing a strange face, or contemptuous brassiness because they were looked at; and Mrs. Littles, of Rochester, who murdered her husband. The former is instantly recognized by her great beauty, and the possession of intensely red cheeks, which, to a city belle, would be of priceless value; and the latter by a roughish eye and "irrepressible smile."

THE TEST CASE BETWEEN KENTUCKY AND OHIO.—The following is given as an explanation of the case commenced in the Supreme Court of the United States, by the Governor of Kentucky. At test case is to be made of the refusal of Governor Dennison, of Ohio, to deliver up the man Lago, charged with enticing slaves from Kentucky: "Some time ago a man named Lago was indicted in the Woodford Circuit Court for enticing a slave to escape from his owner. Lago escaped and took refuge in Ohio. Governor Magoffin made a requisition upon Governor Dennison, of Ohio, for the return of the fugitive from justice. Governor Dennison refused to issue his warrant for the arrest and surrender of Lago, upon the ground that by the laws of Ohio, negroes are not property, and that he did not recognize the act committed by Lago as an offence.

THE YOUTHFUL MAIL ROBBER.—The lad Hudson, arrested at Chicago for robbing the mails on the Burlington railroad of some \$15,000, is the son of a worthy clergyman living near Detroit, and his true name is Campbell. He robbed the bags by affecting to be asleep on them, while he was slyly at work crushing apart the packages inside, and by working the letters down to the mouth draw them out one by one. He never opened a bag, and yet once abstracted the entire contents, leaving nothing but the wrapping paper and wire inside, to the great indignation of the postoffice clerks. He confesses his sins with tears and prayers, more particularly that for the sake of his dear old mother his true name and fate may be made known.

MONEY AND PRODUCE ACCUMULATING IN CHICAGO.—We have stored in our warehouses enormous amounts of produce, enough at any time to keep exchange going at 3 per cent. But there is no prodigious sale, no pork packed, and nothing done to keep it from rotting, because the farmers, who in fact everybody else, are afraid of the war, and do not want to say, there is now no money. Some more currency here than four weeks ago. From the city and country money is coming in as fast as it can be gathered. On this, the banks keep their rate of exchange high, in order to deter all outsiders as much as possible from sending in money.—Chicago Dem.

DEATH OF NOTED MEN.—The death of the Duke of Norfolk is announced by the last foreign arrival. The deceased nobleman was the 14th Duke of Norfolk, was born in 1815, and had succeeded to the dukedom only four years ago. He was a son-in-law of Lord Lyons. His son and heir, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, is a boy only 18 years old. Rev. Dr. Croly, the well-known author and preacher, fell dead in the street, in London, on the 24th ult. For 25 years previous to his death he had been rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London—a living presented to him by Lord Brougham when Chancellor. He was the author of several works, and also edited the works of Pope and Jeremy Taylor.

When Warren Hastings was Governor-General of India, Major Roebuck, making an excavation in the district of Benares, found a vault, and in it movable types, placed as if for printing, evidently not of modern origin, and from all the Major could collect, it appeared probable that the place had remained in the state which it was found for at least one thousand years. Paper we know to have been manufactured in the East many centuries before we had any knowledge of it; and we have many reasons to think that the Chinese had been acquainted with the mode of printing they now employ many centuries before it was invented in Europe.

The Wilmington, (N. C.) Herald says that the Union meeting held in that city on Tuesday evening, was the largest gathering of the people ever witnessed there. Strong Union resolutions were adopted by favoring, the call of a State Convention, and a Convention of the Southern States.

THE COMMERCE OF LIBERIA.—The custom-house returns from MONROVIA for the year 1859 give the following results:—Exports, \$190,000; imports, \$143,858; excess of exports over imports \$46,141.22. The main articles of export are palm oil, camwood, ivory, sugar, molasses, palm kernels, and coffee. There are five other ports of entry, the returns from which are not before us. The production of the above named staples of export is rapidly increasing.

BETTER AND BETTER.—We learn from the Boston papers that in six of the seven municipal elections held in Massachusetts on Monday last, the Republicans were defeated. In Charleston the anti-republican ticket had 628 plurality in Roxbury 200; in Worcester (abolition hot bed,) 178; Lynn, 250; Newburyport, 443. Total majorities in five cities 1,697.

SHIP BUILDING.—The unsettled state of the times will check ship building, though there are a goodly number of new vessels on the stocks at the East. The Bangor Union says ship carpenters in Maine, who last winter received \$2.50 a day, are now working for less than \$1.

The first effect in England of the news of Lincoln's election was a great falling off in freights at Liverpool.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.—FROM THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT—A Commodious Two-Story DWELLING HOUSE, (in Second Street, below Pine), with high Hall, large Back Building, Marble Mantels in Parlor, Gas in six rooms, all the rooms just papered and painted. The second story divided into seven rooms one of which is a Bath. This, in addition to the fact that the house has just been placed in the most thorough repair, makes it one of the most desirable houses in the city. Inquire of

Also, several SMALL HOUSES for rent. de 5-41

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON AT W. L. TREWICK'S, N. O. 12 MARKET STREET, NEXT TO FLEMING GROCERY STORE.

GROCERIES: NEW CROP SUGAR, RIO COPPEE, LAGUYRA, OLD JAVA, STRYP AND BROWN MOLASSES, PHILADELPHIA, &c.

DRIED FRUIT: NEW BARRINS, CUTRAN'S, SCOTCH AND GREEN PEAS, DRIED APPLES, GRAY AND BLACK PEAS.

Also, fresh invoice of CHINA AND GLASS WARE, with a fine stock of LIQUORS. The public are invited to call, see prices and judge for themselves. de10-35t

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!

THE STATE CAPITAL BAND WILL GIVE A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, AT BRANT'S HALL, ON SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22.