Patriot & Union.

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861. NO. 140.

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

Half sq., one day	$0.25	One sq., one day	$0.50
" one week	1.00	" one week	1.25
" one month	2.00	" one month	3.00
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" six months	4.00	" six months	8.00
" one year	5.00	" one year	10.00

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☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,
BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for SIX CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY will be published as heretofore, semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year, for *two dollars* in advance, or *three dollars* at the expiration of the year.

Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is solicited.

Books, Stationery, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Market Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the following—

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's
SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, Town's, Byerly's, Comby's.
ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Bullion's, Smith's, Wood bridge's, Monteith's, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells'.
HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wilson's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and Clark's.
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, Pike's, Rose's, Colburn's, Smith and Duke's, Davie's.
ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.
DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker, Worcester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Webster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto, Academic.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the whole a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the store procured at one days notice.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.
ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanac for sale at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.
☞ Wholesale and Retail. my1

JUST RECEIVED
AT
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
ADAMANTINE SLATES
OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,
Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
NO. 15 MARKET STREET. mar2

NEW BOOKS!
JUST RECEIVED
"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.
"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.
For sale at SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE,
ap9 No. 15 Marke st.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL
WINDOW CURTAINS,
PAPER BLINDS,
Of various Designs and Colors, for 8 cents,
TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER,
At [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!
Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter ($1.25.)
As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality.
E. M. POLLOCK & SON,
ap3 Below Jones' House, Market Square.

LETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manufactories, at
mar30 SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!—A general assortment of LAW BOOKS, all the State Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of the old English Reports, *scarce and rare*, together with a large assortment of second-hand Law Books, at very low prices, *at the one price Bookstore of*
E. M. POLLOCK & SON,
my8 Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON!
SILK FANS! LINEN FANS!! PAPER FANS!!!
ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF
SPLICED FISHING RODS!
Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of
FISHING TACKLE!
A GREAT VARIETY OF
WALKING CANES!
Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest!
Silver Head Canes! Loaded Canes! Sword Canes! Hickory Canes! Fancy Canes!
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,
NO. 91 MARKET STREET,
South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

B. J. HARRIS,
WORKER IN TIN,
SHEET IRON, AND
METALLIC ROOFING,
Second Street, below Chestnut,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Is prepared to fill orders for any article in his branch of business; and if not on hand, he will make to order on short notice.
METALLIC ROOFING, of Tin or Galvanized Iron, constantly on hand.
Also, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Spouting, &c.
He hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit and receive a generous share of public patronage.
☞ Every promise strictly fulfilled.
B. J. HARRIS,
jan7-d1y] Second Street, below Chestnut.

FISH!! FISH!!!
MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.) SALMON, (very superior.)
SHAD, (Mess and very fine.) HERRING, (extra large.)
COD FISH. SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.)
SCOTCH HERRING. SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.
Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls.
The entire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.
sep14 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINES!
DUC DE MONTEBELLO,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
GIESLER & CO.,
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO.'S,
VERZENAY,
CABINET.
In store and for sale by
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
de20 73 Market street.

HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER.
Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices. dec6

FAMILY BIBLES, from 1$ to $10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Cheap Bookstore.

CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT just received by
oct10 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

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

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook—by WARING—wholesale and retail at
mch31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by
sep18 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to find the best assortment of Porte Monnaies.

Coal.

TO THE PUBLIC!
JOHN TILL'S
COAL YARD,
SOUTH SECOND STREET,
BELOW PRATT'S ROLLING MILL,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
Where he has constantly on hand
LYKENS VALLEY BROKEN, EGG, STOVE AND NUT COAL.
ALSO,
WILKESBARRE STEAMBOAT, BROKEN, STOVE AND NUT COAL,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.
It will be delivered to consumers clean, and full weight warranted.
☞ CONSUMERS GIVE ME A CALL FOR YOUR WINTER SUPPLY.
☞ Orders left at my house, in Walnut street, near Fifth; or at Brubaker's, North street; J. L. Speel's, Market Square; Wm. Bostick's, corner of Second and South streets, and John Lingle's, Second and Mulberry streets, will receive prompt attention.
jy13-d6m JOHN TILL.

COAL! COAL!!
ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVERS
COAL BY THE
PATENT WEIGH CARTS!
NOW IS THE TIME
For every family to get in their supply of Coal for the winter—weighed at their door by the *Patent Weigh Carts. The accuracy of these Carts no one disputes*, and they never get out of order, as is frequently the case of the Platform Scales; besides, the consumer has the satisfaction of proving the weight of his Coal at his own house.
I have a large supply of Coal on hand, consisting of
S. M. CO.'S LYKENS VALLEY COAL all sizes,
LYKENS VALLEY do " "
WILKESBARRE do. " "
BITUMINOUS BROAD TOP do.
All Coal of the best quality mined, and delivered free from all impurities, at the lowest rates, by the boat or car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.
JAMES M. WHEELER.
Harrisburg, September 24, 1860.—sep25

UP TOWN!
PATENT WEIGH CARTS.
For the convenience of my numerous up town customers, I have established, in connection with my old yard, a Branch Coal Yard opposite North street, in a line with the Pennsylvania canal, having the office formerly occupied by Mr. R. Harris, where consumers of Coal in that vicinity and Verbeketown can receive their Coal by the
PATENT WEIGH CARTS,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE FOR HAULING,
And in any quantity they may desire, as low as can be purchased *anywhere.*
FIVE THOUSAND TONS COAL ON HAND,
Of LYKENS VALLEY and WILKESBARRE, all sizes.
☞ *Willing to maintain fair prices, but unwilling to be undersold by any parties.*
☞ All Coal forked up and delivered clean and free from all impurities, and the best article mined.
Orders received at either Yard will be promptly filled, and all Coal delivered by the *Patent Weigh Carts.*
Coal sold by Boat, Car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.
JAMES M. WHEELER.
Harrisburg, October 18, 1860.—oct15

LYKENS VALLEY NUT COAL—For Sale AT TWO DOLLARS PER TON.
☞ *All Coal delivered by PATENT WEIGH CARTS*
JAMES M. WHEELER
☞ Coal delivered from both yards. no17

Medical.

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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
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A Positive and Specific Remedy.
A Positive and Specific Remedy.
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
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And all Diseases of Sexual Organs,
ARISING FROM
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
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Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life.
From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE.
Females, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for Complaints incident to the sex. Use
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its
TASTE AND ODOR,
But immediate in its action, giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, Bloom to the Pallid Cheek, and restoring the patient to a perfect state of
HEALTH AND PURITY.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prescribed and used by
THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
Depot 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS
Trying to palm off their own or other articles of BUCHU on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
The Original and only Genuine.
We desire to run on the
MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!
Their's is worthless—is sold at much less rates and commissions, consequently paying a much better profit.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
Ask for
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Take no other.
Sold by JOHN WYETH, Druggist, corner of Market and Second streets, Harrisburg,
AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
no14 d&w3m.

EXTRACTS! EXTRACTS!
WOODSWORTH & BUNNEL'S
SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS
OF
BITTER ALMOND,
NECTARINE,
PINE APPLE,
STRAWBERRY,
ROSE,
LEMON AND
VANILLA,
Just received and for sale by
je29 WM. DOCK, JR., & C

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY.

The adoption by the Southern Congress of a Constitution, and the election of officers for a Provisional Government, change in some degree the aspect of the secession question, and give to the movement a more stable character.—Instead of several States acting separately and individually, in hostility to the authority and laws of the United States, we have now to encounter a Confederation of six States under a single government, to be hereafter—if the action of the Congress shall be ratified by the several States which are parties to the Confederation—directed by a single purpose, and united in a common object, to secure which, all their combined energies will be put forth.

We regard this new phase of the question as in some respects better than the old; likely to conduce to more prudent action, and to lessen the danger of warlike movements which may be made in either section of the Union. It establishes a Government possessing considerable resources and much military strength, but not sufficiently so to prompt its officers to rush madly into war, or to engage in hostilities in any form, until peaceful remedies shall first have been exhausted. It places the seceding States, not as heretofore, in an attitude of desperate and rash exasperation and defiance, but in a position for deliberation, for counsel, and for testing the public judgment of other nations, respecting their policy and course.—It places upon them a weight of responsibility which cannnot but promote caution and engender prudence in the action which the new Confederacy will be called upon to take, in seeking to acquire a place and a rank among the nations of the world.

It is probable that the organization of a Southern Confederacy will have the effect to postpone at least, any hostile demostrations against Fort Sumpter and the other Southern fortifications in possession of United States troops. It would neither comport with the dignity, nor redound to the interest of the South, to proceed at once to attack such fortifications; and we may be assured that such a policy will not be adopted—certainly not until negotiations shall have failed, and the ability to procure a recognition of the new government proved abortive. We anticipate an effort on the part of the authorities there, to establish a rank and position by peaceful means, and to obtain, if possible, from the United States and from other powers, an acknowledgment of their independence and separate existence. Such a policy is dictated by every sense of interest, humanity and statesmanship. It would be looked upon with greater favor than would any belligerent attitude, both here and throughout the world; and might secure the end desired—the separate and independent establishment of a Southern Confederacy, embracing the present seceded States and such others as may choose to join their fortunes with them for such a purpose.

There is of course no security that war will not sooner or later ensue between the seceding and remaining States; but we deem its probability, at least for the present, materially lessened by the confederating together of those States which have determined to cast their fortunes into the secession movement. As a last and terrible resort, in case no concessions are made on one side and no abatement of pretensions on the other, an appeal to arms may be made, and then will be realized, in the fullest measure, the horrors of a civil war. The possibility of such a calamity will depend in no small degree upon the men at the head of the respective governments; and the occasion, therefore, is one for the exercise of the utmost wisdom and forbearance on the part of both. The near approach of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, renders it probable that so far as the United States Government is concerned, the issue will be left for the new Administration. How it will be met—whether in a spirit of conciliation and moderation, or in a tone of defiance and menace, it is at present impossible to determine. There are strong reasons to hope that the policy of the Lincoln Administration will be peaceful; and we shall take great pleasure, should such be the case, in according to it all the merit which such a policy would elicit, from patriotic and peace-loving citizens. In adopting such a course, the President elect we cannot doubt, will have the encouragement and support of a large portion of his own political party,—of that portion whose moderation and good sense are stronger than their passions and partizanship—and the approval of a vast majority of the people of the whole Union. The anti-compromise, anti-slavery, Abolition branch of the Republican party, will of course denounce such a policy, possibly to the point of dismembering that political organization; but that will be of small moment to the country, so long as the public honor shall be maintained, the public peace preserved, and the evils, horrors and demoralization of a civil war, avoided.

The choice of provisional officers to preside over the new Confederacy, fills us with admiration for the wisdom and good sense of the Southern Congress. If in this they have reflected, as we see no reason to dispute, the views and wishes of their constituents, we hail the omen as one of the happiest attending the secession movement. If we must encounter a rival government upon soil hitherto common to every Amercan citizen, we greatly prefer that it should be one controlled by statesmen of ample experience and ability, such as have been chosen to control the destinies of the Southern Confederacy. It is the weak and the incompetent who plunge their people into war, and precipitate its terrible calamities. Statesmen of larger calibre, better appreciate and understand the blessings of peace, and labor more intelligently and effectively to preserve them. The selection of Jefferson Davis for President, and Alexander H. Stephens for Vice President of the "Confederate States of America," is a step which will go far towards the accomplishment of the object in view—the establishment of an independent government. General Davis is a statesman of great power, combining in an unusual degree, the various qualifications for his new position. He is efficient in action, cool in judgment, firm in purpose, and conscientious in his opinions. He is not by any means the *fire eater* which many Northern presses have represented him; and we are not sure that he has any superior for the first office in the gift of any people on this Continent. For Vice President, the Southern Confederacy has a man who less than two months ago, was pronounced by the entire Republican press, a patriot and a statesman of the first order; a moderate, honorable friend of the Union. While th[illegible] who thus praised Mr. Stephens, [illegible] in some degree ignorant of his position, or what is more probable, governed by partizan malice, their general estimate of his character was quite correct. He deplores the necessity for secession, and has favored an appeal to the justice of the North, before taking the final step; and we have no doubt that both he and General Davis would have been infinitely better pleased to preserve the Union unbroken, than thus to be made leaders in its dismemberment.

We intimated in a former article, that Mr. Lincoln, on his accession to power, was likely to find a government fully organized, claiming supreme jurisdiction over a portion of the States, and that such government was quite likely also, to possess vastly greater ability and vigor, in its Executive department, than the remaining government of the United States. The sequel shows the correctness of our prediction; and the fact will prove painfully true before the close of the next Administration, should Mr. Lincoln listen to the counsels of the rash and anti-compromising wing of his party. This he ought not to do. With the alternative before him of peace and the happiness and prosperity of thirty millions of people, or war with all its attendant calamities and miseries, he ought not for a moment to hesitate in the choice.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE AUTHORITATIVE COERCION PROGRAMME OF MR. LINCOLN AND HIS ADMINISTRATION—CIVIL WAR UPON US.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The bells of *St. Germain d'Auxerrois* have at length tolled forth the signal for massacre and bloodshed by the incoming administration.—The speech of Mr. Lincoln, at Indianapolis, is the first authoritative proclamation of his intentions in the present crisis. His words are pregnant with meaning, and deserve the mature and deliberate consideration of every conservative citizen of the country. "If the United States," he exclaimed, "should merely hold and retake its own forts and the properties, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they are habitually violated, would any of these things be invasion or coercion? Would the marching of an army into South Carolina be invasion?" The Premier of Mr. Lincoln had already declared to the United States Senate that "battle," which should sweep away opponents to Republicanism "as moths before the whirlwind," was his idea of the final development of the "irrepressible conflict." And, by a well calculated coincidence, on the same day, perhaps at the same moment that Mr. Lincoln was indoctrinating the citizens of Indiana into invasive and coercive principles, Senators King and Fessenden were announcing, at Washington, their reasons for reinforcing the navy of the United States with vessels which should be able to penetrate Southern harbors, and attack Southern fortresses.

"Treason," says Mr. King, "is abroad in this land, and I believe there is an occasion and a necessity of the increase of the armament and the power of the country. But for the condition of things in the country now, I would vote against it, but I vote for it as a measure to put the country in a condition to defend itself against its enemies, whether they are domestic or foreign enemies. This government and this country cannot be peaceably destroyed or overthrown or divided. Men cannot talk treason—they must act it; and he who acts it, in my judgment, should take the fate of a traitor, and should not seek to escape by pretending that he cannot commit it peacefully against the country. I tell these gentlemen that, in my judgment, this treason must come to an end, peacefully I hope, but never, in my judgment, peacefully, if by an ignominious submission of the honor of the people of this country to traitors. Never. I desire peace, but I would provide, amply provide, for the means of defence of the country, by war, if necessary.

Senator Fessenden was equally positive in deciding "that if the time was coming to use force, he was perfectly ready to do it." Where, then, does the country stand? Gov. Morgan offers the militia of New York to Mr. Lincoln, and a large sum of money is appropriated by the State Legislature for coercive purposes; the authorities of Massachusetts mobilize their forces to act outside of the State; Pennsylvania avenue is turned into a *Champ de Mars;* Generals like Wool, Sandford, Scott and Weightman are sharpening their swords for bloodshed; members of the Cabinet issue instructions to "shoot on the spot" active seceders, and every preparation is being made for the inauguration of sectional hostilities after the 4th of March next. It is declared that the Southern seceding States must prepare for a blockade of their ports; to surrender the fortresses they have seized upon, and to fall back into the passive submission which Republican aggression has demanded for over thirty years. In the present deplorable condition of the country, is this the right policy? Is it expedient? The Southern Congress, at Montgomery, offer the hand of friendship to the North, on such terms as they believe to be consistent with its dignity. They have provided, in the sixth article of the Constitution of the Southern Republic, that its government "shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their late confederates of the United States in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liabilities and common obligations of that Union upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith." To all this the Republican party answer—"Submit to the abstractions of the Chicago platform, or there shall be no alternative but war—a bloody, internecine, destructive conflict, which shall bury in ruins the prosperity of the country."

Sober minded, patriotic citizens at the North, have no time to lose, if they would avert irreparable disaster. Meetings should at once be held in every city, town and village of the Union, proclaiming, first of all, as an indispensable, irrevocable preliminary, the resolve of the people to maintain peace, and, next their desire to aid in the work of reconstruction, which the exigencies of the time imperatively demand. The declarations of Mr. Lincoln, of his Premier, and of the Republican Senators and members in Congress, have rendered clearer than noonday the suicidal intentions of the incoming government. They are founded upon the gigantic scheme of General Scott for the subjugation of the South, which was exposed by the Congressional representatives of Louisiana, in their address of the 14th ultimo, to the Convention at Baton Rouge, and which includes the garrisoning of Southern forts and arsenals, the marching of forces into the seceding States, with a view of employing them for domestic intimidation.

The Republicrn party is only awaiting, in fact, the close of the present Aministration to clothe itself with the panoply of war, and to initiate acts of aggression, which it fills the mind with horror to contemplate. Imagination cannot conceive the disasters that will overwhelm the land, if an appeal is permitted to cannon and the bayonet to solve the inter-State problem which the developements of the last few months have created. The only remedy is with the people. Unless they rise in their mig[illegible] and put an end to the agitations by [illegible] and the Republic is convulsed, the calamities which [illegible]wed in Mr. Lincoln's speech at Indianapolis will, before the close of one month [illegible] be felt from one end of the Union to the oth[illegible]

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Through the politeness of the Secretary of [illegible]ference we are able to give to our readers the Conf[illegible]y a full and correct list of the Commissioners to date of the twenty-one States represented [illegible]sioners of [illegible]

[illegible] in that important body, and we think it may be affirmed that they have scarcely ever been equalled by the same number of persons assembled in any representative capacity in our country, from the beginning of its history, in respect either to the distinguished posts its members have filled, or in the qualities of ripe experience, wisdom, dignity, and weight of character. This fortunate composition of a body charged with a mission of momentous importance is due in a great measure to the mode of their selection. Not chosen by popular election or party favor, fitness for the high trust was alone consulted. The consequence is that we have from all the States the sagest of their citizens, if not in every case their oldest. There may be found among them a venerable Ex-President of the United States, Ex-Cabinet Ministers, Ex-Foreign Ministers, Ex-Senators, Ex-Members of the House of Representatives, Ex-Chief Justices of State Courts, Ex-Chancellors, a Governor and Ex-Governors, Ex-Attorney Generals, &c. May we not confidently hope from the counsels of such a body of men, animated by love of country and deep affection for the noble fabric of Union and Government founded by their immortal fathers, a solution to our present perilous difficulties and the restoration of peace and harmony to our distracted and suffering country?

OFFICERS.

John Tyler, of Virginia, President; Crafts J. Wright, of Ohio, Secretary; James M. Tower, of New Jersey; J. Hemy Puleston, Pennsylvania; Wm. M. Hoppin, of Rhode Island; John Stryker, of New York, assistants.

DELEGATES.

Maine.—Wm. P. Fessenden, Lott M. Morrill, Daniel E. Somes, John J. Perry, Ezra B. French, Freeman H. Morse, Stephen Coburn, and Stephen C. Foster.

New Hampshire.—Amos Tuck, Levi Chamberlain, and Asa Fowler.

Vermont.—Hiland Hall, Levi Underwood, H. Henry Baxter, L. E. Chittenden, and B. L. Harris.

Massachusetts—John Z. Goodrich, John M. Forbes, Richard P. Waters, Theophilus P. Chandler, Francis B. Crowninshield, George S. Boutwell, and Charles Allen.

Rhode Island.—Samuel Ames, Alexander Duncan, William W. Hoppin, George H. Browne, and Samuel G. Arnold.

Connecticut.—Roger S. Baldwin, Chauncey F. Cleveland, Charles J. M'Curdy, James T. Pratt, Robbins Battelle, and Amos Treat.

New York.—David Dudley Field, Wm. Curtis Noyes, James S. Wadsworth, James C. Smith, Amaziah B. James, Erastus Corning, Greene C. Bronson, William E. Dodge, John A. King, and John E. Wool.

New Jersey.—Charles S. Olden, Peter D. Vroom, Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Williamson, Joseph F. Randolph, Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, Rodman M. Price, William C. Alexander, and Thoms J. Stryker.

Pennsylvania.—Thomas White, James Pollock, William M. Meredith, David Wilmot, A. W. Loomis, Thomas E. Franklin, and William M'Kennan.

Delaware.—George B. Rodney, Daniel M. Bates, Henry Ridgely, John W. Houston, and William Cannon.

Maryland.—John F. Dent, Reverdy Johnson, John W. Crisfield, Augustus W. Bradford, Wm. T. Goldsborough, J. Dixon Roman, and Benjamin C. Howard.

Virginia.—John Tyler, William C. Rives, John W. Brockenborough, George W. Summers, and James A. Seddon.

North Carolina.—George Davis, Thomas Ruffin, David S. Reid, D. M. Barringer, and John M. Morehead.

Tennessee.—Samuel Milligan, Josiah M. Anderson, Robert L. Caruthers, Thomas Martin, Isaac R. Hawkins, A. O. W. Totton, Robert J. M'Kinney, Alvin Cullom, Wm. Hickerson, George W. Jones, F. K. Zollicoffer, and William H. Stevens.

Kentucky.—William O. Butler, James B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell, Charles S. Morehead, James Guthrie and Charles A. Wickliffe.

Missouri.—John D. Coalter, Alexander M. Doniphan, Waldo P. Johnson, Aylett H. Buckner and Harrison Hough.

Ohio.—John C. Wright, Salmon P. Chase, William S. Groesbeck, Franklin T. Backus, Reuben Hithcock, Thomas Ewing, and V. B. Horton.

Indiana.—Caleb B. Smith, Pleasant H. Hackleman, Godlove S. Orth, E. W. H. Ellis, and Thos. C. Slaughter.

Illinois.—John Wood, Stephen Logan, John M. Palmer, Burton C. Cook, and Thomas J. Turner.

Iowa.—James Harlan, James W. Grimes, Samuel R. Curtis, and Wm. Van Deveer.

Wisconsin.—James R. Doolittle, C. Durkee, John F. Potter, and C. C. Washburne.

THE LATE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

There is doubtless a misapprehension in many minds at the North, as to the results of the recent elections in Virginia and other border slaveholding States. Or rather, as to the force and meaning of those results. Those persons greatly err who imagine that Virginia, or any other slaveholding State, will remain in the Union, without renewed guarantees that they shall enjoy without abridgement the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. Hear what the Richmond *Whig*, the organ of John Minor Botts, and one of the most *Northern* papers in Virginia, says on this head:

WHAT WAS DETERMINED BY THE LATE ELECTION.—We regret to see, from many of our Northern exchanges, that the import of the late election in this State is, to a large extent, misunderstood or misrepresented in that section. The impression that Virginia has determined to remain in the Union *as matters now stand*—to submit to the rule of the new dynasty *under the Chicago programme*—is a gross and pernicious error. She has decided to do no such thing; nay, she has decided to do just the reverse, by a popular judgment approximating unanimity. She has determined that her connection with the Northern States shall end, unless satisfactory and inviolable assurances are given that every constitutional right she has will be recognized and respected, and that her equality and safety, as a member of the Confederacy, will be free from all jeopardy. Perhaps we may make ourselves better understood by reproducing from our own columns a portion of an editorial that appeared on the morning of the election, as follows:

"We expect to see elected a vast preponderance of fair minded, rational, conservative men; and yet men who, unless the North will agree to a *speedy, satisfactory and final adjustment* of the issues in controversy, will boldly unfurl the standard of resistance, and resolve to stand or fall *out* of the Union."

"We exhort the people and politicians of the North, in advance, not to be deceived by the result of the election in Virginia to-day, should that result be against the precipitators and in favor of what are called here conservative candidates, as we feel confident it will be. For, let us assure them, in all sincerity and candor, that Virginia's remaining *in* the Union, or going *out*, depends entirely upon the decision of the 'Peace Congress'—the convention of State commissioners—which assembles in Washington. Should this commissioners' convention fail to agree upon terms of adjustment, then the question will be irrevocably settled against the Union, so far as Virginia is concerned. And if Virginia resolves to go out of the Union, there not a slaveholding State but will immediately follow her example, as we religiously believe. In other words, the failure of the 'Peace Congress' in Washington to adjust the pending controversy, or to put things in such train as will *inevitably* lead to an early, satisfactory and final adjustment, will certainly be followed by the prompt withdrawal of the whole of the slaveholding States. This is our earnest and deliberate opinion, and we admonish the Northern people and politicians to place full confidence in the accuracy of that opinion, and act according, or the Union will infallibly be numbered with the things that were!"

We now add that our prediction as to the character of men who would be elected has been fully realized, and we warn the people of the North that the admonition to them, coupled with that prediction, is no less truly prophetic, should the contingency occur.

We hope this will be taken as our response to the many applications which have been made to us from distant States, both North and South, for information on this subject.

PECULIARITIES OF PARIS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing from Paris, in November, 1860, has the following:

THE RIVER SEINE.

Here is a fine river, some 180 miles long, between Paris and Havre, on the ocean, that is almost unused. If we had it in America, what uses we should make of it! It has a depth of water equal to, certainly, five feet, up to Paris, yet it is not used, we may say, for the transportation of merchandize.

The Frenchman has some idea of a steamship, but none at all of a steamboat for navigating inland streams with shallow draught of water. The steamboats that do ply upon the Seine get along in the following primitive way: In the centre of the river, along nearly its whole length, is a chain, moored to floats at proper distances. Each steamboat has a side drum-wheel, around which a turn is made of this chain; and the steam-power is used to wind the endless chain around the drum, and thus warp the boat forward.

This being the mode of river navigation, it will not surprise any one that the railway carries the merchandize. No wonder fuel is high in Paris, and manufacturers are at disadvantage. Wood is chiefly used in families, and its retail price is half a cent a pound! The quality is but middling; it is mostly small sticks of beechwood.

Fuel can be cheapened by doing as we do at New York, viz: having boats to run from the mines to the port of consumption without breaking bulk. The coals of England and Belgium are almost on the ocean. Boats of proper construction to carry 600 tons can be made to load at New Castle, for instance, and thence to go, without breaking bulk, to Paris. The English Channel may require, at times, a center board of large dimensions, which can be provided. In this way only can fuel be brought to reasonable rates in Paris. It may be mentioned that the coals of France are far from this centre, and the quality is inferior.

The enterprise of America is making itself known on the earth. In Russia we build their railways; in the Crimea we raise their sunken vessels; and we provide all Europe with sewing machines. It would be a paying speculation if our people could get a concession for the steam navigation of the Seine.

THE RETIRADES OF PARIS.

All over Paris, in the greatest profusion, conveniences are provided for the private retiracy of the passer by the way. Along the curves of the boulevards these useful arrangements consist of hollow cylinders of iron. The part towards the street way is open. They afford barely sufficient concealment. The whole surface, exclusively, of the actual retiracy, is let out to advertisers. The interior, facing the person, *en retirades*, is also used by medical advertisers of a certain selection. In other parts of Paris, wherever a corner can be made, (and a three inch projection of one wall beyond another is considered a corner,) it is arranged with off-flows for the purpose. You can scarcely go three squares in any direction and not find one of some sort. There was, to our eye, at first, an indelicate exposure in all this. But we have got used to it, and it no longer offends. At first it does seem out of all propriety that women are ever brushing up, as they must do on narrow pavements, against men so circumstanced. But as they don't mind it at all, neither do we, after a like training of habit. Indeed, all their statuary is open to similar remarks.

We look upon the institutions we have named as so essential to health, and so demanded by a reasonable regard to decency, as veiwed from another aspect, that we may appeal to our American city governments to say if they are not behind the age and behind the reasonable performance of their duty to the public in omitting all provision for this purpose.

Cabinets (*d'aisance*) are also numerous all over Paris. These are kept in the neatest order, and are frequented, as occasion urges, by both sexes. They are always in charge of women.

It is in very few things that we can learn from Europe. We are generally ahead. But when we find anything that can be commended for imitation, we think it right to mention it, and we trust the service well intended will cover an unavoided exposure if separable from the description.

PORTABLE GAS.

There is a company which finds extensive business in Paris supplying to families moveable gas arrangements. Their large wagons are freighted with numerous cast iron jars, holding gas, forced in. A flexible pipe is attached to the customer's receiver, which is replenished from the wagon. It is common in Paris to light shops and all halls with gas, direct. But few apartments are fitted with pipes and fixtures for gas. This peculiarity gives business to the Portable Company. The price of gas direct from the works, is $8 per 1,000 cubic feet, [the price in New York is only $3 per 1,000 feet,] and one is amazed how liberally it is used in the street lamps, and in shops and places of amusement.

UNSALTED BUTTER THE BEST.

We boast of butter