explosion of a powder magazine caused the death of a captain and twenty-two men. The steamer Etna, which Francis II. brought with him when he left Naples, was sunk in the port with thirty men on board, who all perished .--The attack caused considerable damage to the fortress. It is suspected that great discouragement prevails in the garrison, as 132 men deserted during the night of the 23d. The firing continues, but is slack. The blockade is very strict. We are to have a grand attack in a few



lishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our re-

porters in either House, the evening previous.

If, in our effort to enforce the Federal laws, we find it necessary, or expedient, to slough off the fifteen slave States, we shall at least have left us a Federal Union of nineteen homogene ous States, free, populous and powerful, with an efficient central organization and a continent for its development. The Southern confederacy, on the contrary, vitiated by the suicidal principle of State secession, will be only an aggregated disintegration, a rope of sand, a tossing, incoherent chaos of petty nationalities. There can be no question as to the result. Rent by internal discords and jealousies, the seceding States will, one by one, abolish slavery and return, under the irresistible force of social gravitation, to the peaceful haven of national unity, under the Constitution handed down to us by our fathers.-N. Y. Tribune,

We are no longer permitted to doubt that the settled design of that portion of the Republican party represented by the Tribune has all along been, and now is, to "slough off" the fifteen Southern States, form a separate Northern confederacy, and then, released from the obligations imposed by the Federal Constitution, to operate upon the Southern States in such a way as to rend them by internal discord and jealousies until the business of freeing the negroes can be easily accomplished. Any compromise which would result in retaining the Border States in the Union would spoil this programme, and hence the violent opposition of the Tribnne clique to any arrangement calculated to perpetuate the Union.

The Force Bill.

The House of Representatives at Washington on Tuesday last postponed till to-day the consideration of the bill empowering the President to accept the services of volunteers to maintain the authority of the government in the seceding States; in plain terms, to make war upon these States, by the very decided vote of 100 against 74: The motion to postpone was declared by Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, its originater, as fatal to the bill, as the Senate would not have time to act upon it; and so we trust that it may prove. The postponement was carried by a union of Democrats, conservative Republicans and Representatives of the border southern States, who are of one mind as to the import of this measure. Its passage at this time would have brought all negotiations for a compromise to a sudden and violent conclusion, and been received by the border States as a notification to prepare for war. The objections advanced by the Journal of Commerce against this bill are conclusive when it says that the business of Congress is not to confer discretionary power upon the President to raise and officer an army at will, but, first of all, to settle the principle whether force is to be used against the seceding States ; and if this is determined in the affirmative, then to provide the men, the munitions and the money, to make it effective. Let it not skulk behind Executive discretion, but boldly face the issue presented; and either admit the existence of the Southern Confederacy as an independent power having jurisdiction within its own limits, or provide for the other alternative by efficient measures of legislation. There is no middle ground, and as for endowing the President with power to suppress insurrection, that is a Congressional farce unworthy of a legislative body. The insurrection has already taken place, and any additional undertaking of that character will be speedily united with the general movement, so that the whole power of the "Confederate States" must be met, instead of a mere local resistance to the laws. If force is to be used, it is not a temporary provision that must be made, but the preparation for a military campaign which requires all the energies of the government, and first of all, the most careful deliberation and the most considerate action on the part of Congress. The people of this country are not yet prepared to endow any Chief Magistrate-much less one so inexperienced in civil and military affairs as Mr Lincoln-with the diclatorshipwith power to make war, to raise and officer armies, and to employ them against States lately connected with us by fraternal ties. What less than this does the bill in question confer upon the President ? It authorizes him to agcept the services of volunteers, withou tlimit as to number, and to commission all officers of companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments, to continue until discharged from the service of the United States. This surely is a wide discretion, and, in view of the object intended to be provided for, we fear a dangerous measure with which to entrust the Executive. The Emperor of Russia could hardly possess more absolute power than is here conferred upon an inexperienced man, just elevated from private life to the Presidential office.

and had three men wounded. In the camp the rent. Pay the retail dealer, and he can pay and are therefore powerful incentives in the munity, but on the fulfilment of our personal the jobber. Pay the publisher, and he can meet his paper bills, and the thousand other incidentals that are attendant on furnishing youwith just such a paper as you say you like. It is the drops that make the springs and rills, and these make the streams, the big rivers, and the sea. All things are kept along after a harmonious law of circulation, like the ascending and descending sap of a tree. It is needless to look after the large matters, if the small ones are neglected; the large ones will never stay adjusted, and the smaller ones will give trouble forever.

Government Shinplasters.*

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce warns the country against the project of flooding the country with a paper currency in the form of small treasury notes, thus substituting several million dollars of inconvertible paper money for the currency now in use. The first proposition was to commence with \$20 notes; this has been changed in the bill to \$50 for the present; but there is no prospect that this limit will be reained, if the scheme is once adopted; and we shall have \$20 and \$10, if not \$5 notes, as soon as the people become familiar with their appearance, and the larger amounts move slowly, or fresh necessities require a new loan. These issues will be more discreditable and inconvenient than the bills of a National Bank, since they will not be redeemable in coin, and can only be disbursed in payment of dues at the Custom House. It is true that they are to bear interest, in order, like sugar-coated pills, to render them less obnoxious to the public, but their real character is not altered by this gloss. They will be national paper money, inconvertible in specie, and designed for general circulation. Are the people of the United States prepared for these issues? Since the days of Continental money, have not the people set their faces with more and more firmness against this sort of Government financiering, and fixed the seal of their condemnation upon all con-

nexion between the National Treasury and paper money ? * * It is really humiliating to see these old projects raked up from the ruins where they have so long been buried, none the lovelier from the merited death they have suffered, to be once

more galvanized into being, now that their friends are clothed for the moment with a little brief authority. The most determined opponents of this party never charged them, during the excitements of the political campaign, with more monstrous projects than these, to which they are now committing themselves upon the very threshold of their Administration. It is ne sufficient reply to the objections which should be so fatal to these measures, that the Treasury is empty, and that money must be had by hook or by crook. That is the brigand's plea the world over. Besides, no sufficient revenue can come from such assaults upon commercial and national prosperity. They will prove but temporary expedients, and bridge over only a step from bad to worse. All these schemes of war upon commerce, whether in the shape of restrictive legislation, or our inflated paper currency, will serve, as in the fable of the goose and the golden eggs, to destroy the very channels of national prosperity through which the Treasury should be filled. Let those

work of political revolution. It was for this | duty according to our lot, in reliance on His purpose, I presume, that they .were introduced | blessing? in that famous document, which publicly cast off the allegrance of the colonies to the British Crown. And the same doctrines were proclaimed, a few years later, in a similar service. by the French directory, in the midst of a far more terrible revolution. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity-the rights of man, were then the watchwords of the excited populace, while their insane leaders published the decree of Atheism, and a notorious courtezan was enthroned as the goddess of reason, and the guillotine daily massacred the victims of democratic fury, till the streets of Paris ran with blood. I do not state this fact because I desire to

place the revolutions in the Colonies and in France on the same foundation, with respect to the spirit and the mode in which they were conducted. God forbid that I should forget the marked features of contrast between them ! On the one side, there was religious reverence. strong piety, and pure disinterested patriotism. On the other, there was the madness of atheism, the brutality of ruffianism, and the "reign of terror" to all that was good and true. In no one mark or character, indeed, could I deem that there was any comparison between them, save in this : that the same false assumption of human equality and human rights was adopted in both. Yet how widely different was their result on the question of negro slavery! The American revolution produced no effect whatever on that institution; while the French revolution roused the slaves of their colony in St. Domingo to a general insurrection, and a scene of harbarous and cruel butcherv succeed. ed, to which the history of the world contains no parallel.

This brings me to the last remarks which I have to present on this famous declaration. And I respectfully ask my readers to consider them maturely.

First, then, it seems manifest that the signers of this document, (they assumed that "all men were born equal,") did not take the negro race into account at all. It is unquestionable that the author, Mr. Jefferson, was a slaveholder at the time, and continued so to his life's end. It is certain that the great majority of the other signers of the Declaration were slaveholders ikewise. No one can be ignorant of the fact that slavery had been introduced into all the colonies long before, and continued to exist long after, in every State save one. Finally then, it cannot be presumed that these able and sagacious men intended to stultify themselves by declaring that the negro race had rights, which nevertheless they were not ready to give them. And yet it is evident, that we must either impute this crying injustice to our revolutionary patriarchs, or suppose that the case of the slaves vas not contemplated.

Nor is this a solitary example, for we have a complete parallel to it in the preamble to the Constitution, where the important phrase, We, the people of the United States," must be understood with the very same limitation. Who were the people? Undoubtedly the free citizens who voted for the Constitution. Were the slaves counted as a part of that people? By no means. The negro race had no voice, no vote, no influence, whatever, in the matter.

Thus, therefore, it seems perfectly plain that both these instruments must be understood according to the same rule of interpretation. The laves were not included in the Declaration of independence, for the same reason precisely that they were not included amongst the "peo ple" who adopted the Constitution of the United States.

Now it is the established maxim of the law. that every written document must be understood according to the true intent of the parties when it was executed. The language employed may be such that it admits of a different sense; but there can be only one just interpretation, and that is fixed unalterably by the apparent meaning of its authors at the time. On this ground alone, therefore, I respectfully contend that the Declaration of Independence has no claims whatever to be considered in the who have the power do what they can to give controversy of our day. I have stated at some length, my reasons for rejecting its famous propositions, as being totally fallacious and untenable. But even if they were ever so "self evident," or capable of the most rigid demonstration, the rule of law utterly forbids us to appeal to them in a sense which they were not designed to bear. In the second place, however, it should be remembered that the Declaration of Independence, whether true or false, whether it be interpreted legally or illegally, forms no part of our present system. As a great historical document, it stands, and must ever stand, prominent before the nations of the world. But it was put forth more than seven years anterior to the Constitution. Its language was not adopted in that Constitution, and it has no place whatever in the obligatory law of the United States. When our orators, our preachers and our politicians, therefore, take its propositions about human rights and human equality, and set them up as the supreme law, overruling the Constitution and the acts of Congress, which are the real law of the land, I cannot wonder enough at the absurdity of the proceeding. And I doubt whether the annals of civilized mankind can furnish a stronger instance of unmitigated perversity. Thirdly, and lastly, I am utterly opposed to those popular propositions, not only because I for selling intoxicating liquors without license. hold them to be altogether fallacious and untrue, for the reasons already given, but further, because their tendency is in direct contrariety to the precepts of the Gospel, and the highest interest of the individual man. For that is the unavoidable effect of this doctrine of human equality? Is it not to nourish the spirit of pride, envy, and contention? To set the servant against the master, the poor against the rich, the weak against the strong, the ignorant against the educated? To loosen all the bonds and relations of society, and reduce the whole duty of subordination to the selfish cupidity of pecuniary interest without an atom of respect for office, for law or government, for Providence, or for the Word of God? I do not deny, indeed, that this doctrine of equality is a doctrine of immense power to urge men forward in a constant struggle for advancement. Its natural operation is to force the vast majority into a ceaseless contest with their circumstances, each discontented with his lot so long as he sees any one else above him, and toiling with unceasing effort to rise upon the social scale of wealth and importance, as far as he can. There is no principle of stronger impulse to stimulate ambition in every department. And hence arises its manifold influences on the business, the enterpaise, the commerce, the manufactures, the agriculture, the amusements, the fashions and the political strifes of our Northern people, making them all restless, all aspiring, and all determined, if possible, to pass their rivals in the race of selfish emulation. But how does it operate on the order, the stability, and the ultimate prosperity of the nation ? How does it work on the steadfast | ties. administration of justice, the honor and purity of our public officers, the quiet subordination of the various classes in the community, the fidelity and submission of domestics, the obedience of children, and the relations of family and home? Above all, how does it harmonize with the great doctrines of the Bible, that the Almighty Ruler appoints to every man his lot of the marine governor, which works equally on earth, and commands him to be satisfied and thankful for his portion, that we must submit ourselves to those who have the rule over usthat we should obey the laws and honor the magistrates-that the powers that be are ordained of God, and he that resisteth the power shall receive condemnation-that we may not covet the property of others-that having food and raiment, we should there with be contentthat we must avoid strife, contending, and railing accusations, and follow peace, charity, Christ is the only perfect freedom, and that our true happiness depends not on the measure of our earthly wealth, on social equality, on honor, or on our relative position in the com-

I have no more to add, with respect to this most popular dogma of human equality, and shall therefore dismiss it, as fallacious in itself, and only mischievous in its tendency. As it is the stronghold of the ultra Abolitionist, I have devoted a large space to its examination, and trust that the conclusion is sufficiently plain. Happily it forms no part of our Constitution or our laws. It never was intended to apply to the question of negro slavery. And it never can be so applied without a total perversion of its historical meaning, and an absolute contrariety to all the facts of humanity, and the clear instruction of the Word of God.

In conclusion, I would only say that I am perfectly aware how distasteful my sentiments must be, on this very serious question, to the great majority of my respected fellowcitizens, in the region where Divine Providence has cast my lot. It would assuredly be far more agreeable if I could conscientiously conform to the opinions of my friends, to whose ability, sincerity and zeal I am ready to give all just commendation. But it would be mere moral cowardice in me to suppress what I believe to be the truth, for the sake of popularity. It cannot be long before I shall stand at the tribunal of that Almighty and unerring Judge, who has given us the inspired Scriptures to be our supreme directory in every moral and religious duty. My grey hairs ad-monish me that I may soon be called to give an account of my stewardship. And I have no fear of the sentence which he will pronounce upon an honest though humble effort to sustain the authority of HIS WORD, in just alliance with the Constitution, the peace, and the pub-

lic welfare of my country. With the fervent prayer that the Spirit of Wisdom, unity, and fraternal kindliness may guide our National Congress, the Legislatures of the several States, and the sovereign will of our whole people, to a happy accommodation of every existing difficulty, I remain, with

great regard, your faithful servant in Christ, JOHN H. HOPKINS,

Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont.

GENERAL NEWS.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT NEWTOWN, PA.--At Newtown, on Saturday, Wm. Merrick and Casper Rapp, son of Jesse Rapp, two young men, aged about 18 or 20 years, were "playing sol-diers" with an old musket, which happened to be loaded with a blank charge. Rapp playfully leveled the musket at the head of Merrick, and pulled the trigger; the piece was discharged, and the wad struck Merrick on the temple, killing him instantly. The affair took place in the basement kitchen of the father of young Rapp, in Newtown. Merrick was not more than six or eight feet from the muzzle of the musket when it was discharged. VICTIMS TO THE CHARMER DISASTEB .- The

Mr. Davie supposed to be lost on the unfortunate Charmer, between Vicksburg and New Orleans, was from Clarksville, Tenn. His lovely oung wife was a daughter of Col. Jordan, of Greenville, S. C. There were strong hopes entertained that they may have been saved, but as yet no inquiry has elicited any confirmation of the hope. Nor is there any more in the case of Dr. and Mrs. Middleton. The Doctor was from Honey Island, Miss., his wife, to whom he was quite recently married, was from York, Pa.

THE DEBT OF AUSTRIA.-The debt of Austria amounted, at the close of 1858, to \$1,323,000,-000. The Italian war swelled this to a total which stood on the first of September, 1860after deducting the portion assumed by Sardinia as the rightful share of Lombardy-at \$1,632,000,000. The interest of this vast sum, at five per cent., would amount to over \$81,000-000, or more than the most outrageous taxation has ever been able in one year to wring from the thirty-five millions of people of which the Austrian Empire is now composed.

GOING FURTHER AND FARING WORSE. - A minister being threatened with deprivation, said to some of his flock, that if he were "deprived"

it would cost a hundred men their lives. On being asked what he meant by such a threat, he explained that if he lost his benefice he should set up as a doctor, and, if so, he had no doubt he should be the death of at least a hundred patients.

CHICAGO RELIGION .- A Chicago broker, a member of the church, during the present crisis has been in the habit of pocketing ten per cent. on the specie which he collected in church on Sunday, by the very simple process of rendering back an equal amount in Western funds.

The Prince of Wales has sent a pair of fine buck sheep to John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, and two pointer dogs to a Mr. Spencer, as tokens of kind remembrance for attentions received from those gentlemen during his recent transatlantic tour.

The Abbe Migne announces the termination of his "Library of the Fathers." The work consists of 326 quarto volumes,, in double columns, and 12 volumes of indices are in the press.

Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, in his recent message, recommends the abolition of capital punishment in that State.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Tariff-The Peace Conference Adjourned-The Missouri Line Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The Tariff bill has now passed both Houses. and only needs the signature of President Buchanan to become a law. It is supposed he will sign the bill to-morrow.

The Peace Conference has completed its labors and adjourned sine die, after recommending that the Missouri Line be engrafted in the Constitution.

There is great rejoicing here to-night among all parties.

Mr. Lincoln expresses himself delighted with the result of the Conference.

XXXVIth CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. SENATE .- Mr. Crittenden (Ky.) presented a number of petitions for the preservation of the Union.

Messrs. Trumbull (Ill.) and Wilson (Mass.) presented petitions against any compromise. Mr. Ten Eyck (N. J.) presented petitions from citizens of New Jersey in favor of Union, and asking that the Constitution be so amended as to prevent the secession of States, with the exception of South Carolina, which they begged might be allowed to go as often as she chooses. Mr. Sumner (Mass) presented petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania, for the repeal of all laws for carrying mails on Sunday; also, petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave

Mr. Bigler (Pa.) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, and others in favor of the border State proposition.

House .-- Mr. Morris (Ill.) offered a resolution that the select committee on the abstraction of the Indian trust bonds be and are hereby invested with full power to examine witnesses as to whether Wm. H. Russell, or any person for him, has directly or indirectly paid money to any officer of the United States, or any other person, to assist him in obtaining contracts or allowances from the government, or assisting him in the transaction of business with the

Mr. Burnett (Ky.) suggested an amendment that any person charged shall be notified and have the right to examine the witnesses. The | preparing the material required for fortificadings, he said, should not be inquis sito-

THE ANDERSON CASE IN PARLIAMENT. In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., H. B. Sheridan afforded Lord Palmerston an opportunity of making an important statement relative to the case of the fugitive slave Anderson. The noble Viscount pointed out that derson. The north a sound pointed out that the judgment of the Canadian Court of Queen's Bench did not amount to a warrant for the surrender of the prisoner. The issuing of a warrant for that purpose rested with the Governor-General, and that personage had received instructions not to deliver Anderson to the authorities of Missouri without the consent of the Home Government. There was, therefore, not the slightest danger that the prisoner would be given up before the arrival of the writ of abeas corpus issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in this country. His Lordship said there was no ground for the assertion that the Ashburton treaty was obscurely worded, and in this case it would be the duty of the American authorities to prove that Anderson had ommitted an offence, which, by the law of England, was murder. He would not enter into the question whether a slave was justified in taking the life of a man who attempted to arrest him while he was endeavoring to escape from the clutches of his owner, but he "was perfectly satisfied that no English jury would pronounce the act to be murder.

A ROYAL TRAGEDY IN BOKHABA. - A letter from St. Petersburg says :-- "We have received important news from Bokhara. A journal announces that the Emir Nassurla Beadur has died from poison. The crime was, it is stated, committed, with the help of a Jewish physician, by the wife of the Emir, who wished to place man belonging to her tribe at the head of the government. The poison acted slowly, and the Emir suspected his wife, who after wards avowed the fact, and she was executed a few days before the death of her husband. Nassurla Beadur, who had reigned 35 years, transferred the government five days before his death to his eldest son. The Bokharians were well satisfied with the deceased, and the Chivaens and Ko-kanzor feared him. He always endeavored to keep on friendly terms with Russia, and to favor commercial relations with that power.-Nothing is precisely known as to the character of the new Emir, but he appears to be as well disposed towards Russia as bis father."

AN ENGLISH IDEA OF THE ANGELICAL STATE, A gentleman walking through Knightsbridge, in England, one Sunday lately, overheard the following conversation between a man and a woman. who appeared as if just come from some pleasure trip into the country : "Blow me, Bill, how tired I do feel. I'm as miserable, too, as a starved herring. What a miserable world is this! I wish I'd never been born, that I do: and now that I am born I wish myself dead again." Man-""Why, Bet, what's the matter with you now? What are you grumbling about?" Woman-""Why don't I tell yer 1 am as miserable as a rat?" Man-"Miserable, indeed! Why, what on earth would yer have? You was drunk Monday, and you was drunk again Wednesday, and I'm blessed if you haven't had pretty near enough to day. If that ain't enough pleasure for yer I don't know what is. I suppose you wants to be a downright hangel here upon earth."

PREPARING FOR WAR. --- Austria is increasing her means of defence. She has just contracted with a house at Trieste for the construction of two iron plated frigates. The manufactories of arms in Thuringen are unable to execute all the orders sent to them from the different German States, especially Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hanover and Baden. They have also been compelled to refuse orders from Russia. A Berlin letter of the 22d has the following :-"Great activity is displayed in advancing the equipment of the Prussian army, which, as is well known, has been considerably increased. Extensive orders have recently been given to private establishments, instead of having everything made, as usual, in the military workshops. The workmen of the artillery are occupied in

The Little Matters.

It is these that chiefly tell. Dr. Johnson remarked that life was not made up of great events, but of numberless small items consu. ming time and temper continually; and it is so with business affairs. Just pay your washer-woman-it is but a trifle-and she can pay her and ambition so natural to the human breast, with business affairs. Just pay your washer-

us peace and restore confidence, instead of stirring up further strife. A government applying its energies to such a noble work, would find itself in the midst of ample means for its support. But if ours be madly bent upon civil war, and determined to risk the substance for the shadow, paper dollars, and other irredeemable promises, will soon be too common to excite remark, and the golden tide of prosperity will be dried up at its very fountain.

But this is not all. This contemplated issue of Treasury notes has a deeper purpose than merely replenishing the coffers of the Government-it is the first step towards establishing another National Bank. People, take warning.

ARA ALL MEN BORN FREE AND EQUAL.

From a Recent Letter of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont Political equality, if it means anything, must mean that every man enjoys the same right to political office and honor; because the *policy* of any government consists in its system of administration, and hence it results, of necessity, that those who cannot possibly be admitted to share in this administration, have no political equality with those who can. We do, indeed. say that the people are sovereign. But every one knows, full well, that the comparative few who are qualified to take the lead, by talent, by education, by natural tact, and by a conjunction of favoring circumstances, are practically sovereigns over the people. The man who carries a hod gives his vote for the candidate. The candidate himself can do no more, so far as it concerns the mere form of an election. Are they, therefore, politically equal? Who formed the party to which the candidate belongs ?---Who ruled the convention by which his name was put upon the list ?/ Who arranged the orators for the occasion? Who subsidized the Press? Had the poor hodman any share in the operation, any influence, any voice what-ever? No more than the hod which he carries. Can any human power ever manufacture a candidate out of him? The notion would be preposterous. Where, then, is the political equaly? Even here, in our happy land of universal suffrage, how does it appear that "all men are born equal ?" The proposition is a sheer absurdity. All men are born unequal, in body, mind, and social privile ges. Their intellec-tual faculties are unequal. Their education is unequal. Their opportunities are unequal.-And their freedom is as unreal as their equality. The poor are compelled to serve the rich. and the rich are compelled to serve the poor by paying for their services. The political party s compelled to serve the leaders, and the leaders are compelled to scheme and toil, in order to serve the party. The multitude are dependent on the few who are endowed with talents to govern. And the few are dependent on the multitude for the power, without which all government is impossible. From the top to the bottom of the social fabric, the whole is thus seen to be inequality and mutual dependence. And hence, although they are free from that special kind of slavery which the Southern States maintain over the posterity of Ham, yet they are all, from the highest to the lowest, in bondage quite as real, from which they cannot escape-the slavery of circumstances, called, in the ordinary language of the world, necessity. I have been, I fear, unreasonably tedious in thus endeavoring to show why I utterly discard these famous propositions of the Declaration of Independence. It is because I am aware of the strong hold which they have gained over the ordinary mind of the nation. They are assumed by thousands upon thousands, as if they were the very doctrines of divine truth. And they

are made the basis of the hostile feeling against the slavery of the South, notwithstanding their total want of rationality. Yet I do not wonder that such maxims should be popular. They

KIND TO THE POOR.-Miss Burdett Coutts, a | rial. lady who is foremost in every benevolent undertaking, has erected in London a number of

dwellings for the poor. These houses are large and convenient, while the rents are fixed at a sum which will yield 3 per cent. on the outlay. Up to the present time the results have been most satisfactory; the buildings are always tenanted. while the tenants are orderly in conduct and regular in paying their rents.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS. -- A merchant writes to Collector Schell, of New York, to know if he can ship goods held there in bond to Charleston, S. C., and by paying the duties there cancel the bonds at New York. Collector Schell replies that the goods can be shipped to any port of entry in the United States upon a suitable transportation bond; but that the bond will not be cancelled upon the certificate of any officer acting under mere State authority.

Is LAGER BEER INTOXICATING?-The question of the power of lager beer to intoxicate came up in Chicago last week. One witness testified to having drank about a gallon, and was of the opinion that lager beer was intoxicating, though his memory was a little oblivious on that point. Another witness drank about ten quarts, and could not say whether it was intoxicating or not. Defendant was fined \$10

THE HOME SQUADBON AT PENSACOLA.-At the mouth of Pensacola harbor, on the 6th inst., appeared the Macedonian, Brooklyn, Sabine, St. Louis and the Powhattan. The Wyandotte went up to the city. On the 6th instant, the Pioneer Guards, from Alabama, numbering 70 men, arrived. It is said that five thousand men could not take Fort Pickens. It is supposed that it was reinforced in the night. Lieutenant Slemmer admits no strangers now.

The legislature of New Mexico has passed an act for the election of delegates to form a State Constitution, which is to be held in May next. The delegates are to meet in June to discharge the duties which will thus be imposed upon them, and the Constitution they form is afterwards to be submitted to the people, for ratification or rejection, at a general election to be held in September.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune states that Mr. Justice Wavne and Mr. Justice Campbell of the United States Supreme Court, the one from Georgia and the other from Alabama, have both determined not to resign their offices, notwithstanding the secession of their respective States. It is a wise and patriotic determination, and must be productive of good.

Mr. Molyneaux, British Consul at Savannah. has written the particulars of the Savannah troubles (tarring and feathering a Brittish Captain) to the Brittish Legation, but exempts the authorities from all responsibility by char-ging it upon the mob. He states that the Mayor proclaimed a reward for the offenders, and used his influence to detect the guilty par-

Mr. Silver, of Philadelphia, is now in Europe, attempting to introduce his plan of a new steamer, 600 feet long, 76 wide, with two paddle engines, separate, and placed on the sides. and two screws to work under the centre. He proposes, with such a vessel, to cross the Atlantic in six days. Mr. Silver is the inventor well whatever angle it lies.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently, in a California land case, established an important principle as to that State; in effect, that where a claimant has obtained a confirmation of title and a patent, the adverse party in possession cannot in an action resist

THE MONEY PRESSURE .- The compiroller of and good will, remembering that the service of linquent taxpayers, a list of property in that city filling 13 columns of the Republicant

agonal screws, and are said to be twice as strong as those made in the old way.

Mr. Morris (Ill.) said that there had been no inquisition, and he could have no objection to

the amendment, if the time could be allowed for such a course as that suggested. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Sherman, (Ohio) from the Conference Committee, reported that the Senate Committee had receded from their amendment, impo-

sing a duty on tea and coffee. The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of thirty-three. The first joint resolution voted on was the substitute of Burch and Stout, recommending to the several States of the Union that, through their respective Legislatures, they request Congress. to call a Convention of all the States, in accor dance with the fifth article of the Constitution. for the purpose of amending the Constitution in such a manner, and with regard to such subjects, as will more adequately respond to the wants, and afford more sufficient guarantees to the diversified and growing interests of the Government and of the people composing the

some. While the roll was being called, Mr. Carter N. Y.) said he would vote for the proposition if it had come from a slave State.

Mr. Sedgwick, (N. Y.,) believing that the Convention would result in the abolition of slavery in the States, voted "aye."

Mr. Mallory, (Ky.) voted "aye" for an entirely different reason, believing that the Convention would result in healing the wounds of the nation.

Mr. Martin (Va.) voted "no" believing that the pending proposition would retard a vote on the Crittenden proposition.

Mr. English, (Ind.) said if there was no better plan to adjust the difficulties, he would vote for a National Convention.

Mr. John Cochrane (N. Y.,) expressed himself in favor of a Convention fresh from the

Mr. Florence, (Pa.,) was opposed to ultra fanatical abolitionism, and believing the Crittenden proposition was sufficient for the pur-

pose of peace, voted "no." The Burch-Stout substitute was rejected-

yeas, 74; nays, 109. Very much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, and it was objected that strangers should be admitted on the floor, as they tended to increase the disorder. The Speaker made repeated efforts to restore quiet. The first proposition of the Committee was announced, with the pending amendments. It was a jount resolution declaratory of the duty

of recognizing all Constitutional obligations, and recommending such action on the part of

the States as will secure this object. Mr. Kilgore (Ind.) moved to lay the pending proposition, together with the pending amendments, namely the Crittenden and Kellogg amendment, on the table.

News by Overland Mail.

FORT SMITH, Feb. 27. A through overland mail coach passed this

place to day. This mail came through unmolested. The seizure of the mail before reported was at Apache pass, about two hundred and fifty miles west of El Passo, by Indians, who seized the mail, all the stock and grain belonging to the company, and broke up the station temporarily. The route along Apache pass is now protected by a company of United States dragoons, and no further trouble is ap-

> From Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

There have been no further appointments for the Cabinet decided upon, and it is not unlikely but what the posts yet to be filled will go over until after the 4th of March. There is a strong pressure here from New England and Maryland for a seat in the Cabinet, but the President elect keeps shady. There have also been strong representations made for the retention of Messrs. Dix and Holt, and it is not improbable but what they may be requested by Mr. Lincoln to remain —at least for the present.

New Advertisements.

OR RENT.—A Fine THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING_modern style, with water, as, &c.__in a central part of the City. Inque at feb28.3td* THIS OFFICE. WANTED-By a YOUTH 15 years of

W age, a situation in a Dry Goods, Grocery or Hard-ware Store, or other business where he can make himself useful. He is well educated, and speaks German and English. Apply at this Office. feb27-dlw*. ELLIES!!!

PEACH. BLACKBERRY, CURBANT, APPLE, ORANGE, QUINCE RASPBERRY, PEAR.

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TRADE!!! IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!!!

E. R. DURKEE & CO'S SELECT SPICES, In Tin Foil, (Lined with Paper,) and full Weight .-

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For sale by [feb27.] WM. DOCK, JR., & 00.

DUBLIC NOTICE .- The undersigned, Commissioners of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, hereby inform the public in general that, in consequence of the approaching completion of the new Court House of the county, in the city of Harrisburg, a number of County Loans are solicited, for which coupon bonds pay-able at from three to thirty years, will be executed to the lender clear of all taxes, and semi-annual interest will be paid punctually at the Bauphin County Treasury. Therefore, persons wishing to make asfa investments Therefore, persons wishing to make safe investments will, it is expected, avail themselves of this opportunity

feb27-d&w1m					JACOB BEHM, GEORGE GARVERICH.				
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	feb F	feb27-d&	feb27-d&w1m	feb27-d&w1m	feb27-d&w1m L E C T	JA	JACOB	JACOB BEH	$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{feb27-d\&wim} \\ \hline \\ $

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OFFICE	NORTHERN	CENTRAL	RAILWAY	Co., }

OFFICE NORTHERN CENTRAL HAILWAF CO., BALTHKORE, Feb. 11, 1861. A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Com-pany will be held at CALVERT STATION, on THURS-DAY, THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, between the hours Of 12 and 2 evclock, P. M., for the election of Twelve Directors for the ensuing year. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 16th of Feb-

ruary until after the election. By order. feb12-dte ROBT. S. HOLLINS, Secretary.

HE BIBLE ON DIVORCE. The fol--lowing words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12: "What therefore, God has joined together let not man

put asunder." "Whoseever shall put away his wife and marry another committed adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery." Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal. "What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder." jan12 dtf put asunder "

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DONLY \$1.75 PER TON!!! []

TREVERTON NUT COAL for sale at \$1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts. PINEGROVE COAL, just received by cars, for sale by feb21 JAMES M. WHEELER. feb21 VARDEN SEEDS!!!-A FRESH AND J COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by feb21 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. JUST RECEIVED—A large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street. jan11

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feb7

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St. Louis advertises for sale, on account of de-Steam boilers are now constructed with di-