

10 o'clock. The Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. DUFFIELD moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the erection of public buildings in Philadelphia, and that it be referred to the members from the city. After a spirited discussion the resolution was agreed to.

A joint resolution was passed, authorizing the State treasurer to pay \$708.75 to the clerks of the House, for the erection of the flag-staff on the dome. This includes the flag and pennants purchased, labor done, and everything appertaining to the full completion of the work.

Mr. DUNCAN called up Bald-Eagle railroad, and asked for a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of considering the bill. Agreed to. The bill led to an animated discussion, during which it appeared that it was an attempt to re-galvanize the old Tyrone and Lookhaven railroad company.

A motion to postpone the bill for the present, prevailed—yeas 48, nays 41.

The reports of standing committees were called for, and a large number presented.

The appropriation bill was reported by Mr. SHEPARD, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. PIERCE reported a bill to incorporate the Brandywine railroad.

Mr. TRACY reported a bill to incorporate the Allentown railroad company.

A number of other bills of no general interest were reported.

A communication was read from the Secretary of State, furnishing complete returns of the census.

Adjourned until the 12th of March.

## The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. FETTERGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 110 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for our lowest rates.

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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 reporters in either House, the evening previous.

The Kansas Relief Fund. The Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 out of the Treasury for the relief of the Kansas sufferers. What proportion of this fund will be applied to the object for which it is designed, will perhaps never be known; but, judging from past operations with reference to Kansas, it is not improbable that much of it will never reach the destitute in that State. Indeed, there has already been a great deal of speculation in Kansas affairs. "Bleeding Kansas" was at one time the pretext for relieving the people of much of their surplus earnings, and now it is starving Kansas. If the inhabitants of that unhappy region ever get one-half of the money appropriated by State Legislatures and raised by private charity for their relief, they will be about the best fed and clothed population in the country. We would advise the destitute of our towns and cities, who are not deemed worthy of consideration by the Legislature, to emigrate to Kansas, where their wants may be abundantly supplied by that charity which does not begin at home.

Those who suppose that the opposition to the Kansas relief bill, is attributable to any want of sympathy with suffering in that new State, entirely misapprehend the views of those members and others who opposed its passage, as they also misapprehend the true principles upon which governments, at least a government like ours, is founded. Our State Government is not a missionary society, or a general benevolent society, organized to extend relief to suffering wherever it may exist. It is simply an organization of the people of this State into a political community, for the purpose of self-government and mutual protection—for the preservation of order, the protection of property, the education of our own population, and similar purposes having strict reference to our own limits. Our power does not extend beyond our own boundaries. Our Government was not instituted to govern—neither to support or relieve—the people of Iowa. The one is as much beyond its legitimate sphere as the other. Not a shadow of right exists, on the part of the State Government, to compel the people of this State to pay thirty thousand dollars, or any other sum, by taxation, to relieve the distress in Syria, or in any other part of the world.—The object might be a very good one—one to which our citizens would generously respond individually—but for the State to assume to take the money from them by tax, would simply be picking their pockets.

If thirty thousand dollars can be given to Kansas by this process, one million can, and as much more to Syria. Indeed, there is no limit to its exercise, if the power be once admitted, and the State may be speedily converted into a grand benevolent association, levying money by taxation from its own citizens and distributing it to the undoubted suffering which exists all over the world. No—the State Government had better confine itself to its legitimate sphere and to the exercise of its legal and constitutional powers and duties, and commit to the generosity of the people, acting in their primary capacity, the relief of suffering in other communities. If the people wish to convert the Legislature into a relief society and authorize it to pay the bills by taxation, let them confer the power by a constitutional grant.

NOVA SCOTIANS OPPOSED TO A UNION WITH THE NORTH.—The Halifax Journal ridicules the idea of a union between the British North American colonies and the Northern States of the present American Confederacy. "If," says the editor, "there was ever any desire on the part of these colonies, and many years ago there may have been, for annexation to the United States, the present crisis has most effectually quashed it. What have we to gain from annexation with the Northern States, who have just sacrificed on the altar of higher law their hitherto prosperous Union? Our interests will be with the Southern Confederacy, where we shall look for employment for our shipping, for a market for our fish; and we may even supplant the North in furnishing them with manufactured articles."

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. WASHINGTON, February 28, 1861.

All is bustle, bustle and confusion here, and everybody seems filled with anxiety and alarm.—The Peace Congress finally agreed upon a proposition yesterday, which is the Guthrie plan, with Mr. Franklin's amendment attached. It was reported to Congress, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, made it the special order for 1 o'clock p. m. to-day, when the committee of five to whom it was referred are to report.—That committee consists of Messrs. Crittenden, Bigler, Seward, Thompson and Trumbull. When the question of appointing the above committee was pending, the ultraists of the Republican school were very busy drumming up the absent Republican Senators, in order, if possible, to defeat a reference to a committee.

Prominent among these drummers might be seen the fanatical Sumner, whose soul seems to revel in perfect delight at the thought of a disruption of this government and the inauguration of a civil war. This miserable creature cherishes the most implacable hatred to the Southern people and the institution of slavery, and seems to gloat over the confusion that now prevails in the land, because he thinks that if the Union is dissolved then slavery will cease to exist. The insane fanaticism of Sumner, Wade, Hale, Clark, Fessenden, Doolittle and Wilson, in the Senate, and their confederates in the other House of Congress, is of the true Garrison and Wendell Phillips type, and, like all other species of madness, has destroyed their minds for any useful purpose. I should be remiss indeed if I failed to allude to Messrs. Chandler and Bingham, of Michigan, a prominent niche in the same church with the men above-mentioned.

Yesterday morning a circumstance was brought to light in the Senate, at the instance of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, which gave unmistakable evidence of the stuff of which Messrs. Chandler and Bingham are made. These gentlemen are among those of the Republicans who consider the success of the Republican party, according to the formula of the Chicago platform, of much more transcendent importance than the preservation of the Union of the States or the Federal Constitution. As a proof of this, I will cite the fact just alluded to. A few weeks ago, and after it was pretty well understood here that the Peace Congress were likely to agree upon a plan of settlement, Messrs. Chandler and Bingham both wrote private letters to the Governor of Michigan, who is also an ultra Republican with decided Abolition proclivities, urging the Governor to appoint Commissioners to the Peace Congress without delay, in order to enable the ultra Republicans to defeat any measure of peace that might be offered. Mr. Chandler was particularly urgent on the subject, and used the strongest language he could command when he invoked the co-operation of the Governor of Michigan to help the Republicans to destroy the government, and save the Chicago platform. He calls upon the Governor for God's sake to appoint the right kind of men as Commissioners without delay—men who will defeat the efforts of the Union savers, and save the Republican party from disgrace. Mr. Chandler also intimates that he does not believe that any good can come of the proceedings of the Peace Congress, and is decidedly of the opinion that we will have no peace until there is blood spilled. The letter of his colleague is less violent in language, but equally virulent in tone and temper, and urges the Governor, in like manner as Mr. Chandler, to save the Republican party from disgrace and the Chicago platform from spoliation. Both letters are published in the Detroit Free Press, and were read by the Secretary of the Senate this morning, at the instance of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, who took occasion to hold up to the scorn and contempt of the country the guilty authors of such infamous trickery and reckless partisanship.

It was amusing to witness the appearance of these two men, Chandler and Bingham, while their letters were being read. They looked like condemned criminals, in the act of listening to the words of warning and advice which are generally made by the Judge before he pronounces the dread sentence of the law upon the convict. All eyes were riveted upon them, and the low but audible murmurs of disapprobation that went up from every breast in the gallery, as the bloody purposes of these men were unfolded, was truly significant of the estimation in which such sentiments are held by the honest masses.

After the letters were read Mr. Chandler got up, looking as pale as a ghost, and in a quivering tone of voice, avowed the authorship of the letter with his name to it, and said that himself and the Republican party of this country were willing to stand up for the Constitution of the country as it is, and for the doctrines of the Chicago platform, even to the shedding of blood. Thus we have the avowal of Messrs. Chandler and Bingham, in their letters (and it is needless to disguise the fact, that these gentlemen but echo the sentiment of the great mass of the Republican party—I mean of course, the ultraists of that party) that the Republican party must be saved from disgrace, and the Chicago platform be maintained in tact, at the expense of the Union, the Constitution, and the peace of these States—that blood must flow to appease the appetites of these Dantons, Marats and Robespierres, of this modern reign of terror, which is the legitimate result of the inauguration of Black Republicanism. Are the peaceful people of Pennsylvania prepared to endorse such atrocious sentiments as these? Are they willing to imbrue their hands in the innocent blood of their fellow men, in order that fanaticism shall rule, instead of the wise counsels of prudence and moderation tempered with those divine precepts, taught by the greatest of all Masters—"Do unto others, as ye would that they should do unto you?" Can it be, that men who prefer party and party platforms to the existence and perpetuation of the best government ever framed by the wisdom of man, will be tolerated by the people of our States? It seems to me that the day of reckoning is coming with fearful certainty, and that the party now in power will soon be taught a lesson that will improve the taste if it does not improve the morals of the present generation.

The tariff bill is passed at last, without the odious tax on tea and coffee. It will undoubtedly receive the sanction of Mr. Buchanan to-day and become a law. It takes effect on the first of April next. You will doubtless publish the law when it is signed, for the information of the people, when each individual can form his own judgment of its relative merits.

Madam Rumor, with her ten thousand tongues, is very busy in this city, putting in circulation all kind of odd bits about Old Abe—what he does and says—what Mrs. Lincoln does and says—what Bob Lincoln does and says, and what everybody and the rest of mankind are doing and saying. The old lady—I mean, of course, Madam Rumor—has her hands full just now, inasmuch as there is a motley crowd in Washington composed of all shapes and sizes, and of every shade of opinion on all kinds of topics. In the political department, we have the "irrepressible conflict" going on among the Republicans, about Old Abe's Cabinet and the arrangement of the Kitchen Cabinet. Horace Greeley is here, dressed up in a new suit of black, that fits him about as neatly as a shirt on a pump, with a broad brimmed black hat, as round as a full moon, and as large as a good-sized bucket; which con-

trasts strongly (together with the black suit) with his white hair and bearded face; altogether rendering him an object of curiosity. He appears very uneasy in his looks. The impression here is that Greeley is overwhelmed by the superior tact of Seward, who evidently has placed his foot on the neck of the fussy philosopher of the Tribune, with a determination to crush out the "varmint," without stop or stint.

Extensive preparation is being made for the ceremony of inauguration, which will take place on Monday next at 12 o'clock m. Every one is on the tip toe of expectation to know what Lincoln will say, and what line of policy he will indicate for his future guidance.

Never before in the history of this government, had any one man so much power, for weal or woe, as this man Lincoln has at this moment. If his inaugural address should enunciate conservative, peaceful doctrines—if he takes his stand upon the high vantage grounds of equal protection under the Constitution, to all the States and the people thereof, and refuses to adhere to the ultra doctrines of the Republican party, then we may look for peace and re-union. But if he fails to do all these, then will ensue scenes too horrible to contemplate, and ruin will be the ultimate consequence. Trusting that he will decide for his country, and not for a mere political party, we will await the short interval between this and Monday next, when the problem will be solved which involves so much to the people of this nation and the world.

A CORRESPONDENT IN A FOG.—The Barber in a Slouched Hat.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World extracts some fun out of the rumored conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln, and perhaps tells more truth about it than most of his associates:

As curiosities of the occasion, I can do no better than to give in detail a record of the more sanguinary and bloodthirsty of these rumors, appending thereto a simple, unadorned statement of the facts in the case. It is a pity to vivisection the interesting and very readable dispatches from Harrisburg of your contemporary. It is a melancholy circumstance which forces me to dispel the picturesque illusion of the President in a Scotch plaid cap—the midnight arrival of that extraordinary party, who, after enjoining secrecy and receiving assurance thereof, fortified by words of honor, oaths, etc., hardly wrung from reluctant correspondents, proceeded to look everybody in separate rooms, ought certainly to stand unapproached. As to those rumors:

One Mr. Detective Pinkerton, of Chicago—a gentleman of unquestioned reputation in the way of "finger-baking"—a very Napoleon in the respect of laying his hand upon the right man—a person who has populated the penal institutions of the West with elaborate scoundrels, whose villainy eluded all save the Pinkertonian investigations—was several weeks since sent to Baltimore for the purpose of working up the case, i. e., discovering whether any peril menaced Mr. Lincoln in his passage through that city. Rumor attributes to Pinkerton the discovery of secret organizations, the members of which, sworn upon their daggers, had taken oath to assassinate the President. An Italian barber, named vaguely through this shadowy surmise; a leader of the Baltimore carbonari, probably, who wears a slouch hat and gives an easy shave for six cents. This tontorial person was recently summoned before a secret committee of investigation at Washington; he resigned his membership upon receiving the summons, proceeded to Washington, swore black and blue, returned to Baltimore, and resumed his membership of the conspiratory cabal.

It is highly probably that Pinkerton made, according to current rumor, other discoveries of a similar refreshing sort, but the barber's slouch hat in some manner extinguishes him at this point, and a squad of New York detectives loom mysteriously through the general fog. They are said to have discovered that an organized plan to throw the train off an embankment, somewhere between the State line and Baltimore, had been laid. Two of the railway flagmen had been suborned, a hundred armed men were to lie in wait in the vicinity of the great purpose of laying out any possible survivors among the occupants of the train. They discover (still according to Madam Rumor) that the police arrangements at Baltimore are being unaccountably slackened, that not more than twenty men are to be detailed at the depot, and that the chief has intimated his inability to guarantee the President's safe conduct through the town.

There are reports concerning certain sharp-shooting desperadoes, animated with the heroic design of picking off the President from attic apartments; secondly, of an explosive apparatus, which is to be blown up beneath the carriage; so many desperate and murderous things are to be done that if the President eluded all the lives of a cat he would lose them all, one after another, before reaching the Eutaw House.

HELPER AT A DISCOUNT EVEN IN OHIO.—The Dayton (Ohio) Empire, of the 19th, gives the author of the "Impending Crisis" the following "first-rate notice":

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday announced that the author of the "Impending Crisis," Hinton K. Helper, would lecture in Dayton last night. The same train which brought us the information also brought to our city Mr. Helper and his agent. The former, we are told, "stopped with an acquaintance and friend up town," the latter called at our office and ordered a notice in the paper and a lot of circulars for general distribution, announcing a lecture on the "United States," at Huston Hall, last night. The hall was lighted up, twenty-three tickets were sold, and after waiting a reasonable time for more customers, the agent "slipped away" and the gas was turned off. The proprietor of the hall was, at a late hour last night, endeavoring to find the "Author of the Impending Crisis," who, it seemed, was endeavoring to escape the consequences of his own work. We were not an entirely disinterested observer of the course of events, as the agent had neglected to meet at the newspaper office at our counter.

Helper had some printing done at the Eutaw House, which his agent managed to have taken from the office by *downright lying*, in the temporary absence of the foreman. The bill was presented at the door of the hall last evening, when the agent promised to call and settle it in fifteen minutes. As he has not yet called, and we learn that a number of our citizens are yet waiting for the expiration of the aforesaid fifteen minutes, we give him the benefit of this notice, and tender it as our receipt in full for our claim against Hinton Rowan Helper, who entered the political world as the calculator and villifier of his own people, puffed into notoriety by prominent Republican leaders, and now, as when he left his native State, swindles those who trust him.

P. S.—Just as we were going to press, we heard a rumor that Helper's agent had been arrested upon complaint of the gentleman who rented the hall.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Naval Register for 1861, just published, gives the following list of naval vessels: 10 line-of-battle ships, 30 sailing frigates, 21 sailing sloops-of-war, 30 sailing brigs, 1 schooner and 6 storeships—total 61 sailing vessels, and 7 first class steam propellers, 6 second class, do; 2 second class (old and worn out), 12 steam gunboats, 2 screw tenders, 3 first class side-wheel steamers, 1 second class do, 3 third class do, 1 side-wheel steam tender, and 2 steam storeships. Total, 42 steamers—90 ships in all. About 20 of them are serviceable men-of-war of modern stamp.

VERY TALL STORY.—A Bride's Head Set in Gold.—One of our lively Albany correspondents has scored up a very remarkable story, and for the sake of our sentimental readers we give an abstract of it. According to our authority, one of the hundreds of old bachelors whose existence in Albany is a crying disgrace to the maidens thereof, fell in love with a very beautiful young girl of eighteen; and as he possessed quite a nice little fortune, she very kindly agreed to let him call her his wife. The pair were married some years ago, and entered into the enjoyment of one of those delicious honey moons which shine on fields of gold dollars, and glimmer delightfully through the intervals of a fashionable tour; but scarcely was it over, when the bride fell a victim to one of those insidious diseases that are apt to follow undue excitement, and was consigned to the grave less than a year from the day of her auspicious marriage. The husband became frantic under his cruel bereavement, and made daily visits to the vault in which his bride was interred for some time. The beautiful corpse was inclosed in a nice little coffin, its features still retaining their symmetry and perfection, and a smile appearing about the corners of her mouth. In the contemplation of his lost treasure, the mourner found such sad comfort that he determined to have a part of it before him. Without acquainting any one with his intention he went to Philadelphia, and there consulted an eminent surgeon, whom he finally induced to accompany him back to Albany.—This surgeon cut the head of the dead bride from her body, embalmed it for preservation, and had it set in an exquisite frame of pure gold. "The case," says our sympathizing contemporary, "now occupies a prominent position in the room of the idolatrous husband, and being a man of nerve, does little else than muse upon it." We are afraid this story is what may be familiarly termed a "big thing in Snyder," though it is not altogether unnatural for a man to desire to keep after his wife.

THE PLUNDER AT PEKIN.—Since the arrival of the Sikh cavalry and infantry in Hong Kong considerable excitement has been created by the destruction of the "loot" taken by them at the capture of the Summer Palace at Pekin; the items consisting chiefly of rich fur garments, said to have been lately the property of the Emperor and the ladies of his harem; silks in the piece, plain, damask, and embroidered in gold and silver; trinkets of every description, &c. Many of the buyers are said to have obtained great bargains. However, the tall heroes of the Punjab have latterly made out that they were not wise in their generation in parting with their stock in trade at such "ruinous sacrifice," as the shopkeepers here it, and have accordingly raised a snipe-drum, and are now asking for an imperial second-hand as an object to any but a long purse.

The Chinese, among whom a sensation was created by the sight of these variable relics of their imperial master, eagerly bought up a large quantity in the first days of the sale, giving in exchange counterfeit Mexican dollars, of which there are said to be thousands in circulation at present in the colony. Thus the spoils of the Egyptians are spoiled by the Egyptians, and the base coins in the pouches of many of our gallant Sikhs will be so many whetters to the keenness of their blades, if ever again they come to blows with the meaning Celestials.—London and China Telegraph.

A CAREFUL MOTHER.—Punch gives us a little essence occasionally, which is highly savory and aromatic. Mothers and maternal aunts will find the following tender epistle from one of the former to one of the latter, pleasing if not wholesome, from the moral it conveys:

Dearest Susy—Plantagenet will come by the train which arrives at 11 o'clock. Have luncheon ready for him at 12. Mutton broth, the inside of a chop, the thigh of a pheasant; he dines at 2—soup, a little fish and a snipe-drum for him. When he goes to sleep after dinner, put some worsted gloves on his hands; we are breaking him of sucking his thumbs. Warm the drawing room sofa for him, and put three blankets over him. If he cries when he wakes (which he probably will do,) buy him several toys and give him a wax doll or two.—He pulls them to pieces, and they amuse him. If you have company at dinner, let him have a large dish of gravy near him, he always puts both hands in. When he is a man we will leave this off. Let servants attend to him all night. If he wakes let her have something hot for him. Be sure that you grease his nose for him well before he sleeps—he is given to snoring—a tallow candle next the lighted end, is best. Truly yours, Matilda Brown.

PAYMENT OF THE BRITISH DEBT.—The human heart pulsates about seventy or seventy-two times a minute in a young person, say once in a second. Now, should a dollar be coined by every pulsation, what an enormous pile the whole world would make in the space of a year! Man will perhaps suppose that the product would fill a ten-acre lot in the course of a single year. No, the amount would not be so very large. On the contrary, if the process were kept up from the first day of the life of a child, both day and night, to the day of his death at sixty years of age, it would not pay the public debt of Great Britain! The coinage of a dollar a second for six years would produce only two thousand millions of dollars; whereas the English debt is double that sum, or about four thousand millions of dollars! It will not all be paid in this year, that is certain. To do so they will require more than a dollar to be made at every tick of a sewing machine. The debt might then be paid, though not in less than some ten years perhaps, provided the machine never stopped in all that time.—Newark Advertiser.

COLERIDGE'S SUICIDE.—Coleridge's tragedy of "Remorse" had just appeared; he was in a coffee-room in a hotel, when, hearing his own name coupled with a corner's inquest, he asked to see the newspaper, which was handed to him with the remark that "it was very extraordinary that Coleridge, the poet, should have hanged himself just after the success of his play; but he was always a strange, mad fellow." "Indeed, sir," said Coleridge, "it is a most extraordinary thing, as he is at this moment speaking to you." The astonished stranger "hoped that he had said nothing to hurt his feelings," and was made easy on that point. The newspaper had said that a gentleman in black clothing had done for himself in Hyde Park, without money or papers in his pockets, his shirt being marked "S. T. Coleridge," and Coleridge was at no loss to understand how this might have happened, since he seldom traveled without losing a shirt or two.

THE NIECE OF GEORGE THE THIRD.—Mrs. Ryves, the niece of George III, has obtained a recognition of her legitimacy from the matrimonial causes court in London, and thereby comes into possession of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, amounting to £1,004,948 sterling, and also £105,420 as bequests from the royal family, and is "Princess of Cambridge" and Duchess of Lancaster, as the grand-daughter and lineal representative, in the female line, of his late Royal Highness, Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, who died intestate in the year 1790." Like the Gaines and Bonaparte cases, this hinged on a question of legitimacy.

THE CRIB IS STILL THERE COME.—Yesterday the Richmond freight train brought over another lot of warlike missiles, in the shape of two large mortars, weighing 11,500 pounds, and 211 colibalds and 153 mortar shells. We are informed that there is still a few more left of the same sort at the Tredgar Works now being finished, which will be dispatched in a few days to the Palmetto State, and judging from the quantity of the deadly agents that have been and will be sent there, we are almost convinced that the Palmetto boys will certainly take "Fort Sumter" if they can get their hands on it.—Peterburg Intelligencer, Feb. 23d.

## GENERAL NEWS.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—The Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat says:—A house occupied by a man, his wife and three children, which stood on the side of the Belvidere and Delaware railroad, just above the Point Pleasant bridge, was consumed by fire on Saturday night, and the woman and children burnt to death. The husband made his escape by jumping out of the second-story window.—The father of the railroad. The cause of the fire is not known, but some suppose that he set the house on fire himself, but whether actually or not there is no knowledge. The fire was first discovered by the people going home from church at the Point. The man is said to have been drunk, and some assert that he made threats that he would burn the house down.

A DANNING-NEEDLE USEFUL ON AN ELOPMENT ENTERPRISE.—An extraordinary elopement was carried out at Cincinnati on Wednesday. A stern father having forbidden his handsome daughter to entertain her lover's addresses, she left the house in the morning, and was married. Soon afterwards a gentleman took passage to Memphis, for himself and negro servant, and arrived just as the steamer was about sailing; the negro at once set to work to darn a coarse wollen stocking, in which he was engaged, when, accompanied by a policeman, the suspecting father passed her. After the steamer got under way, from the ladies' state-room a beautiful wife emerged, beaming with joyous hope, and elegantly dressed.—Burnt cork and darning-needles are great institutions.

A SCHEME OF GENERAL EMANCIPATION.—Somebody, stimulated by Lord Brougham's letter to the Boston John Brown Committee, sends the Ex-Chancellor a report of a conversation with the late Dr. Chalmers, in which that learned and eloquent divine detailed his plan for abolishing slavery. It consisted in buying from the masters one day each week of the slaves' time and labor, which the proper and industrious use of which the negro might gradually earn enough to buy another day, and so on until his emancipation should have been entirely purchased. A questionable assumption of the negro's interest—industry—lies at the foundation of the scheme.

ESCORT TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—The battalion of Baltimore City Guards has tendered an escort to President Buchanan, on his route from Washington to Wheatland. On the day of his leaving Washington, not yet determined upon, the battalion will leave this city by the four o'clock morning train for Washington, and will be joined by the Marine Band of that city. A special train will be run over the Northern Central railway on the occasion, and it is expected that two hundred and twenty men. They will escort him to Wheatland.—Sun.

A NEW PHASE OF THE GEORGIA STRIFE.—It is stated that one of the New York vessels just seized at Savannah, by order of the Governor of Georgia, had shipped nine hundred bales of cotton belonging to an Englishman, and that the despoiled shipper has set off post-haste for Washington to lay his grievances before the British Minister. If this report be true, the federal government will be called upon to interfere, and the contest between New York and Georgia will take the shape of a government investigation.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD QUALITY IN IRON.—A writer in the London Quarterly Review, on the iron trade, states that the necessity of employing good iron for rails is now so generally acknowledged that, in order to insure a superior quality, one of the great railway companies in England have established works to manufacture their own iron; and another company, not less important, are just about to follow their example. The writer also thinks that the loss of so many iron ships is to be attributed to the bad quality of metal used in their construction.

ARMY OFFICERS RESIGNED.—Captain Nathan G. Evans, of S. C., second cavalry; Second Lieutenant George A. Cunningham, of Ga., second cavalry; Captain W. D. De Saussure, of S. C., first cavalry; First Lieutenant P. Stockton, of N. J., first cavalry; Second Lieutenant Horace Randall, of Tenn., first dragoons; Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Ferguson, of S. C., first dragoons; Captain Crawford Fletcher, of Tenn., ninth infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas M. Jones, of Tenn., eighth infantry—all of the United States army—have resigned.

Col. Henry Wilson, late an infantry officer in the United States Army, has forwarded his resignation to Washington, and offered his services to the Governor of Louisiana, of which State he is a citizen. He had been ordered to report himself at headquarters for actual service. He was one of the oldest officers in the army, in rank following after Gen. Harney.—The Colonel has seen much active service in Florida and Mexico. At one time he was Governor of Vera Cruz.

By a decision of the Paris Court of Cassation, Jewellers and all manufacturers of fancy articles are fully informed that it is unlawful in France, in virtue of a Napoleonic decree, in 1852, against factious or treasonable emblems, banners, &c., to introduce the fleur de lis on any jewel, bracelet, cabinet work, tapestry or upholstery, and accordingly, the tribunal of Roum, which, on the 28th November last year, gave a more lenient interpretation to the law, was wrong, and is rebuked.

Hon. Horatio King, now Postmaster General, entered the Department over which he now presides, when twenty-five or six years of age, with an appointment as copying clerk, and a salary of \$1,000 per annum. He was called to the First Assistant Postmaster Generalship on the death of Gen. Hobbes. He began his public career as conductor of a newspaper at Paris, Me.; having Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, now Vice President elect, as his partner in the business.

At a ball recently given in a fashionable manner in Hyde Park, London, five ladies had their dresses burned in consequence of one of them catching fire as the wearer was performing on the piano. The room being stripped of its furniture to accommodate the dancers, there was nothing at hand to extinguish the flames. One of the ladies died of her injuries, another is expected to die, and the others were badly burned.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—We have been informed of the outlines of a terrible tragedy which occurred in Sumter county, near Adamsville, on the 18th inst. A man by the name of Andrews, who was, until recently, a Methodist preacher, killed, on that day, two persons, Messrs. McClellan and G. M. Condry, and wounded two others, Lang and Clyatt. He was immediately arrested and hung on the following day.—Fernandina Floridian.

The ladies of India, with Lady Canning at the head of the committee, purpose to erect a monument over the well at Cawnpore, so well known from the horrible circumstances attending the mutiny at that place. Mr. Scott, B. A., has made designs for the work.

BIG CONTRACTS.—B. S. Stephens, of Leocyp-ton, Kansas, has obtained the contract for building two hundred houses for the Sac and Fox Indians on their reserve in Southern Kansas. He is paid \$500 for each house, or \$100,000 for the whole.

There are in England and Wales 39,338 known thieves and depredators; 4,407 receivers of stolen goods; 30,780 fallen women; 37,688 suspected persons; 28,553 vagrants; all preying on the public and known to the police.

The walnut trees in Great Britain have become very scarce, having been bought up by the Government during the Crimean war, to be made into musket stocks.

The exports of books from England are five times the value of the imports, the former nearly a million of dollars.

In consequence of Gen. Twiggs' late conduct in Texas, his name is to be stricken from the army rolls as a coward and a traitor.

The "Old Water Power Mill," on Mill street, Germantown, Pa., is among the oldest edifices in the country. It was built in 1683, about the time of the landing of William Penn, for a grist mill, and is still in operation, being capable of making fifteen barrels of flour per day.

All supplies to Fort Sumpter are not cut off. A tobacco dealer in New York sent some smoking tobacco to Major Anderson and his officers, for which he has received a letter of thanks.

The delegates to the Georgia State Convention have been summoned to assemble in Savannah on March 7.

Col. Sumner is spoken of as likely to be appointed to the generalship made vacant by the resignation of General Twiggs.

Florence Nightingale is the first contributor to the fund for the proposed "Convalescent Hospital" at Manchester, England.

An intelligent young Chinaman, clerk in a tea store at St. Louis, was married last week to a pretty young American girl.

Col. J. Franklin Reigart, of Lancaster, Pa., has been appointed an examiner in the Patent Office at Washington.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Crittenden, (Ky.), presented petitions from citizens of several States asking for the adoption of measures of peace and the preservation of the Union. Several private bills were passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Phillips from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, which was passed, regulating the value of the new silver florin of Austria in the Custom House, the computation being placed at 46.19 cents.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) moved to postpone the report of the committee of thirty-three until the 4th of July.

The Speaker said the subject would not come up for an hour.

Mr. Eby (N. Y.) unsuccessfully asked for action on the bill extending the contract with Mr. Sibley for the building of the Pacific telegraph line until December, 1863, for the completion of the same.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Senate's amendment to the army bill.

The Missouri State Convention. St. Louis, March 1.

Dispatches to the Democrat say that the State Convention met at Jefferson City at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Judge Orr called the Convention to order. Judge Hamilton re-elected chairman, and J. L. Miner, of Cole, temporary secretary. Committees on credentials, permanent organization were appointed, which it being found that only 75 members were present, the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-day.

After a permanent organization is effected the Convention will probably adjourn to St. Louis, the Mercantile Library Hall being tendered for that purpose.

The news of the adjournment of the Peace Conference, and the passage of Mr. Corwin's proposition, produced a pleasant effect upon the members. E. G. Corwin, Sterling Price will probably be the permanent President.

Salutes. NORRISTOWN, March 1.

Two salutes, of thirty-four guns each, were fired by the Wayne Artillery, Captain Lesher, and the National Artillery, Captain Schall, of this borough, this afternoon, in honor of the passage of the tariff bill by Congress, and the adoption of the peace propositions by the Peace Congress.

The ceremonies were participated in by our citizens without distinction of party. There is a general rejoicing, and the utmost satisfaction prevails.

HOLIDAYS FIRED, March 1.

The workmen of this place fired a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the passage of the tariff bill by Congress.

THE MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

Flour firm; extra family at \$3.75, and \$3.75 for fancy lots. Rye flour \$3.00. Corn meal \$2.87 for Danna. Wheat—Penna \$1.85. Rye \$1.00. Corn \$1.85, and 62½¢ for old. Whisky—Penna. 1.00. Hides, 17½¢; and Dredge 17½¢.

NEW YORK, March 1.

Flour dull; 5,000 barrels sold. West quait, 10,000 bushels sold; Milwaukee Club \$1.25. Corn quiet; unchanged; 20,000 bushels sold. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 18¢. Receipts—Flour, 7,5