The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1861.

#### Q. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

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To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATRIOF 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.

#### Publication of the Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

We are requested by the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, to state that it will be impossible to publish the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention, until he is furnished with a complete record of its deliberations. The notes handed him are so vague and unsatisfactory that he is compelled to delay any action for the present, and, in the meantime, he will endeavor to secure, if possible, the missing papers, and give them to the public as soon as possible.

Being of a kindly disposition, we trust that the Republican members of the Legislature now on a visit to Washington, for the purpose of laying their claims to office before the incoming Administration, may be successful, and that not a single applicant may have occasion to utter the wail of bitter disappointment. If "Old Abe" don't look with favor upon the reams of recommendations taken from this place, we shall be compelled to regard him as a hardened old wretch, utterly insensible to true merit. Common gratitude should induce him to appoint every member of the Legislature applying for office, because this is their last chance. Many of them will never get office from the people again.

### **Big** Promises.

To judge from Republican newspapers, the country is to enjoy a perfect elysium under the new Administration. One of them says:

"Under a government where gigantic frauds upon the Treasury and a profligate wastefulness of expenditure will be unknown, and under a government that will direct all its energies to the promotion of the national prosperity, our progress will still be rapid, and our burden of taxation decrease."

This prospect is delightful. No "gigantic frauds"-no "profligate expenditure." But alas for human frailty ! We fear that hereafter as heretofore, rogues will sometimes get into office. Even among the Democrats, this pestiferous class have made their appearance now and then.

#### The Apportionment. The official returns of the population of

the Union, and elevates himself above party, he may repair some of the evils already accomplished, and prevent much that is fearfully anticipated.

While the people are waiting in breathless suspense for the first words from the new President indicative of the policy that he intends to pursue in the administration of the Government, let us not forget the President who today completes his official term and retires into the congenial quiet of private life. Although secession has occurred under his administration, it was not of his producing or of the party that he represents. Had the national principles animating and controlling him been perpetuated in the new administration the country would not now be convulsed, and we would not now have to lament over the fact of secession. It was because of the apprehension that the new adminstration would inaugurate a different policy that certain States cut loose from their ancient moorings.

Although secession occurred under the administration of Mr. Buchanan he retires from office with the proud consciousness that his pacific policy has averted the impending calamity of civil war-that so far no blood has been shed, and not a single life lost in the midst of commotions which excited the very deepest and the most wide spread excitement. A single hasty or imprudent step would at almost any moment within the past three months have been the signal for a war the extent of which no man can forsee and the horrors of which imagination can hardly conjecture. In the face of calumny which no other man has been compelled to submit to, and which was unparalelled in malignity and ferocity, Mr. Buchanan has steadily directed all his official movements so as to preserve the peace of the country, and to interpose no bloody obstacle to pacific settlement of our national troubles. This was a wise course for which the people will some day do him justice.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PATRIOT AND UNION : -Gentlemen-On the retirement of President Washington from office, the following article appeared in the noted paper the Aurora:

"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in upon mankind. If there ever was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation, that time is now arrived. For the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens-is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people ought to beat high with exultation that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruption ! A new era is now opening upon us, and an era that promises much to the people. For public measures now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington Administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual could have cankered the principles of Republicanism in an enlightened people, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to he a jubilee in the United States."

• The Aurora was published under the eye of Jefferson by Bache. I believe neither of them honor and self respect. The article certainly

tertain now no hostility to the North; we have ever been loyal and faithful servants to the Constitution. With this honesty of purpose, our section, with its sound conservatism, is destined to preserve the right of white men on this continent preserve the right of white men on this continent (ger the safety of the country. The people of whilst the North with its consolidation will be held the North, misguided for a time, cannot now be together by military dictation. Northerners are par. ticularly hostile to South Carolina; but ignore that element of manly resistance in a people and you strike from under them all that is dear to man. Noble little State! She has always been as a faithful watchman upon the walls of the temple of liberty. She it was that checked that wanton | the platform based on injustice, and consign greed of plunder on a former occasion; and by taking the initiative in our present troubles and throwing herself in the breach, she emphatically becomes the Saviour of the South-if anything can stave away the black cloud of fanaticism and emancipation that forbode us. There is now not a shadow of excuse against us;

our Southern Confederate States having ignored the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi and its mouth.

# THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE CRISIS IN NEW YORK. The New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes as follows:

The accumulation of specie in New York banks (\$34,000,000) is deceptive. It, with the deposits, is proof of an awful stagnation in business. People are afraid to move their money, to invest it in anything, and above all, to engage in any new business enterprise. There is heavy strain upon the importing and jobbing merchants. Several large and extensive dry goods firms have failed for heavy sums, within the past fortnight ; others are shaking in the wind. And if the present condition of trade continues sixty days longer, they will fall by scores. In the mean time manufacturers are suffering on every hand. Fancy storekeepers are idle; cabinet-makers, piano-forte builders, house-carpenters, brick-layers, ship-builders, are all suffering, and thousands of persons are out of employment. The Society for the Relief of the Poor report that there are 18,000 destitute poor on their hands, to relieve the pressing wants of whom their means are wholly inadequate. All the charitable institutions are full and overflowing. The Black Republican papers labor daily to prove to the misguided people of the North that the Southern States, and South Carolina in particular, are the cause of all the change in prosperity, when all the world should know-and history will so record the fact-that the whole calamity has been caused by the villainous anti-slavery sectional crusade of the Northern Abolitionists against the rights and property of the South. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND ENGLISH

SYMPATHY. The London Times, of February 7, in a leading article, makes a more extraordinary display of sympathy for American troubles and dangers than any that has yet emanated from the English press. After administering a natural rebuke to the inflated national pride which has characterized much of the conversation and speech making, and many of the written fulminations of Americans, it proceeds to vindicate England from the charge of indifference to our present misfortunes. It refers to the Queen's speech, to the address of both Houses of Parliament, in answer to it, and proclaims that they "put on record five national regrets of the British people at the troubles that have befallen America." It states that in the aristocratic assemblies that legislate for the British people there was but one wish that the States patronage compared with last year; but now, there are signs of returning favor from the should compose their difficulties. It declares even that the attitude of England is most unfavorable to the Secessionists; it recites with approbation the different steps taked by Unionists, and trusts that the sentiments expressed in England may induce the Southerners to moderate their passions, and the free States to make every concession which is consistent with indicates that En any thing to aggravate our perplexities, and pect of their disappearance.

some time ago, that Lincoln will never consent to administer the government upon any other principles than those announced in the Chicago platform. The fiat has gone forth. Parties and platforms must give way when they endanmade to believe that they must give to party the allegiance which is due alone to country. We said some time ago that the issue being fairly presented to the people of the North, and the selfishness of Black Republicanism being made manifest, they would not prefor party to country; that they would tear down its constructors and prominent supporters to s long and dreary exile from public favor and public station. The signs point unmistakably to such a result, and are among the most gratifying, as they are most conclusive, of the many indications of the good time coming.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE .--- It was once the custom to read Spenser and Shakspeare and Fletcher and Addison, and Jeremy Taylor and Hooker. This was at a time when the circulating library was filled exclusively with fictions of the Minerva school, or with poetry such as Hayley wrote. There was no great temptation in that time of dearth to confine one's reading to the contemporary literature. But times are changed. The shelves of our great reading clubs and libraries are crowded with the novels of Thackeray, Dickens, Lytton, Bronte, Kingsly; with the histories of Carlyle, Fronde, Macaulay; with the poetry of Tenny-son and Ruskin; with the theology of Maurice, Jowett, and Robertson, with a host of authorities on science and travel. Such a literature as this is more than sufficient for the time and capacity of an ordinary student, and we need not wonder that the number of readers who limit their reading to the publications of the twelvemonth should increase every day. Yet we may be sure that such a limitation has an essentially narrowing influence, and produces a very injurious effect on the mind. All the writers of an age, however diversified their styles, and however peculiar their mental habits. are en rapport. They breathe the same air, they handle the same topics, they are acted upon by the same influences. So that a critic can tell, not more from the occurrences in their works of direct allusion to cotemporary events, than from some trick of manner, some habit of thought, or some trait or feeling of character, whether an author belongs to the age of Elizabeth, or of Charles, or of Anne, or of the Georges. Every nation has a "personality" of its own. Now, the reader who reads the writings of his cotemporaries only cannot escape their influence. He bows slavishly to their authority; their taste becomes his taste, their prejudices his prejudices. The intense pressure which writers near to us exercise upon our feelings and convictions requires, if we should preserve intellectual manliness and moderation, to be staved off; and this can only be done by making ourselves acquainted with the modifications of taste and opinion which have obtained in different ages of literature .-Frazer's Magazine.

THE CRISIS AND THE HOTELS .- The famous

"Girard House," in Philadelphia, as announced

a few days ago, has been compelled to close:

cause, the panic, and the effects of rivalry in

the business. In New York, some of the public

houses have suffered severely in their receipts;

others have had as much business as they could

well attend to. The Metropolitan and St. Nich-

olas miss a considerable portion of their South-

ern customers. In January and early in the

present month, there was a large decrease of

South and Southwest : and the falling off from

those quarters is partially made up by an in-

crease from the West and Northwest, where

trade was uncommonly depressed last year at

# GENERAL NEWS.

SAD CASE.—A little over two weeks since, a young lady, member of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Choir, in Boston, died of diptheria.— Her sister, also a member of the choir, started with the body on Monday morning of week before last for the home of the parents, in a rural town in Maine. She had hardly reached home when she also was attacked by the same disease and carried off, and the sisters were buried side by side in the same cemetery.

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND .- Mr. Ten Broeck, the American turfman, has entered Umpire, Satellite and Maggiore in a free handicap of \$150 each, \$100 forfeit, to be run on the Tuesday of the Newmarket Craven Meeting. Their are 86 entries, so that the stake must necessarily be a large one, for if they all paid forfeit the money would amount to the sum of \$8.600.

THE LATE MAJOR GWYNN .- Major T. P. wynn, of the United States army, who died at Norfolk on Wednesday last, entered the service over forty years ago, and served with destinction in the Black Hawk and Seminole wars, and was second in command in the seige of Puebla, Mexico. He was a native of Prince Edward county, Va. He lost his sight in Mexico, and has been blind ever since.

A SEA SICK INAUGURATION PARTY .--- A party gentlemen started in a pilot-boat from New York on Wednesday last to be present at the inauguration ceremonies at Washington; but being overtaken with sea sickness off Barnegat, they employed a tug to tow the vessel back, on Thursday. They were all placed in the quarantine hospital.

The Avenir Commercial gives some details especting the new coinage to be issued in France. All the pieces are to bear the impression of the Emperor's head, crowned with laurels. in token of his Italian victories. On the gold and some of the silver coins the present reverse is to be replaced by the imperial arms, mantle, sceptre, &c.

A company has been ocganized for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the CataractHouse, Niagara Falls, to the Clifton House. on the Canada side, the cdrs to be propelled by a stationary engine. The line will be laid along the track of the New York Central to the suspension bridge, thence across the river and up the Canada side.

A party started from New York on Wednesday for Washington, to be present at the inauguration ceremonies, but being overtaken with seasickness off Barnegat, they employed a tug to tow the vessel back to New York, arriving on Thursday. They were all placed in the Quarantine Hospital.

The Corliss Steam Engine company of Providence, R. I., have just completed an engine of 120 horse power for Messrs. Pirie & Son, Aberdeen, Scotland. The fact is very gratifying to our national pride, as the most celebrated manufactories of steam engines in Europe are located in Scotland.

Jesse Hare, lately deceased in Lynchburg, Va., was one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of the place, and leaves a very large estate, probably but little if any short of two millions of dollars in value, as the fruits of a long life of toil, perseverance, economy, and far-sighted judgment.

The United States take annually about \$40,000,000 worth of silk from Europe. In France the price of silk undergoes great fluctuations. The first and second classes of silk, which were at 105 and 107 francs in 1851, fell to 84 and 99 francs in 1854, and rose last year to 134 and 135 francs.

RESIGNED.-Major and Assistant Quarternaster General George M. Deas, (of Pa.,) U. 5. A., has resigned, to become Adjutant General of Louisiana. Mr. Theodore Lewis, military storekeeper, ordnance department, now a citizen of Louisiana, has also resigned.

this time. The Fifth Avonue House has had 200 steady high priced boarders through the winter, and an average of 200 transient. Last The Missouri Legislature recently adopted a resolution that the public printing be done by convicts; but the resolution fell still-born week, in consequence of the military display

and that of the archives of government in which all the States, and especially the new states, in which the public lands are situated have a deep interest—the peace and order of have a deep interest—the peace and order of the city itself, and the sccurity of the inaugu-ration of the President elect, are objects of such vast importance to the whole country, that I could not hesitate to adopt precautionary

At the present moment, when all is quiet, it At the present investigation of a larm which is difficult to realize the state of alarm which prevailed when the troops were first ordered to this city. This almost instantly subsided after this city. This minute incompany, and a feeling of comparative peace and security has ence exof comparative peace and security and chice ex-isted, both in the House and throughout the country. Had I refused to adopt this precau. tionary measure, and the evil consequences which many good men at the time apprehended had followed, I should never have forgiven myself.

SENATE .- The galleries are crowded. Mr. Pearce (Ind.) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Indian bill The report was agreed to.

A communication from the President was received, transmitting the papers in relation to the Anderson extradition case. Ordered to be printed.

A number of reports from the Committee or Printing were adopted.

The report in favor of printing Simpson's survey of a wagon road was laid over. A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. Sumner made a motion to amend or correct the journal where it said, "the resolutions from the House, of Mr. Corwin, were read the first and second time by unanimous consent." He contended that the resolutions were not read a second time. He himself had objected as well as others who were near him.

Mr. Douglas (Ill.) claimed that it was read twice and was made the special order. The discussion was continued for some time. Mr. Foote (Vt.) presented credentials from

Jacob Collamer, re-elected United States Senator from Vermont.

#### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March, 2. The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing Gen. Twiggs from the army for treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

Forty-three army officers have resigned their commissions since the passage of the South Carolina ordinance of secession. Several of them, however, without reference to that subiect.

The formation of President Lincoln's cabinet excites, if possible, more intense interest than heretofore, there being no conclusion as to several gentlemen who have been prominently named in that connection. Their respective friends are still vigorously engaged to secure their appointment. The President elect was engaged till 2 o'clock this morning in hearing what the ardent politicians had to say on this subject.

The Post Route bill recently passed contains section requiring ten cents to be prepaid as the letter postage to and from the Pacific coast, without regard to distance. All drop letters are hereafter to be prepaid with stamps.

## North Carolina Election.

RALIEGH, March 2. The mails and telegraph furnish reports from thirty-seven counties. There are twenty-one for compromise and thirteen for secession, while three are divided. It is probable that the State has decided against a Convention by a small majority. Many of the Union counties have given majorities for the Convention.

#### From Texas.

New ORLEANS, March 2. Galveston advices state that Captain Hill, in his reply to the Texas Commissioners, refused to evacuate Fort Brown, or to surrender the government property. It is also stated that Captain Hill has ordered reinforcements from

Pennsylvania having been transmitted to the Legislature, the duty of apportioning the State into Congressional districts will devolve upon it at this session. Select committees for that purpose have already been appointed. As the Republicans have undisputed control of the Legislature, they will, of course, make an apportionment to suit themselves. Fortunately, this power is to be exercised at a time when the politics of the State are in an unsettled condition, and no amount of forecast can determine what may be the position of particular districts when the next election occurs. We don't profess to speak prophetically, but we have a presentiment that the days of the Republican party are numbered, and that an ingenious gerrymander will avail them nothing.

### The Old and the New.

On this fourth day of March, James Buchanan will retire from the office of President of the United States, and Abraham Lincoln will assume the duties of that high and responsible position. The outgoing of one administration and the incoming of another, usually attended with so little popular commotion, and usually causing no strain upon our political system, is on this occasion an event which creates the most anxious solicitude for the welfare of the country. For the first time in the history of our Union a President is to be inaugurated who was elected by one section of the nation, and whose principles are totally inimical to the rights and interests of the inhabitants of another section. The sentiment of hostility to the South which elevated Mr. Lincoln to the position which he is about to assume, has already produced the most direful results. Seven States have solemnly determined that their rights are no longer secure within the Union, and have declared themselves no longer members of the Confederacy, and freed from its jurisdiction. Other States participate in this feeling of apprehension, and are calmly awaiting the course of events, and preparing to remain in the Union in case their rights are asknowledged, but to join the seceding States if their rights are denied. This is the position of the country when Mr. Lincoln is called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, and to assume the responsibility of presiding over the Union. He is no longer permitted to doubt that the sectional principles which his party embraced, have caused the disruption of the Confederacy. He cannot deny that the country is in the midst of a revolution created by sectional hatred and party animosity. A great responsibility rests upon him. It is for him to determine whether the work of his party shall be finished, and the whole South shall be divided from the North in fact, as the Chicago platform divides them in principle; or whether the progress of disintegration shall be checked, and comparative harmony and confidence restored by a timely recession from a position which has already produced enough of ruin. He stands at the forks of the road. In his hands the destinies of the country are placed. Upon his individual will hinge great results. He must decide between his country and his party. If he adheres rigidly, uncompromisingly to his party platform, it must be at the expense of the Union. If he looks first to the preservation of

deserted either their party or their political principles. To aid John W. Forney in getting that none will be more ready to hail the prosup something of the kind against Mr. Buchanan, please have the above inserted in your valuable NO TRAITOR. paper.

OFINIONS OF A GEORGIAN ON THE PRESENT STATE OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. MARIETTA, GEORGIA, February 25, 1861.

Mr. EDITOR :--- There is a great deal being said at the North against the southern people in regard to the secession movement; but if New England with New York and Ohio find it to their best interest to form a government for themselves, who on earth could prevent them as Sovereign States? Surely not we of the South would raise the least obstruction to their departure. God speed them in peace and harmony ! Put the South in that position and you threaten it with war and bloodshed. The right of secession is based upon the fact that a free people can by no act of theirs enslave or dispossess themselves of the right of adjusting their freedom and happiness-the right of fraternity and co-partnership admit the right of dissolving and repealing the same-and certainly the terms conceding, acceding, assenting, imply their counterpart seceding and dissenting. And when the southerners can no longer for their safety live in a government that looks to their final overthrow. it becomes vital to them to separate and take along with them (what was originally theirs) that domain and territory contributed as a common fund. This is the spirit and common sense understanding of the original federation, or else our fathers stultified themselves by dissolving connection with one dominant power to place themselves in a far worse condition, a condition none the better than a Rus-

sian despotism. The northerners know these facts and have constantly avowed them; but new visions have lately come over their dreams: the idea of consolidation takes foothold with a party just sprung into power, whose will is above the Constitution-ignores the sovereignty of the States, and stands out in bold relief for coercing disaffected States right cr wrong. If the States are not sovereign, whence is their well organized governments preceding the federation and continuing thus to this day; for surely never since or before the Declaration of Independence has any satrap, potentate, supreme ruler or king dispensed and appointed to office our Governors, Legislatures, &c. Indeed the government at Washington has never been anything else than the creature of the sovereign States, and held together by their sufferance. It is the most consummate amount or arrogance, humbuggery and impudence. and nothing less, that this creature (the government) should threaten our peace and happiness with violence and invasion-and the assumed protection of property in our midst is a mere pretext to this end. The South formed an integral part of this government concern when these forts were sold or conceded to the United States; they were built for her protection exclusively, aye, and with our money too; and to hold them now that we are out of the old concern is, to say the least of such an act, high-handed and tyrannical. Not slaves and vassals are we to the North, but with original, inalienable right of establishing at home our hap. piness as best we can.

The agents of the Washington government are but suppliant tools of Black Republicans, and playing into their hands. The South has a share in the assets of the dissolved co-partnership, but unjustly denied the same. I tell you, sir, that these ruffian disorganizers will rue the day that they succeed in Africanizing these Southern States and convert them into another Jamaica, St. Domingo or Mexico. Let us alone. Let us depart in peace. We en. publican writers to assert now, as they did ' cut of a pistol.

#### VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, March 1.—In the convention today a resolution was offered and referred that an ordinance be passed submitting to the voters of the State the question whether Virginia should remain with the North or secede and join the South.

Another resolution was offered that Virginia should use her best efforts to procure a vote of all the States on the question of Union or disunion on the basis of the Peace Conference propositions, and will co-operate with the States agreeing with her.

Mr. Baylor finished his Union speech, and endorsed the Peace Conference propositions. He said he was opposed to the right of secession, and also to coercion.

Mr. Turner, of Warren, made a speech, in which he said he meant to use all his efforts for an adjustment, and if they failed, Virginia ought to unite with the South. Mr. Goode, of Mecklenburg, denounced the

eace propositions.

A long debate on a resolution inviting the Peace Commissioners to address the convention took place, and finally a substitute merely inviting them to seats was adopted. The debate indicated that the peace propositions are acceptable to the Union men. The secessionists denounce them. Some are undecided.

# NORTHERN PATRIOTISM.

Commodore Stockton is reported to have said in the Peace Congress, that for every regiment raised in the North for coercion, two would be raised to defend it at home. He even goes further and says, unless the Abolitionists offer conciliation and compromise before conflict, he will head one of the home regiments in New Jersey, and stand pledged that no foreign regiments shall pass over her consecrated soil-Princeton and Trenton battle-fields—to fight the countrymen of Washington, who stood upon them and there bled for Jerseymen.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT THE SOUTH.

The Southern papers are full of items concerning the warlike preparations in the Confederated States. There are three powder mills in Pickens District, S. C., turning out some fifty kegs a day. A firm in Savannah has contracted for 3,000 shot and shell for South Carolina, and another firm in Mobile is casting cannon balls, grape, &c. A company of sevency recruits, for the South Carolinian army, passed through Augusta, Ga., on the 23d inst., from Tennessee. For the regular army of Georgia recruiting is going on all over that State. In Athens a company of forty had been enlisted up to the close of last week. The volunteers in Fort Pulaski are to be discharged and the new regulars substituted for them. The Columbia Times publishes a letter from a delegate to the Southern Congress, in which he says :

We intend to put the strongest force in the field which can be raised, and the President will accept from the States all the men that may be tendered. They will be received with their own officers, but the President must settle all questions of rank and position under the authority of Congress. My information is, that Davis will endeavor to secure for the officers of the United States Army, who have resigned. the best positions first, upon the ground that they are experienced and capable. There has as yet been nothing done by the Congress as to the raising of troops, except possibly, in committee. We are delaying much time over the most trivial matters. We have a set of new men, uninformed upon the laws of the United States, and all anxious to speak.

THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE HOPEFUL. The New Orleans Picayune of Monday last has an article under the caption of "The Sober Second Thought," which concludes as follows: In view of the recent and daily occurring manifestations of public opinion at the North.

and other temporary attractions in the city, this House and the Metropolitan were both taxed for accommodations to their full capacity, which was a welcome change. The Brevoort House has been full, but it accommodates only a few more than 100. The Albemarle, opposite Madison square, has fared very well, and the Everett House has also been well sustained, in large part from steady boarders. The large down town houses, including the Astor, have not averaged more than half the extent of their accommodations. Thus it appears that politics don't help hotels-the recognized Republican headquarters suffering in common with Union sstablishments .- New York Journal of Com-

merce. HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A GIBL BURNING TO DEATH.—At a coroner's inquest held on the body of a young girl who was recently burned to death in New York city, the physician who attended the deceased testified that before she died she told him that a young man named George Spader, who resided in the house, on hearing her screams, came down stairs, when she begged him to save her from burning to death. Instead of attempting to extinguish the flames, he ordered her out of the house ; but as she did not obey him at once, he immediately seized her and roughly ejected her into the yard, when she lay upon the grass plot until her clothes were almost entirely burned off of her. Another of the servants came down stairs, and not seeing her, went into the yard, where she found the poor girl trying to screen her nakednes behind the cistern. It was also stated that the girl had called the attention of her mistress to the unsafe condition of the lamp.

RAILWAY WHEELS .--- A constant traveler writes to the London Times :

It ought, I think, to be publicly made known that the London and South-western railway company have long since taken such precautions with respect to the wheels of their carriages as that the breaking of a tyre does not in the least degree affect the safety of passengers. This morning I was informed by the best authority that one of their wagons had traveled more than one thousand miles with a tyre of one of its wheels broken. What that company have done for the safety of passengers, other railway companies might do, and ought

SUITS FOR LIBEL.-Jerome Foster, known as Whiplash," of the United States (Philadelphia) Police Gazette, has been arrested in Chicago on a charge of libels, perpetrated upon many respectable citizens. When arrested he attempted to cut his throat with a razor, and subsequently, during his examination, sent to a drug store for prussic acid. The druggist suspecting something wrong dispensed colored water instead, which, upon receiving, the prisoner swallowed. He was held to bail to answer the charge of malicious libel.

Dr. Mallier states that he has cured a baker, horribly burned by the fire of an oven, by keeping him in a bath of cold water, in the open air, during eighteen hours consecutively. The temperature of the bath was kept very low by the frequent addition of water from a well. The patient felt no pain from the time of his immersion; when removed from the bath all trace of the burns had disappeared, and he was able to be at work again in five days after the occurrence of the accident.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, an action was brought by a jeweler to recover the sum of £64 from the late Lord Mayor of that city, Alderman Carroll, for the use of plate, &c., at his lordship's inaugural dinner. The jury awarded a portion of the claim only .--During the hearing of the case, it transpired that it takes two men for six weeks to clean the things after a banquet of this character.

The editor of the Western (Va.) Guard says: "He who asserts that we are an Abolitionist or a Black Republican, is a liar to all intents it would be useless and absurd for Black Re- and purposes." Over this paragraph is a wood-

from the table, because it was ascertained that of all the criminals in the penitentiary not one was a printer.

Mrs. R. A. Lockwood, of Lafayette, Indiana, recently received a letter from Col. Fremont at New York, informing her that he was ready to DAV OVER fee of \$100,000, due her husband, upon the determination in his favor of the celebrated Mariposa Claim suit.

An English writer in Blackwood's Magazine, on iron-clad ships of war, says to the British Government: "Call in the mechanical and engineering skill of Great Britain and America openly in the face of all nations, and let others match us if they can."

The State Treasurer of South Carolina acknowledges, in the Charleston papers of Thursday, the receipt of \$1,600 as donations to the State from six of its citizens.

Gen. Cass passed through Wheeling, Va., on Wednesday, en route for home, accompanied by his widowed daughter and her children. It is stated that five printers occupy the pul-

pits of five churches in Portsmouth, Va. The Old Eagle gold mine in Virginia lately yielded \$1,020 in one week.

The stay law before the North Carolina Legislature has been defeated.

Radishes, dandelions and fresh shad have made their appearancein the Boston market,

#### TELEGRAPH LATEST BY

XXXVIth CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 2.

HOHSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Thomas H. Ford, resigning his office as printer.

The occasional struggle for a recognition by the Speaker, occasioned the greatest possible confusion among the members, twenty or more sometimes vigorously springing to their feet, holding in their outstretched hands the propositions they severally strove to offer. The chorus, "Mr. Speaker," was deafening, but that officer bore this infliction with becoming resignation.

Mr. Haskin (N. Y.) from the Committee on Printing, reported resolutions, which were passed, to print 20,000 copies of the Committee on Investigation in the abstracted bonds case ; the same number of Mordecia's and Delafield's report on military operations in the Crimea; and 20,000 copies of the Morrill tariff bill, as amended on its passage.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Post

Office appropriation bill. The President sent a message to the House, in compliance with the resolution heretofore adopted, as to the reasons which induced him to assemble so large a number of troops in Washington. He submits that the number is not so large as the resolution presupposes, its total amount being 653, exclusive of the marines, who are of course at the Navy Yard as their appropriate station. These troops were ordered here to act as a posse commitatus in strict subordination to the civil authority, for the purpose of preserving peace and order in Washington, should this become necessary before or at the inauguration of the President elect. What was the duty of the President at the time the troops were ordered to the city ? Ought he to have waited before this precautionary measure was adopted until he could obtain proof that a sccret conspiracy existed to seize the Capitol? In the language of the select committee, "this was a time of high excitement consequent upon revolutionary events trans-piring around us; the very air was filled with rumors, and individuals were indulging in the most extravagant expressions of fear and threats. "Under these and other circumstances, which I need not detail but which appear in the testimony before the Select Committee, I was convinced, he says,

that I ought to act. The safety of the immense amount of public property in this city, feb27-d&1wm

Ringgold barracks, to enable him te maintain his post, and retake the property on Brazos Island. A collision is imminent between the Federal troops and State forces.

## Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, March 2. The House this morning refused, by a tie vote, to instruct the Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the propositions recommended by the Peace Conference.

The Tariff Bill Passed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2. A private dispatch from Washington says that the President has signed the tariff bill.

## New Advertisements.

WANTED-At the EUROPEAN HO. VV TEL, a WHITE WOMAN to do house work.-Apply to [march2-d3t\*] E. C. WILLIAMS. NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

## NOTICE,

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 1sr, 1861, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will eave Harrisburg as follows : GOING SOUTH. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave at...300 a.m.

## GOING NORTH

The only Train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will be the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN South, at 3.00 a. m. For further information apply at the office, in Pent-sylvania Railroad Depot. JOHN W. HALL, Agent. Harrisburg, March 1st-dtf.

#### ELLI'ES!!! CURRANT, APPLE, PEACH. BLACKBERRY, ORANGE, QUINCE, $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{RASPBERRY,} \\ \textbf{P} \in A \ \textbf{R}, \end{array}$

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THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.-The fol-

lowing words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12: "What, therefore, God has joined together let not man

"W hat, therefore, God has joined together let not many put assunder." "Whosever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth 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 out asunder." jan12 dtf jan12 dtf put asunder."

DUBLIC NOTICE .--- The undersigned, PUBLIC 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 Dauphin County Treasury. Therefore, persons wishing to make safe investments, will, it is expected, avail themselves of this opportunity. JACOB BEHM, feb27-d&1wm GEORGE GARVERIOH.