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The Triumph of Faction the Destruction

of the Union. As the States of this Union are divided into free and slave, and as the Territories are the common property of all the States, it is nothing more than just and equal that they should be divided. This is precisely what the Peace Conference proposed to do. Their report offered as a satisfactory and permanent adjustment of the differences between the North and South, the extension of the old Missouri Compromise Line to California and its incorporation into the Constitution. Had this arrangement been acceded to by Congress, each section of the Union would have its allotted portion of Territory, with its status fixed and determined beyond dispute—and there would have been an end of this vexatious and dangerous Territorial question.

But in opposition to this equitable partition of the National domain two extremes unite. The radical Republicans say that the plan won't work because they intend to prohibit slavery in all the Territories, being pledged to do this thing by the Chicago platform, which must be lived up to at all hazards, even if the Union breaks. On the other extreme, some of the Southern Representatives oppose a division of the Territories, which excludes them from any part or portion thereof, because their right to carry their slave property into all the Territories has been solemnly adjudged and settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. These two extremes, joining hands, have defeated the propositions of the Peace Conference in Congress, and dissipated the little hope remaining of the adoption of a compromise satisfactory to the border States.

Of the two, the ultra Republicans are the more culpable. They refused to abandon an unfounded claim to prohibit slavery south of the parallel of 36° 30'—a power which the Court has decided cannot be exercised; while the Southern Representatives refused to abandon what the same Court has determined to be their right—to settle in all the Territories. whether lying north or South of the proposed compromise line. The one party refused to yield a right for the sake of peace—the other party to yield an unconstitutional pretence.

A glance at the map shows us that the only Territory which the South would secure by the adoption of the Peace Conference's plan of settlement, is the Territory of New Mexico, and the only Territory they would give up is Utah. Neither of these regions are worth a serious quarrel, much less a dissolution of the Union. The North has no reason to fear that slavery can ever be made profitable in Utah; and the South has very little reason to hope that the institution will flourish in a sterile and frigid region like New Mexico. Practically considered, there is nothing in the controversy about the Territories that two practical business men could not settle in twenty-four hours. Laws, more important than any passed by Congress, must determine the future destinies of these possessions. But, unhappily, the controversy has become so bitter as to exclude calm consideration and rational adjustment. The ultra Republicans are as unyielding and determined in the support of a doctrine, which if carried into execution would become of no practical consequence, as if the fate of civilization depended upon its success. And to maintain their consistency, to show the world that they have the courage and the back-bone to stand up to the Chicago platform, and that they are not to be driven from this position by fear of the consequences, or even by affection for the Union, they are willing to have the country torn by dissensions and civil war, that they may stand amid the ruin they have produced and say, "We have been consistent-we have not budged an inch from our precious platform." The triumph of faction is the destruction of the Union.

An Infamous Letter-Enemies of the

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that the Legislature of Michigan refused the request of Virginia to send delegates to the Peace Convention which has just adjourned at Washington. After the refusal, it was discovered by the radical Republicans at Washington that there was danger that those who favored compromise would be in the majority in the Convention; and, on consultation, the Senators from Michigan telegraphed the Governor of that State of men with a determined air." to get the Legislature to reconsider its action and send delegates. The same Senators also wrote the Governor, explaining more at length the reasons why Michigan should send delegates. The letter of Senator Chandler we give below. It is one of those productions that stick to their authors to curse them while living and blast their memories when dead. The letter unvails the secret motives of the radical Republicans. They want no pacification and compromise, and think blood-letting is absolutely essential to make the Union worth a rush. It will be seen that the great solicitude of the radical Republicans was not to save the Union from dissolution, but to "save the Republican party from rupture!" These are the " stiffed back men," who would sooner see the Union slide, and their country disgraced and destroyed by civil war, than that their party should be set back a hair's breadth. It is their party, not their country, with its glorious recollections, that commands their homage and care: and they are the men who defeat pacification and compromise. Let them be marked | cal, hospital stores and such means of trans- | cause is unknown.

as enemies of their country! The following is Chandler's infamous letter:

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1861. " My Dear Governor: Governor Bingham and nyself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right, and they wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here, and can't get away. Ohio, Indiana, and Rhode Island are caving in, and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope you will send stiff-backed men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thin smoke. Still, I hope, as matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates. "Truly, your friend,

"Z. CHANDLER. "His Excellency Austin Blair. "P. S .- Some of the manufacturing States think that a fight would be awful. Without a little blood-letting this Union will not, in my estination, be worth a rush."

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN-HIS REASONS FOR CONCENTRATING TROOPS IN

WASHINGTON. The President sent a message to the House of Representatives on Saturday, in compliance with a resolution heretofore adopted, as to the reasons which induced him to assemble so large a number of troops in Washington.

He submits that the force is not so large as

he resolution presupposes, its total amount

being six hundred and fifty-three, 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 comitatus, in strict accordance to the civil authority, for the purpose of preserving peace and order in Washington, should this become necessary, before or at the period of the inauguration of the President elect. What was the duty of the President at the time the troops were ordered o the city? Ought he to have waited before this precautionary measure was adopted until he could obtain proof that a secret conspiracy existed to seize the capital? In the language of the select committee, this was "in a time of high excitement, consequent upon revolutionary events transpiring all around us. The very air was filled with rumors, and individuals indulged in the most extravagant expressions of fears and threats." Under these circumstances, which the President says he need not detail, as they appear in the testimony of the select committee, he was convinced that he ought to act. The safety of the immense amount of public property in this city, and that of the archives of the Government, in which all the States, and especially the new States, in which the public lands are situated, have a deep in-terest; the peace and order of the city itself, and the security of the inauguration of the President elect, were objects of such vast importance to the whole country, that I could not hesitate to adopt precautionary and defensive measures. At the present moment, when all is quiet, it is difficult to realize the state of alarm which prevailed when the troops were first ordered to this city. This alarm instantly subsided after the arrival of the first company, and a feeling of comparative peace and security has since existed, both in Washington and throughout the country. Had I refused to adopt this precautionary measure, and evil

never have forgiven myself.

JAMES BUCHANAN. PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER OF GOVERN-MENT PROPERTY IN TEXAS—NAME OF GEN. TWIGGS STRICKEN FROM THE ARMY ROLL.

consequences, which many good men at the time apprehended, had followed, I should

The Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, has published an official order dismissing Gen. David E. Twiggs, from the army "for his treachery to the flag of his country," in having surrendered, on demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge. The surrender took place on the 18th of February. It appears that Gen. Ben M'Culloch, with four hundred Texan Rangers, arrived at San Antonio, to take possession of the arsenal, &c., before Col. Carlos A. Waite, who had been deputed, it was supposed, to supercede Gen. Twiggs, could arrive. A letter from that place says:

"San Antonia was in a state of intense excitement for some days previous to the entrance of the Rangers. Gen Twiggs received the Secretary of War's order on the 15th. Col. Waite was expected to arrive the next day. It was thought he would refuse to carry out Twiggs' agreement, and would resist by force, with the 120 United States troops of the S. A. Arsenal. It was determined not to give him a chance.

"On Friday evening, the San Antonio K. G. C.'s, two hundred in number-a well-armed and equipped body-marched out to meet the coming troops under M'Culloch, from the Salado, four miles off. At two o'clock on Saturday, two hundred of them—picked men—entered San Antonio on horseback as an advanced guard. Later five hundred more marched in. Guards were at once stationed around the arsenal, over the artillery park and all the government buildings.

"After the city companies took possession of the Alamo, General Twiggs, accompanied by Major Nichols, met General McCulloch in the main plaza. The horsemen paraded around them, and there was a burst of cheers as the three officers met. A demand was made for the surrender of the federal property, and the immediate evacuation of the place by the United States soldiers without their arms. The reply was that every soldier would be shot down ere submitting to that disgrace. It was feared that a bloody strife would ensue. At half-past twelve o'clock, however, terms were agreed upon. The soldiers leave town immediately, taking their side arms and a sufficient supply of stores to enable them to leave the State. They are getting ready to leave. They will camp at the San Pedro Springs, awaiting the arrival of Col. Waite. All bids fair for the restoration of quiet, unless Colonel Waite should object to the terms agreed upon by General Twiggs, and attempt to retake this position—which is not considered probable. The stores, houses and shops are closed; the streets are almost deserted, except by the Rangers and the K. G. C's. The Alamo and Military Plaza present a very martial appearance. The government property is now in charge of the citizen soldiers of the place. The volunteers are all well armed. They are plainly dressed, some in Kersey-a fine-looking body

Another letter says: Col. Lee. U. S. A., has just arrived, but too late to effect anything, even if disposed to offer resistance. The Rangers will return to their camp on the Salado, and will at once march to take possession of the other United States forts and garrisons on the frontier. It is thought they will be surrendered without resistance, so arge will be the force brought against them. The Lone Star flag once more floats from the

The following is the order issued by General Twiggs after the surrender:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, The State of Texas having demanded, through its commissioners, the delivery of the military posts and public property within the limits of this command, and the commanding General desiring to avoid even the possibility of a collision between the Federal and State troops, the posts will be evacuated by their garrisons, and these will take up, as soon as the necessary preparations can be made, the line of march out of Texas, by way of the coast-marching out with their arms, (the light batteries with their guns,) clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, subsistence, medi-

portation of every kind as may be necessary or an efficient and orderly movement of the troops, prepared for attack or defense against aggressions from any source. The troops will carry with them provisions as far as the coast. By order of BREVET MAJ. GEN. Twiggs.

Captain Hill has refused the demand of the Texas commissioners for the surrender of Fort under his command. Captain Hill had sent to Ringgold Barracks for reinforcements to retake the property of the government on Brazos Island. A collision was considered imminent. NAVIGATION LAWS OF SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The following is among the important acts recently passed by the Congress of the Confederate States:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Confederate States of America, in Congress assembled, That all laws which forbid the employment in the coasting trade of ships or vessels not enrolled or licensed; and also all laws which forbid the importation of goods, wares or merchandise, from one port of the Confederate States to another port of the Confederate States, or from any foreign port or place, in a vessel belonging wholly, or in part, to a subject or citizen, of any foreign State or power, are hereby re-

pealed. Sec. 2. All laws which impose any discriminating duty on the tonnage of ships or vessels owned by any subject or citizen of any foreign State or power, or upon goods, wares or merchandise, imported in any such ship or vessel, are hereby repealed.

RESIGNATION OF A MASSACHUSETTS JUSTICE. Justice M. Bradford White, in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, Mass., has resigned, because he "cannot conscientiously hold a judicial office under the Government of a State whose Executive and Legislature seem to manifest an anxiety to involve the nation in war by the hasty and unsolicited offer of the military forces of the State, to be used against the citizens of sovereign and co-equal States, who seek no quarrel with us, who have never trespassed upon us, nor menaced any of our rights as equal mem bers of the Confederacy." "NOBODY HURT."

A private letter from an extensive manufacturer of Providence, R. I., to a gentleman in Richmond, Va., has the following:

"The condition of affairs here is awful. No sales of goods or anything else—no value to personal or real estate. Confidence extinaished; everybody waiting for the fourth of March. If relief does not come, then mills must be stopped; labor must be unemployed; business men must succumb; universal desolation must prevail. What terrible responsibility party men have assumed in pursuit of the nigger chimera."

DID MASSACHUSETTS EVER SECEDE. Certainly she did. On the 26th of March, 1845, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Massachusetts hereby refuses to acknowledge the act of the Government of he United States authorizing the admission of Texas as a legal act in any way binding her from using her utmost exertions for co-operation with other States, by every lawful and constitutional measure, to annul its conditions and defeat its accomplishment.

KING DAHOMEY AT HIS OLD WORK-50,000 Human Beings Sacrificed .- Another of those horrible massacres, which are a disgrace to humanity, has recently taken place at Dahomey. The West African Herald publishes the statement from eye-witnesses of the barbaric "custom" just perpetrated at Dahomey. From this fearful narrative we learn that the recent "grand custom" of Badahung, King of Dahomey, was one of the most revolting which has ever taken place. Several persons agree in stating that the number of persons slain on that correspondent gives the number at 7,000. He says he was present by compulsion, and that the blood swept past him like a flood into a large reservoir. Another gentleman, referring to these inhuman butcheries, says: '"I assure you it made me quite sick, and at the same time I felt stunned. The poor wretches met death with perfect indifference." The Herald, which gave Government notice through its columns many months since of the intention of the King of Dahomey to hold an unusual "grand custom," in remembrance of the death of the late King, concludes the recital of the butchery by stating that "Consul Foote has come out with full powers to 'treat' with the King of Dahomey as to the abolition of these sacrifices." A correspondent, who is well acquainted with Dahomey, says: "The best way to "reat' with the King is to 'squelch' him, deal fairly with the natives, and let the custom die out.

THE PATTERSON-BONAPARTE CASE.—A late letter from Paris says: It is rumored that an interview has taken place between the Emperor and young Bonaparte, the grandson of Mrs. Patterson, which seems to indicate a willingness in high quarters to accommodate the difficulties in an amicable manner. The speech of the State Attorney in court has a similar significance. That functionary did not question the regularity of the marriage, the good faith of that of her children to the name of Bonaparte, nor the recognition they had received from the Bonaparte family; but he maintained the validity of the acts annulling the marriage. The decision of the court will probably allow the legitimacy of the American descendants of blot upon her name, but at the same time acknowledge the complete validity of the second marriage and its results. Indeed, this seems just to both parties as well as polite.

NAMING VESSELS .- The Boston Transcript suggests to ship owners that insterd of bestowing upon their vessels inappropriate and illsounding names, they might display good taste in complimenting prominent members of the theatrical profession. But one actor of eminence-Edwin Forrest-has been honored in this way. The name of the rising tragic genius of the day—Edwin Booth—would grace as fine a ship as ever floated. To this suggestion, while there might possibly be a marine appropriateness in such names as Murdock, Davenport. Jordon and Brig-noli-there would be an objection to the name of Booth-for if the vessel. was anything like its namesake, is would draw so tremendously that it would be difficult to get over the bar at Sandy Hook, except in one of those particularly high tides which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.—N. Y. Post.

A NICE LITTLE ON DIT .- A millionaire of Paris wrote to Scribe: "My dear sir, I have a great desire to be associated with you in some dramatic composition. Will you do me the favor to write a comedy, and permit to add to it a few lines of my own? I will then have it produced in the most costly and splendid style upon the stage, at my own expense, and we will share the glory!" To which Scribe answers: "My dear sir, I must decline your flattering proposal, because religion teaches me it is not proper that a horse and an ass should be yoked together." To which the millionaire replies: "Sir, I have received your impertinent epistle. By what authority do you call me a horse?"—Wine Press.

ALLEGED POISONING BY SLAVES .- A case of poisoning is reported to have lately occurred in Northumberland county, Va. The sufferers were Mr. Charles W. Failan, and Miss Williams, of Richmond county, who was, at the time, on a visit to the family of Mr. F. At last accounts. however, both were recovering. The poison, it appears, was administered, with fatal effect, to four horses, two mules, twenty head of hogs and a number of sheep. The poison is believed to have been administered by slaves, for what

HOW SIR PHILLIP SIDNEY DIED.

Motley's "United Netherlands" affords a graphic account of the chivalric death of Sir Phillip Sidney, which we do not remember, in the various relations we have met with, to have seen related with any approach to the same force and distinctness. The action, it will be remembered, was in intercepting a convoy of Brown, at Brownsville, or the public property | provisions sent by the Spaniards to the relief of Zutpher, which was besieged by the Dutch and English. The affair on the part of the young English Knight was an anticipation of the courage and bravado of the famous charge of 600 at Bal k'ava. Sidney, it will be seen, owed his death to a piece of transcendental chivalric refinement:

It was 5 o'clock of a chill autumn morning, October 2, 1588. It was time for day to break, but the the fog was so thick that a man at the distance of five yards was quite invisible.-The creaking of wagon wheels and the measured tramp of soildiers soon became faintly audible, however, to Sir John Norris and his five hundred, as they sat there in the mist. Presently came galloping forward in hot haste those nobles and gentlemen, with their esquires, fifty men in all-Sidney, Willoughby, and the rest-whom Leicester had no longer been able to restrain from taking part in the adventure.

A force of infantry, the amount of which cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, had been ordered by the Earl to cross the bridge at a later moment. Sidney's cornet of horse was then in Deventer, to which place it had been sent in order to assist in quelling an anticipated revolt, so that he came, like most of his companions, as a private soldier and knight-errant.

The arrival of the expected convoy was soon more distinctly heard, but no scouts or outposts had been stationed to give timely notice of the enemy's movements. Suddenly the fog, which had shrouded the scene so closely, rolled away like a curtain, and in the full light of an October morning the Englishmen found themselves face to face with a compact body of more than three thousand men. The Marquis del Vasto rode at the head of the force, surrounded by a band of arquebus men. The cavalry, under the famous Epirote Chief. George Crescia, Hannibal Gonzango, Bentivoglio, Sesa, Conti, and other distinguished commanders, followed; the columns of pikemen and musketeers lined the hedge-rows on both sides the causeway; while between them the long train of wagons came slowly along under their protection. The whole force had got in motion after having sent notice of their arrival to Verdugo, who, with one or two thousand men, was expected to sally forth almost immediately from the city-gate.

There was but brief time for deliberation. Notwithstanding the tremendous odds, there was ne thought of retreat. Black Norris called to Sir William Stanley, with whom he had been at variance so lately, at Doesburg. "There has been ill blood between us," he

said. "Let us be friends together this day, and die, side by side, if need be, in her Ma "If you see me not serve my Prince with

faithful courage now," replied Stanley, "account me forever a coward. Living or dying, I will stand or lie by you in friendship."

As they were speaking these words, the

young Earl of Essex, General of the horse, cried to his handful of troops:

"Follow me, good fellows, for the honor of England and of England's Queen!" As he spoke he dashed, lance in rest, upon the enemy's cavalry, overthrew the foremost man, horse and rider, shivered his own spear to splinters, and then, swinging his curtel-axe, rode merrily forward. His whole little troop, compact as an arrow-head, flew with an irresistible shock against the opposing columns, pierced clear through them, and scattered them in all directions. At the very first charge one hundred English horsemen drove the Spanish and Albanian cavalry back upon the mus-keteers and pikemen. Wheeling with rapid-ity, they retired before a volley of musket-shot, by which many horses and a few riders were occasion was estimated at 2,000, but another killed, and then formed again to renew the at-Sir Philiy Sidney, on coming to the field, having met Sir William Pelham, the vet-eran Lord Marshal, lightly armed, had with chivalrous extravagance thrown off his own cuishes, and now rode to the battle with no armor but his cuirass. At the second charge his horse was shot under him, but, mounting another, he was seen everywhere in the thick of the fight, behaving himself with a gallantry

which extorted admiration even from the

enemy. For the battle was a series of personal encounters in which high officers were doing the work of private soldiers. Lord North, who had been lying "bed rid" with a musket-shot in the leg, had got himself put on horseback, and "with one boot on and one boot off," bore himself "most lustily" through the whole affair. "I desire that her Majesty may know," he said, "that I live but to serve her. A better barony than I have could not hire the Lord North to live on meaner terms." Sir William Russel laid about him with his curtel-axe to such purpose that the Spaniards pronounced him a devil and not a man. "Whereever," said an eye-witness, "he saw five or six of the enemy together, thither would he: and his hard knocks soon separated their friendship." Lord Willoughby encountered George Crescia, General of the famed Albanian cavalry, unhorsed him at the first shock, and rolled him the first wife and her relations, her right and | into the ditch. "I yield me thy prisoner," called out the Epirote in French, "for thou art a preux chevalier;" while Willoughby, trusting to his captive's word, galloped onward, and with him the rest of the little troop, till they seemed swallowed up by the superior numbers of the enemy. His horse was shot under him, Jerome, and relieve Mrs. Patterson from the his bases were torn from his legs, and he was nearly taken a prisoner, but fought his way back with incredible strength and good fortune. Sir William Stanley's horse had seven bullets in him, but bore his rider unhurt to the end of the battle. Leicester declared Sir William and "old Reade" to be "worth their weight in pearl."

Hannibal Gonzaga, leader of the Spanish cavalry, fell mortally wounded. The Marquis del Vasto, commander of the expedition, nearly met the same fate. An Englishman was just cleaving his head with a battle-axe, when a Spaniard transfixed the soldier with his pike. The most obstinate struggle took place about the train of wagons. The teamsters had fled in the beginning of the action, but the English and Spanish soldiers, struggling with the horses, and pulling them forward and backward, tried in vain to get exclusive possession of the convoy which was the cause of the action. The carts at last forced their way slowly nearer and nearer to the town, while the combat still went on warm as ever, between the hostile squadrons. The action lasted an hour and a half, and again and again the Spanish horsemen wavered and broke before the handful of English, and fell back upon their musketeers. Sir Philip Sidney, in the last charge, rode quite through the enemy's ranks till he came upon their entrenchments, when a mus-ket ball from the camp struck him upon the thigh, three inches above the knee. Although desperately wounded in a part which should have been protected by the cuishes which he had thrown aside, he was not inclined to leave the field; but his own horse had been shot under him at the beginning of the action, and the one upon which he was now mounted became too restive far him, thus crippled to control. He turned reluctantly away, and rode a mile and a half back to the entrenchments. suffering extreme pain, for his leg was dreadfully shattered. As he passed along the edge of the battlefield, his attendants brought him a hottle of water to quench his raging thirst At that moment a wounded English soldier, "who had eaten his last at the same feast," looked up wistfully in his face, when Sidney instantly handed him the flask, exclaiming, "Thy necessity is even greater than mine." He then pledged his dying comrade in a draught, and was soon afterwards met by his uncle, "Oh. Philip," cried Leicester, in despair, "I am truly nation."

grieved to see thee in this plight." But Sidney comforted him with manful words, and assured him that death was sweet in the cause of his Queen and country. Sir William Russell, too, all blood-stained from the fight, threw his arms around his friend, wept like a child, and kissing his hand, exclaimed, "Oh! noble Sir Philip, never did man attain hurt so honorably or serve so valliantly as you," Sir William Pelham declared "that Sidney's noble courage in the face of our enemies had won him a name of continuing honor."

GENERAL NEWS.

Southern Postage Stamps.—We saw a letter from Florida this morning, on which was one of the new Southern postage stamps. The letter on which this stamp was placed was marked as paid, and came through as a distributed letter from Savannah. The postmaster could not recognize it, and ordered the regular postage to be collected on it when delivered. It vill therefore go among the uncharged letters, and three cents will be due on it when it is called for. The postmaster will write to the Department immediately to know if these postage stamps can be acknowledged.—Norfolk Day Book, March 2.

ENCOURAGING HOME INDUSTRY .- A bill has been reported in the Virginia House of Delegates to encourage ship building in the State. The bill provides that on satisfactory proof that vessel of 200 tons and upwards (four fifths of which is owned by resident citizens) has been built in Virginia subsequent to the passage of the act, the first auditor shall pay the owners \$3 per ton, if she be less than 500 tons burden, and \$5 per ton if she be of not less burden than 500 tons. The appropriation for the above object shall not exceed \$25,000 per year, and continue for five years.

THE WIVES OF THE NEW PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—A lady writes from Washington that Mrs. Lincoln is somewhat young ooking for the wife of a man of 52. She is richly dressed, wearing a rose colored silk, and is otherwise handsomely decorated. She has very fair complexion, dark hair and a pleasant eye and voice. Mrs. Hamlin is quite young—far below thirty—a lady of small figire, and like the President's wife, apparently highly accomplished.

An inveterate punster happened to go into one of the banks, the other day, just as the worthy cashier was running up, with his accustomed celerity and correctness, a very long column of figures. The waggish visiter saw the sum completed, and then remarked to the official with a very grave face, "R-, I understand they talk of sending you to the World's Fair, as a specimen of the American adder !"

An EARTHQUAKE IN NEW JERSEY .- The Newark Mercury says that two distinct shocks or concussions were felt in that city on Tuesday, about noon. In Bloomfield bells were rung and houses shaken. In Orange doors were shaken to and fro, while in Patterson, Belleville and other places there were similar phenomena. EXTRAORDINARY PROFIT.—The Western Vir-

ginia papers continue to bring accounts of the extraordinary oil "strikes there. The Parkersburg News says that the well of Lewellyn & Wilson yields, in one day, oil to the value of \$20,160. If the whole aperture of the well were left running, the yield would be \$100,000 per day. BURNED TO DEATH, -The Abbeville South

states that on the 1st instant the wife of Mr. Newson, residing in the lower part of Henry county, near the Florida line, while drying her dress before the fire it caught, and she was so burned before the fire could be extinguished, that she died in a few hours. FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS .- The list of

business changes in the United States for the past week gives eight failures and suspensions in New York, seven in Boston, two in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore, two in Cincinnati and eighteen in other places-total of thirtynine for the week. SUDDEN DEATH .- Thomas C. Byron, a

known resident of Charlestown, Mass., died quite suddenly on Wednesday, having been able to walk out on the day previous. Mr. Byron was on board the frigate Constitution in the capacity of fifer at the time of the famous engagement with La Guerriere. GONE SOUTH .- Captain Gracie, who was

burnt in effigy at Elizabeth, N. J., and whose return from New York to that place on Friday evening, it was feared, would be the occasion of riot and bloodshed, left for the South in the afternoon, and thus prevented a disgraceful THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS .- The

new post route bill, just passed by Congress, contains a section requiring ten cents prepaid on letter postage to and from the Pacific coast, without regard to distance. All drop-letters are hereafter to be prepaid with postage stamps. The great Southern mail will doubtless soon

be brought by the way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through Cincinnati to this city and hence to Memphis by our branch road .-This change of schedule will entirely avoid the seceding States.—Louisville Journal. The receipts of the United States Treasury

for the last quarter of the year 1860 were \$17,205,859.80, and the expenditures during the same period \$19,049,122.18, being a deficit of \$1,843,262.38.

A daughter of Mr. John Hill, of Augusta, Me., about 16 years of age, attempted to commit suicide last Friday, at the Augusta House, by cutting her throat with a carving knife, while under the influence of a fit of hysteria. Robbing the Mail. -Two young men, James

and Sidney Kidd, were arrested in Buckhannon, Upshur county, Va., last week, on the charge of robbing the mail. The city of Honolula, in Oceanica, has be-

come completely Americanized, as it is now supplied with fresh water by pipes in all the streets.

In Chicago, Ill., boys are selling postage stamps of three cent. denomination at one cent., and efforts to trace the matter to a focus have as yet proved unavailing.

Returns of assessors from all but six counties of Texas show an aggregate value of property of \$291,827,584—an increase the past year of over thirty per cent.

Greek coins have been found in England, within a short period—supposed to have been brought there by the Romans.

A man named James Taunton, about fiftytwo years of age, died from an overdose of morphine at the Niagara Suspension bridge. The whole number of arrests during the year in the city of New York was sixty-five thousand

eight hundred and nine. Thomas Dobyns, postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, received fatal injuries by a railroad acdent a few days since.

It costs the city of New Orleans nearly three millions of dollars annually to support its municipal authorities. General Cass reached Detroit on Friday eve-

ning, and was cordially welcomed by immense crowds of his old friends. At a recent snow shoe race in Montreal,

mostly Indians engaged in it, four miles were run in a little short of half an hour. Stephen Brown, a printer, inventor of a

polychromatic press and a patent galley, died in Syracuse, N. Y., last week. An English physician recommends an abundant supply of horseradish as a cure for early

The Legislature of Ohio is discussing a proposition for the sale of the public works of that State. The Portland papers chronicle a revival of

dyspepsy.

ship building down East. Numerous barks and schooners are on the stocks. Mr. Lincoln's flight through Baltimore is

now said to have been a "flight of the imagi-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

Washington, March 4. The Senate continued in session till after day.
light. After the rejection of various amend. ments to the House committee's (Corwin's joint resolutions, a vote was taken, and it passed—yeas 24, nays 12.

assed—yeas 2±, nays
The Peace Conference resolutions were then voted on and rejected—yeas 7, nays 28. The Crittenden resolutions were then re.

jected—yeas 7, nays 20. At 7 o'clock the Senate then took a recess till 10 o'clock.

House.—Re-assembled at ten o'clock. Speaker Pennington made a parting address, asserting his devotedness to the Union and all necessary compromises to heal the differences agitating the country. He was in favor of a National Convention to remedy the supposed or real grievances.

The Speaker concluded his address by announcing that the House is adjourned sing

With much good humor, the members separated.

ated.

The city is filled to overflowing with strangers from all sections of the country, who have come to witness the inaugural ceremonies. The weather was delightful, and the civil and military pageant was one of the finest that has ever occurred in the city of Washington. There was no disturbance whatever to inter-

rupt the ceremonies, which transpired in accordance with the arranged programme. The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the admission of Senators, and others, who, by the arrangement of

the committee, were entitled to admission Pardon of Judge Vondersmith. PHILADELPHIA, March 4. Judge Daniel B. Vondersmith, who was convicted nineteen months since of forging applications for land warrants extensively, has been pardoned by President Buchanan.

New Advertisements.

FRESH FRUIT!!! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, in Cans and Jam. Each Package Warranted. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

DOURBON WHISKY .- A very Sune. Trior Article of BOURBON WHISKY, in quart bettles, in store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, mar5 73 Market Street.

WASHING MADE QUICK AND

EASY.

HARRISON'S

HOUSEHOLD SOAP.

It is DETERSIVE. It removes all dirt, and washes with or without rubbing.

It is ERASIVE. It removes all stains by Oil, Paint, Printers' Ink, Wagen or Machine Grease.

It is a BLEACHER. It bleaches brown clothes white, and white clothes whiter.
It is EMOLLIENT. It gives a rich permanent lather

and makes the hands soft, white and elastic.

It is a PERFECT WASHER, in any water, hot or cold, hard or soft, salt or fresh, of finest lawns, and all grades, to the coarsest clothes.

It is LASTING. It does much washing with little coarses.

it is ECONOMICAL. It saves wear and tear, time, It is ECONOMICAL. It saves wear and con, and, labor and money.
It combines all the good, and none of the bad properties of every other Soap; therefore it is a perfect soar. It is a Perfect Soap for all the uses of a Household.—
In the Laundry for clothesof every description—for the Wash-stand—for cleaning Paint, Glass-ware, Porcelain, Crockery, Table, Kitchen and Dairy Untensils.
Directions accompany each cake. Samples can be had free of charge upon application at our store.

MM. DOCK, Ja., & CO,
Agents for Harrisburg.

STATEMENT

HARRISBURG BANK.

MARCH 1, 1861. Loans and Discounts......\$669,664 68 Stock of the Commonwealth....... 50,505 00 United States Loan..... 19,000 00 Specie......Due by other Banks.. \$133,937 82 72,123 98

Notes of other Banks... 24,696 00 Stocks (at present market value)... 28,000 00 " " ,,,,, Bonds Real Estate..... 14,600 00

\$1,017,527 48 Liabilities:

Circulation.....\$480,155 00 Deposits...... 161,700 15 Due to other Banks...... 40,795 78 \$682,650 93

of my knowledge and belief. J. W. WEIR, Cashier. Sworn and subscribed before me,
mar5-d2t DAVID HARRIS, J. P.

The above statement is correct, to the best

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 PRIDAY, MARCH 1sr, 1861, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will leave Harrisburg as follows: GOING SOUTH.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave at .. 8.00 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 Penn sylvania Railroad Depot. JOHN W. HALL, Agent. Harrisburg, March 1st-dtf. E L L I E S!!!

CURRANT, APPLE, ORANGE, QUINCE RASPBERRY,
PEAR,
arranted Superior Direct from NEW YORK, and warranted WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

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IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!!! E. R. DURKEE & CO'S SELECT SPICES,

E. R. DURK EE & COVER SELECT STITUS,
In Tin Foi', Lined with Paper,) and full Weight.—
BLACK PEPPER, GINGER, NUTMEG, WHITE PEPPER, ALLSPICE, MACE, CAYENNE PEPPER,
CINNAMON, CLOVES, MUSTARD.
In this age of adulterated and tasteless Spices, it is with confidence that we introduce to the attention of

with confidence that we introduce to the attention of Housekeepers these superior and genuine articles. We guarantee them not only Absolutely and Perfectly fure, but ground from fresh Spices, selected and cleaned by its expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost. They are beautifully packed in tin foil, (lined with paper.) to prevent injury by keeping, and are full weight, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short. We warrant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor, beyond all comparison, as a single trial will abundantly prove.

Every package bears our trade mark.

Manufactured only by E. R. DURKEE & CO., New York.

For sale by [feb27.] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The fol-

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

"What therefore, God has joined together let have but as under."

"Whosoever 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 put as under."

STEWART & M'AREE,

RECTIFYING DISTILLERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, SCOTCH, IRISH, OLD RYE AND BOURBON

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