# The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1861. O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors

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#### To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the

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

porters in either House, the evening previous.

If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution-certainly would if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them, by affirmations and negations, guarantees and provsions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them; but no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length, contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must. or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative; for continuing the government is acquiescence on one side or the other. \*

\* I do not forget the positions assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decision must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government; and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Govern-ment into the hands of that eminent tribunal. -President Lincoln's Inaugural.

Upon which the Journal of Commerce remarks: It follows from all this, that the minority have no protection in the Constitution against the tyranny of the majority, inasmuch as the latter can interpret the Constitution for themselves, and their interpretation is final and conclusive. They are judge, jury and executioner. If any one wishes to know how easily the plainest declarations of the Constitution can be made to conform to the views and prejudices of the interpreter, let him examine one of the standard publications of the Anti-Slavery society, entitled "The Constitution of the United States," with notes by William Goodell. Mr. Goodell is a man of respectable talents, and we surpose means to be honest. But his comments make the Constitution a very different thing from what it was intended to be by its framers; and as the commentary is so highly valued by the Anti-Slavery society, it is fair to presume that a Congress of Abolitionists would interpret the Constitution in the same way. A Congress of any other description of ultraists or fanatics might interpret it in some other way, equally contrary to its fair intent and meaning, and destructive to the rights and interests of the minority. Constitutions, it has been said, were made for the protection of minorities ; majorities do not need them. Constitutions, in other words, were designed as a check upon the otherwise uncontrolled power of the majority. What check do they afford, if the majority can determine for itself what the Constitution means? Yet this is the position maintained by President Lincoln. Among other things, the Constitution specifies and defines the powers of Congress. Now if Congress can interpret these provisions for itself, it will be very likely to make them as broad as its own ambition. At any rate, there is no chance for minorities, according to this theory, except what the majority may see fit to give them; and this is despotism. The Autocrat of Russia can do as much for his vassals. It was doubtless to guard against this monstrous wrong of concentrating in the same hands the power of interpreting the Constitution and also of carrying its provisions into effect, that the Convention which framed that instrument, provided another interpreter, viz: the Supreme Court of the United States. The Judges of this high tribunal, being selected from the very best, most learned, impartial and high minded men in the nation, and keeping aloof from party politics and popular excitements, might be expected to approach any subject of difference much more calmly, deliberately, fairly, and intelligently, than a political body whose ascendancy might depend entirely upon the result. But Mr. Lincoln says that if the decisions of the Supreme Court are to be binding upon Congress, then "the people will to that extent have ceased to be their own rulers." How so? Did not the people make the Constitution ?--Did they not appoint the Supreme Court to interpret it, believing that they would be more reliable than Congress for the performance of that duty? If so, then to nullify that act of the people, is "to that extent" to deprive them of the right of self government. It is to usurp, in behalf of Congress, rights which the people never gave to Congress, but placed in other hands. Why did not THE PEOPLE, through their delegates in the Convention which framed the Constitution, give to Congress the power of amending the Constitution? Because they one, and was, in fact, the only man in the Senate who

representatives of the people, in the same sense as were the members of the Convention which framed the Constitution. If Congress cannot amend the Constitution, it cannot or ought not authoritatively to interpret it ; since in either case the effect would be to give Congress an aggregation of powers and an amount of power which cannot safely be concentrated in a single branch of the government.

What the President means by "vital rights," t is not easy to comprehend; since he immediately instances as not involving such rights, precisely those questions which for years past have agitated the nation from centre to circumference, and now have rent the Union asunder. If there are no "vital rights" involved why have the Republicans raised an issue of life and death on such a basis? Why have they suffered "the Union to slide," rather than yield their pretensions or a part of them ? The President has, however, given us one test by which we may determine what rights are not "vital." His language is, "All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions, in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them." It follows that all rights about which controversies ever rise, are not "vital;" and consequently (the umpirage of the Supreme Court being discarded,) that in all such controversies, either the majority or the minority must yield, "or the Government must cease." As in these free fights, either the majority or the minority must yield, it is not difficult to say which will go to the wall. The majority will say to the minority as uncle John used to say to his boys, "You or I must do so and so, and I wont." "You or I must yield, and I

won't." Is it possible that the framers of the Constitution intended to leave their work in so imperfect and rickety a state as all this implies? We do not believe it.

The object of the President in repudiating the decisions of the Supreme Court as of any binding force upon "the government," or indeed upon any body else except "the parties to suit, as to the object of that suit," is obvious. He wishes to destroy the effect of that memorable production, "the Dred Scott Decision :" a decision which, if admitted, would be fatal to the leading doctrines of the Republican party. We are aware that there has been a difference of opinion, and doubtless will continue to be, as to the relations of the Supreme Court and its decisions to Congress. But we cannot believe that the theory which the President opposes on this head, will lead to any greater evils and absurdities than that which he advocates. And here we will stop for the present. We however append a few remarks from the Albany Atlas and Argus, in answer to a plea which is often set up by Mr. Lincoln's party, touching the authority of the Supreme Court :

It must not be forgotten that two-thirds of the people, in the recent election, declared, with the Supreme Court, against the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that thus, instead of being a new doctrine it is the doctrine of the great jurists and public men

of the country for sixty years. For this defiance of the decisions of the Supreme Court, the partisans of Mr. Lincolu pretend to find a precedent in the history of len. Jackson's struggle with the United States Bank. The Supreme Court had declared in regard to the United States Bank, that if Congress deemed such a maesure necessary to the fiscal functions of the Government, it might pass it. When the bank came up for re-charter, Gen. Jackson declared that a bank corporation was not necessary for the collection and disbursement of Federal revenues: and he vetoed it. Congress and the neople sustained him, and time has vindicated the justice of his views. There was, in this instance, no collision between the Executive or Representative branches on one side, and the judicial power on the other, such as Mr. Lincoln refers to. In the one case, the Court says Congress has power, if it deems fit, to incorporate a Government Bank. Congress merely refused to exer-

gress is not the people, neither are its members | to understand the bill. The person he names in | pathy and interest to act in concert, should connection with it never pretended to know anything about it.

> No man, in either branch of Congress, from Pennsylvania, performed a tithe of the labor on the subject of a tariff, or understood it so well, as Senator Bigler; and yet Forney has the meanness to avoid the mention of his name in connection with it. So as to many other things. When the Boston Committee, headed by Edward Everett, visited this city, Forney was vigilant to inform the public that they had called on this public man ment. Liut. G. was for eight years connected and that, but he avoided Senator Bigler, who was with the United States Observatory, and was among their early visits. So also as to the committee of thirty-three working men, from Philadelphia, who made their first visit to Senator Bigler. and who was their unanimous choice to present their memorial, and who introduced them to Mr. Crittenden and others. But Forney never heard of this. Thon, again, only a few days since, when the committee of thirty-four appointed by the late Democratic State Convention bore their proceedings to Washington, they called in a body on Senator Bigler, at his residence, and in response to the compliment, made one of the most significant addresses of the occasion; yet Forney heard of the committee going everywhere else. We submit that such efforts to ignore or discredit the representative of a great State-an able, high-toned and pure representative—and rob him of his just position, are mean and contemptible in the extreme, and can only excite the contempt of all right-minded men. But the efforts of this malignant man have been vain, for no man leaves the Senate with a brighter reputation for integrity, purity and wisdom than Senator Bigler, and few have a more wide-spread fame.

### THE CONDUCT OF GEN. TWIGGS.

The prompt condemnation of the conduct of Gen. Twiggs by the War Department has been acquiesced in by the press and people of the country with much unanimity, and upon the statements heretofore published and assumed to be correct, the verdict thus rendered was unquestionably sound. The particulars of the surrender of the public property to the Texas authorities have not, however, to our knowledge, been made public here, and it is proper that the facts, as they fully appear, should be given to our readers. We have the Galveston News of Feb. 23d, containing correspondence and the official report of the proceedings connected with the surrender. The scheme to obtain possession of the Federal military property was planned by the committee to whom the Convention had divorce. delegated fall powers to that end, as has been stated. From the correspondence we make the following extracts:

SEGUIN, Feb. 16, 1861. MESSRS. EDITORS :- My prediction that the Federal stores and munitions of war at San Antonio would be surrendered by Gen. Twiggs to our troops, then marching upon that place, and acting under authority of the State, without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood, has been confirmed.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 16th. our allant volunteers, under command of General McCulloch, left their camp on the Salado creek, and took up the line of march for the city. Arrived at Powder House Hill, the command halted, and 100 picked men under guide of Capt. W. G. Tobin, proceeded toward San Antonio, moving noiselessly and on foot. They were joined by the K—'s G. C. of San Antonio, some 100 strong, and well armed. The united force then got possession of the houses near and overlooking the U. S. Ordnance Department, where the mounted pieces of cannon were kept. Our boys were anxious to keep on the right side of those formidable gentry; and by the break of day, before either officers or soldiers had awoke from sleep, or thought of an enemy near, three hundred rifles peered savagely from the housetops, doors and windows within point blank shot of every gun-thereby preventing the regulars from using the artillery, should they indicate their intention to resist. The surprise was effectual-'twould have been challenging death for 106 men to have attempted resistance. The reserved force of volunteers, to the number of 600, on "Powder House Hill," were then marched into the city; terms of capitulation were begun; and by 10 o'clock, the Federal stores were turned over to Gen. McCulloch, and the Federal flag superseded by the Lone Star being run up over the historic Alamo. Gen. Twiggs appears much chagrined. He was at the time, superceded in the command at San Antonio, by Col. Waite; but that officer did not reach the city until two hours after the surrender of the forts and property. The property taken foots up \$55,000 in speeie: 35,000 stand of arms: 26 pieces of mounted artillery; 44 pieces of dismounted artillery; any quantity of ammunition, and other munitions of war; and a large collection of horses. mules, wagons, forage, &c., &c. Let me here say, that the precedent set by the now seceded Southern States of the Union -the seizure of all the Federal property within their respective jurisdictions-has for a long time held control of the minds of the people of those counties contiguous to San Antonio, the military nucleus of the Federal Government in this State. The seizure of the Federal property at San Antonio, and that in the forts further West, had long been determined on by our citizens; but they wished to act advisedly and authoritatively in the premises-being neither desirous of compromising themselves as a law abiding people, nor demanding of Gen. Twiggs a forfeiture of his high position as an officer, or an equivocation of his conduct as an honorable gentleman. The official report says: The entire State force under arms, was 1,100 men. The Commissioners in accordance with the Committee's instructions, then made a second formal demand on Gen. Twiggs for the surrender by the Federal troops in San Antonia-160 in number-of the positions held by them and the transfer to the Commissioners of all the Federal property in San Antonio under the General's command. After considerable delay, the terms were agreed to—it being stipulated that the Federal troops should retain their side arms, camp and garrison equipage, and the means of transportation to the coast, the transportation to be returned on their arrival there.

ever become the prey of party bickerings among themselves."

GENERAL NEWS.

A FAITHFUL NAVY OFFICER SUBSTANTIALLY REWARDED.-The two Houses of Congress have doubled the pay (from \$1,500 to \$8,000) of Lieut. Gilliss, of the navy, since 1855, in con-sideration of his fidelity and valuable services as one of the scientific officers of the Governlargely instrumental in the establishment of that important work. For several years he has been working up his astronomical observations taken at the observatory in Chili. Last year he was sent, at the request of the United States Coast Survey, to Washington Territory upon a scientific expedition. While the late Naval Board appear to have overlooked the labors of Lieut. G., the Coast Survey, the Secretary of the Navy and Congress have placed a very just value upon his scientific services, and have honored and rewarded them accordingly. Lieut. G. has been 26 years in

the navy without leave of absence. MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.-Three Dead Children vith a Cord about their Necks found in a Sink.-About 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, the remains of three small children were found in the sink, rear of premises 535 Second avenue, and on removing the bodies, it was discovered that a cord, with a heavy weight attached, had been secured about their necks. The bodies were all fastened together previous to having been consigned to the vault. A more minute examination revealed the fact that the bodies had been preserved in alcohol, which raises the presumption that they had been subjects for a scientific investigation on the part of medical students, or other medical gentlemen. Coroner Jackman, was notified to hold an inquest, when further particulars concerning the mysterious discovery may be elicited. N. Y. Express, March 6:

A husband supposed to be in Philadelphia, returned home to Brooklyn, a few nights ago, and found his wife absent at the Academy of Music, with a clerical friend. Her lengthened absence did not tend to quell his rising indignation, which was increased, when he found an affectionate letter from the pastor, inviting her to a nice little game supper after the perfor-mance was over that evening. Arming him-self with a raw hide, he waited till the cutter left the pair at his door, and fell upon the as tonished missionary with a zeal untempered by discretion. At last, tying the offender up in a buffalo robe, he flung him into the sleigh, and giving the horse a furious lash with the whip, e disappeared beneath the star light. The husband is still implacable, and threatens a

ARMY STORES FOR TEXAS .--- The steamen Empire City has been chartered at New York by the government, and during the week she has been receiving on board large quantities of army stores, sufficient for the subsistence of two or three thousand men. It is supposed they are intended for the troops in Texas. The steamship Daniel Webster, which left New York for Florida and Texas lately, is expected to return by the 10th inst. She will have on board such soldiers from the Texas regiments as may not be required at the forts of Tortugas, Taylor and others. Adjutant General Porter will come with the troops.

NEW STATE OF LAKE SUPERIOR .---- A gentleman, who is a resident of Superior City, Wis., informs us that the feeling in that region is in favor of the States of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota ceding their northern counties up to be organized into a separate State ; but no one there, as far as his knowledge extends, desires any connection with Canada or the English Governmont, further than the investment of British capital in our mines, and railroad from Superior City, and the British mail contract from that place to Selkirk's settlement in the Hudson Bay territories.

CLERKSHIPS AT WASHINGTON .--- Walter J.

THE ESCAPE OF GEN. MIRAMON .--- The correspondence is published which passed between the English and French naval commanders in the Gulf of Mexico, in reference to the recent

escape of Gen. Miramon, after the overthrow of his power by the constitutional forces. It appears Captain Aldham, the British commander, did not view Miramon in the light of a political refugee, entitled to the protection of neutral Powers; but, in consideration of outrages and spoilations charged to have been committed by him on the property of the English Legation, he considered him as having been guilty of gross violations of international law and of high criminal offences.

THE VACANT SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.-Our impression, as the Star goes to press today, is that President Lincoln designs nominating the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to the Supreme Court Judgeship, vacant through the late declension of the Senate to act on the nomination of Judge Black, of Pa. We feel sure that the President has Mr. Crittenden's nomination under advisement, under circumstances that make it extremely probable that his name will be sent in to the Senate perhaps this afternoon or to-morow.- Washington Star, March 6.

A young lady in Jersey City died a few days since from improperly treating froze feet. She had been skating on Central Park where her feet were frozen, and returning home put them in het water, which caused mortificatin, the loss of her feet, and death within eight days. Skaters and others finding their feet or hands frezen should rub them with snow, if procurable, or water as icy cold as possible.

Seven Deaths in a Family .--- A family named Pate, residing in Spotsylvania county, Va., near the Orange county line, has lost seven children by diptheria within the last three weeks. The father and mother have thus been bereft of their eniire offspring, the youngest, an infant, dying last.

Gen. Miramon and his lady, at last accounts were living in Havana in a very simple maner without any retinue. They were bound for France where the \$6,000,000 they have between them will be made useful.

A Western paper, announcing the death of a gentleman in Iowa, says:---"He was a great admirer of Horace Greeley, but otherwise a respectable man."

PUBLIC DINNER.—The merchants of New York, without regard to party, are about to tender the Hon. John A. Dix, late Secretary of the Treasury, a public dinner.

ANOTHER SLAVER SEIZED .- An arrival from Port au Prince, Feb. 10th, reports the seizure of the bark William, of New Orleans, on a charge of being engaged in the slave trade.

The Southern Confederacy proposes to admit jewelry duty free, as well as pork and coffee. The ladies will thank them for this.

BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

LATEST

WASHINGTON, March 8. There is quite a contest going on between Mr. Carl Schurz and Mr. Anson Burlingame, in regard to the mission to Sardinia, which was raised to the dignity and emoluments of a full mission through the persistent efforts of Mr. Burlingame, the salary being \$7,500. The position was till recently filled by Mr. John M. Daniel, of Virginia. Mr. Schurz is endeavoring to persuade Mr. Burlingame to take the mission to Spain, and let him go to Sardinia, where his republican ideas and associations will be more agreeable. The Spanish mission is worth \$12,000 a year.

Senator Crittenden was serenaded last evening by citizens of Washington. An immense crowd of people assembled and enthusiastically responded to his utterance of Union sentiments. He expressed his coufidence in the intelligence of the people, who alone can settle the distracting questions. The troubles were fermented and kept alive by petty cross-road politicians for petty purposes. Preserve the Union and

the Union will preserve us. The Roman vete-

# New Advertisements. BRANT'S CITY HALL. THREE NIGHTS ONLY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, MARCH 13th, 14th, and 15th. MARCH 130K, 14th, and 15th. MARCH 130K, 14th, and 15th. LLOYDS S' MINSTRELS: FIFTEEN PERFORMERS: THE ELITE OF THE PROFESSION :: WILL APPEAR IN THEIR UNAPPROACHABLE ETHIOPIAN EN. TERTAINMENTS. This Troupe is composed of the first class Artists sciec. OBSERVE THE LIST OF STARS! BILLY BIRCH, D. S. WAMBOLD, GUSTAVE BIDAUX J. ANDREWS, H. WILSS, J. BASTMEAN, A. LEHMAN, N. OEHL, C. BLASS, A. BREITKOPF, W. BURNES, COOL WHITE, LLOYD'S BRASS BAND, led by Aucust Ascire, will give a free Balcony Serenade previous to the Minstred Performance. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7, COMPACE verformance. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. commence at 9 Vclock. [mar9-d6t] P. A. CLARK, Agent, o'clock. ONCERT. SACRED MUSIC, BY THE HARMONICSOCIETY, OF HARRISBURG, ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1861.

ON THURSDAL EVENTIATION MARCH 14, 1661. THE PROGRAMME will comprise a Cantata by RIES, "THE MORNING," "OLD FOLKS' MUSIC," and selec-tions from celebrated authors—to close with HANDL' chef d'ocurre, "THE HALLELUARI CHORUS," Tickets 25 cents—may be had at Prof. KNOTUR'S Mu-sic Store, GROSS & Co.'s Drug Store, and from Mu-the members of the Society. mary dot

mary d5t

TO BUTCHERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish the Dauphin County Poor House with such meat as may be wanted, from time to time, will be received by the Directors up to the 27th DAY OF MARCH, and opened and contractinwarded on TUESDAY, the 2d of April, 1861, to the lowest bidder. The meat must be of good quality, and delivered at the building.

building. All proposals to be handed to the Steward of the Poor House. SIMON DANIE, mar8-3tdaltw Directors of Poor.

DUBLIC SALE .- Will be Sold at DUDING SALE. — Will De Sold, at Brant's European Hotel, on Wednesday Evening, March 13th, 1861, a certain TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, AND VACANT LOT, situate on North street, near Second -being 50 feet on North street, and extending back il feet. The House is well finished, with seven rooms and Basement Kitchen. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock. Terms will be made known by HENRY ROBERTS. mar6-7td\* W. BARR, Auctioneer,

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

"W hat, therefore, God has joined together let not may put asunder." "Whosever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put aray her husband and marry again she committeth adulter," Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal... "What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder." jan12 dit

FOR RENT.-HOUSE ROOM sufficient I for a small family, in Third street, above North street. Enquire of Constable GARMAN. ma7-d3t\*

FXECUTOR'S NOTICE.-Notice is L'ARCULIOR S RUITUE.----NOtice 18 hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. MARY HORTER, deceased, late of the city of Harrisburg, have been granted to the under-signed by the Register of Dauphin county; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any just claims are requested to present them, legally authenticsted, for settlement. R. H. ADAMS, Executor of said dec'd.

K. H. ADAMS, Executor of said dec'd, HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1861. jab30-d8tosw AUTION.---Whereas my Wife SARAH

ARNOLD has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, this is to give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date. JOHN ARN JLD Feb. 19, 1861.—Stoaw\*

Dauphin, Pa WASHING MADE QUICK AND HARRISON'S HOUSEHOLD SOAP.

It is DETERSIVE. It removes all dirt, and washes

It is BLEANDARD, A transferrer and the second secon

It is a BLEACHER. It Dicaches or own events and ind while clothes whiler. It is BOULLENT. It gives a rich permanentlather, and makes the handr 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 It is ECONOMICAL. It saves wear and tear, time, bor and money. It combines all the good, and none of the bad proper-It combines all the good, and none of the bad proper-ties of every other Soap; therefore it is a PERFECT SOAP. It is a Perfect Soap for all the uses of a Household.— In the Laundry for clothes of every description—for the Wash-stand—for cleaning Paint, thas.ware, Porcelain, Crockery, Table, Ritchen and Dairy Untensils. Directions accompany each cake. Samples can be had free of charge upon application at our store. mar5 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO, mar5 Agents for Harrisburg.

cise the power. In the other, the Supreme Court decieds that Congress has no power to interfere with the rights of citizens to slave property in the Territories. Mr. Lincoln says that if in Congress he would disregard the decision and would exercise the power; and in his inaugural he declares that such a decision shall not bind him as President.

In the case of the Democratic Congress, under Jackson, there was an abstinence from the exercise of power which the Courts conceded. In the case of Lincoln and the Black Republican Congress, there is a usurpation of power denied by the Courts, and a disregard of the rights of private citizens to their property.

If Mr. Lincoln had declared, after alection. that be would regard the popular will on the subject of the Territories, as manifested in the vote of about two-thirds against him, there would have been no disturbance at the South, no secession, no necessity for corercion or civil

If President Lincoln, upon taking the oath of office, had simply declared that he would respect the constitutional rights of citizens in the Territories as well as in the States, as declared by the highest judicial tribunal, and that he would enforce those rights, he would now disarm the South and command the support of the North.

His false position is, that he has taken the platform of the "Higher Law" instsad of the Constitution; and while defying the decisions of the courts in regard to the property of private citizens, threatens civil war to recover the property (as he calls it) of the Federal Government. He cannot stand in this position and command the confidence of the people.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1881. The vanity, malignity and meanness of Col. Forney is without a parallel, His attack on Mr. Buchanan, at the moment of his retiracy from office, is one of the most base and heartless acts of his life, and has excited universal disgust and contempt among men of all parties. It carries with it its own condemnation, and we shall not trouble our readers with more than this general denunciation.

The same spirit has actuated him in reference to other distinuguished Pennsylvanians. Among others, he affects to ignore Senator Bigler. The Senator's career has been so unexceptionable that the Colonel could find no decent pretext for attack. Indeed, the Senator's bearing throughout the session has commanded the confidence and respect of the best men of all parties and has excited the highest commendation from men like Crittenden, Douglas, Breckinridge, Pugh and others, and yet Col. Forney, from a spirit of jealousy and malice, attempts to ignore him. Only the other day, in sneaking of the new Patent Office law, he ignored Senator Bigler, who first reported it to the Senate, who carried it through the Senate last session, and who was chairman of the first committee of conference, which settled all the disagreeing votes save would not trust them with such a work. Con- had given the subject any attention or pretended

The Galveston News says further:

"The Commissioners could have obtained possession of the battery at Fort Duncan; but their instructions from Hon. Mr. Robertson were to avoid if possible any chance of collision with the Federal troops; and General Twiggs had repeatedly asserted to the Commissioners and to the State Military Commanders that he would die before he would permit his men to be disgraced by any surrender of their arms; the men under his command had never been dishonored or disgraced; and they never should be, if he could help it."

FATHER vs Son .- The Boston Courier produces the following extract from an oration delivered in Boston on the 4th of July, 1808, by the father of Charles Sumner. The son of his father had better read it :

"There is indeed no diversity of interest beween the people of the South; and they are no friends to either who endeavor to stimulate and embitter the one against the other. What if the sons of Massachusetts rank high on the roll of revolutionary fame? The wisdom and heroism for which they have been distinguished will never pemit them to indulge in inglorious boast. The independence and liberty we possess are the result of joint efforts-of common dangers, sufferings and successes; and God forbid that those who have every motive of sym-

Smith, of Indiana, has been appointed to a va cant fourth class (\$1,800 per annum) clerkship in the Interior Department; A. W. Fletcher, of Washington city to a third class (\$1,600 per annum) clerkship (also vacant) in the same Department. H. C. M'Laughlin, (salary \$2,000 per annum,) a clerk in the State Department, has been removed, and John A. Jones, of Illinois, appointed in his place. Edward M. Tidball, of Virginia, a second class clerk (\$1,400 per annum) in the Bureau of Ordinance and Hydrography, Navy Department, has resigned. -Star.

THE NEW MINISTER TO PRUSSIA.-Mr. Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, who has been nominated by President Lincoln as Minister to Prussia, is a lawyer of eminent ability and high standing, has been for many years a lead-ing member of the Senate of his State, and chairman of the Republican State Committee. He will be accompanied, as Secretary of Legation, by Mr. Hermann Kreismann, of Chicago, German by birth, who was exiled to this country in 1848, in consequence of his liberal political opinions.

Mr. Archibald Gracie, father of the young Southern officer whose recent appearance in Elizabeth, New Jersey, nearly produced a riot, publishes an explanetory card in the Elizabethown Journal. He declares that his son simply obeyed the orders of his superiors in joining the forces in Alabama, and adds that during his sojourn at his house in Elizabeth, he carefully avoided any allusion to political matters. At New Haven, on Monday, some Republi-

cans procured a cannon and powder, and proceeded to fire a salute in honor of Lincoln's inauguration. The gun was owned jointly by Republicans and Democrats, but the latter came upon the ground, carried it off, drew the charge, and housed it, saying that "the gun belonged to the Democrats, and was too good to fire a salute for Abe Lincoln."

THE SLAVE BRIG BONITA .- This vessel, a elayer that was captured on the coast of Africa and taken into Charleston, and subsequently removed to Savannah, has been taken in charge by Governor Brown, and a guard of enlisted men from the Georgia Naval Coast Guard has been put on board. The vessel will be thoroughly armed and equipped for the defense of the coast.

THE PROPERTY SEIZED IN TEXAS .- The Galveston (Texas) News says that the property seized by the Texan troops at San Antonio, amounted to \$55,000 in specie, 35,000 stand of arms, 26 pieces of mounted artillery, 44 pieces of dismounted artillery, any quantity of ammunition and other munitions of war, and a large collection of horses, mules, wagons, forage, &c. The sloop-of-war Jamestown is now ready for launching, from the sectional dry dock, at the Philadelphia Navy yard. The sloop carries twenty-two guns, and has been undergoing repairs since last October. The repairs have been so extensive that she is now almost a new ship.

The Cincinnati Press says that a widower of that city, having three fine children, aged respectively 2, 4 and 6 years, and desiring to visit California, felt them an incumbrance, and so made an arrangement to exchange them with a person for a certain amount of apple butter, and actually completed the bargain.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW. - A majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of Maine, it is now declared, will unite in an opinion that the personal liberty law of that State is unconstitutional.

Mr. Richard Sands, of the well-known circus firm of Sands, Nathans & Co., died a few days ago in Havana.

Lieut. Edward T. Spedden, U. S. N., late attached to the United States steamer Mohawk. died at Brooklyn on the 3d inst.

Mr. Gurney has obtained a decree of divorce from his wife in London.

Robert T. Lincoln, the President's eldest son, has returned to Harvard University.

ran was permitted to retire at the end of thirty years, but he had been in the public service forty years. He exhorted his friends to uphold the Union and the Constitution, which have conferred unnumbered blessings upon us all. Reports are current that the appointment of Minister to the Court of St. James will be tendered to Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, though

it is not certain that he would accept it. The rumored appointment of Senator Crittenden as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court gains force, and it is said to be endorsed by some of the leading conservative men of the Administration party. The ultras, however, oppose the appointment earnestly. Among these is Senator Trumbull. Should the appointment meet with really serious objections

from the radicals it will not be made. The President has accepted the resignations of Adjutant General Cooper and Assistant Adjutant General Withers. Cooper is a connection of Senator Mason, and his resignation is attributed more to family than political influence. Withers is a Tennesseean. The report is prevalent that Quarter Master General John-

ston of Virginia is about to resign, but he said this morning that the occasion for such a course has not yet arrived. The resignation of Col. Cooper has occasioned general regret. He was appointed from and is a native of New York. The Southerners are making overtures to some of the best officers in the service. It is known that certain officers in the army, located here, have been tendered lucrative appointments under the confederated States of the Government.

Charles Jones, late of the Register's office of the Treasury, has left for Montgomery, to take a place under that Government.

The large crowd at the State Department this morning was much disappointed in consequence of the abscence of Secretary Seward, who was detained at home by physical indisposition.

#### Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, March 8. Mr. Carlisle, in his speech before the Convention against the Committee on Federal Relations being instructed to report a resolution pledging the State to resist coercion, upheld the right of the Government to collect the revenue, and said that he had been agreeably disappointed with the tone of President Lincoln's

Inaugural. He was opposed to any action that would place the State in a hostile attitude to the general Government, and believed that it was yet in the power of the people to restore harmony.

The Inaugural-Gen. Twiggs.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8. The opinion is gradually becoming settled in political and commercial circles that Lincola's Inaugural is a declaration of war. The Legislature has passed a series of resolutions approving of the conduct of Gen. Twiggs in surrendering the Federal property to the Texas authorities.

#### Fortification of Fort Pickens. NEW ORLEANS, March 8.

Advices from Pensacola state that Lieut. Slemmer is engaged in raising a sand battery about a quarter of a mile eastward of Fort Pickens. The work on the land batteries on the beach opposite Warrington is being continued.

Reported Surrender of Fort Brown. NEW ORLEANS, March 8. It is reported that Fort Brown in Texas has been surrendered to the State forces.

#### The Markets.

PHILADRLPHIA, March 8. PHILADRLPHIA, March 8. Flour dull; \$5.12% a5.25 for superfine. and \$6.50a7 fcr fanoy lots. Rye flour \$8.50a3.62%. Corn meal \$2 87% Wheat \$1 25a1.26 for red, and 1 25a1 43 for white. Corn 56a57c. for white. Oats 32a38c. Whisky—19c.; hhds. 18a18% c, and Drudge 18c.

BALTMORE, March 8. Flour has a declining tendency and prices are 12% of lower; Howard Street and Ohio \$5.12% with no sales. Wheat active at \$123a127 for Red, and \$140a165 for White. Corn active, Teilow 50a61c. Provisions dull. M:ss Pork \$17; Prime \$12.50. Lard 9%. Coffee firm at 12%a13c. Whisky % c lower at 18% c.

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had been treated without benefit by what are esteemed the *mssr* physicians in the Union. He has been in Harris<sup>1</sup> urg for many months, and has restored to health, invalids who had expended hundreds of dollars with Physicians and Patent Medicines. He can refer to some of the best families in Harrisburg, and can give the names of person<sup>4</sup> in the city, and nearly all parks of the State, whom he has cured of almost every Chronic Disease.

parts of the State, whom he has cured of almost every Chronic Disease. He does not profess to cure all diseases after the man-ner of some advertising quacks, but will give a candid opinion in regard to curability after examination. The medicines of Dr. S. are vegetable, and derived from more than a hundred sources while traveling. In Lung and Throat Diseases he has had great success by means of Dis CARBON CUBE which may be taken by the Stomach his CARBON CURE, which may be taken by the Stomach or Inhaled.

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In COMPLAINTS OF FEMALES his success has been Ear said to be incurable. DR. STEWART solicits cases of the following, given

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HOUSE from 9 a m. to 6 p. m. Letters promptly attended to. mar6-daw2w

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