

single thought of the President seems to have been to satisfy the greedy, hungry Gosh and Vandal office-seekers, who swarm in every thoroughfare of the Capital. The howling of these wolves shuts out from the ear of the Chief Magistrate the cry of distress which rises from every patriotic heart, in view of our troubled inter-State relations. If the Administration, however, sleeps, the people do not. They are alive to existing dangers, and cry aloud for relief. A responsibility devolves upon the Republican Government, from which it cannot escape, and unless it has resolved to permit every interest to go to ruin, it must speedily turn its exclusive attention to the events that are so rapidly progressing.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS G. MADDOCK, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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To Members of the Legislature.

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

Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

Abuses of the Telegraph.

A bill is now in progress through the Virginia Senate "to prevent abuses of the telegraph." It makes the sending of a "false statement" a misdemeanor, and therefore inflicts a fine of not more than \$500, nor less than \$50, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not more than three months, or less than ten days, or by both, as the Court may direct.

It also provides that the telegraph company by whose line such "untrue statement" may be sent shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50, nor more than \$500, provided that, if the company shall have kept a copy or record of the statement, together with the name of the person transmitting it, or causing it to be transmitted, and shall furnish and disclose the same to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to remit such penalty.

The informer is to get the whole fine; and if he disclaims it, it is then to go to the Literary fund.

Acknowledgments to Ex-Senator Bigler.

We deem it to be an act of justice to Senator BIGLER, who has just completed his Senatorial term, to respond to the marked tribute of respect paid him by Senator CRITTENDEN on one of the last days of the late session of Congress. The venerable Kentuckian, according to the telegraphic report, devoted a portion of his final speech on the compromise resolutions to a high compliment to Governor BIGLER's untiring zeal in the cause of the Union. This was well deserved. Senator BIGLER has shown, all through the secession controversy, that he is a statesman who can rise superior to party when the country is in peril. But there is another point upon which he is entitled to the special acknowledgments of the people of Pennsylvania. Throughout the long struggle for the present tariff, commencing more than a year ago, he has proven himself to be not only a faithful, but an able and intelligent guardian of the interests of his State. To his assiduous and patient labors the success of the measure in the Senate is largely due. Differing from him, as we do on many of his party doctrines, we yet feel it to be an act of justice to extend to him, on his retirement from office, that meed of praise to which he is entitled.

[The above just tribute to the sterling merits of a faithful and patriotic public servant is from the Philadelphia Inquirer, an able organ of the Republican party.]

An Arduous Undertaking.

It is announced from Washington, with an air of authority and confidence, that the President will make no appointments in which both wings of his party do not concur, since he is unwilling, by appointing obnoxious men to office, to "divide the Republican ranks." This, says the Journal of Commerce, like the determination to execute the laws in all the States, is beautiful in theory, but may be found rather difficult in practice. It is on this account—so some of the wiseacres in Washington inform us—that he hesitates to appoint the venerable John J. Crittenden to the Bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sumner is willing, but Mr. Trumbull does not yet consent. So, to save trouble in the family, the President hesitates, and thinks he must pursue such a course as all can approve.

Probably the President may not desire our advice—certainly he is not obliged to act upon it, but we can assure him of our entire disinterestedness when we tell him that the thing which he is said to have undertaken, can't be done. It never was done, under any Administration, Democratic or Whig; and we have seen no evidence that the Republicans are any less hungry or more amiable than their predecessors. On the contrary the indications are, that the rush for appointments will be terrific; such in fact, as completely to break down and wear out the Chief Magistrate, unless he is made of iron.

Nor are the signs of harmony any more encouraging. Already is the party divided into two factions, with powerful leaders for each, the differences reaching the Cabinet itself. Does any man in his senses suppose the appointments in New York can be made acceptable to both Weed and Greeley, or (to go to the Cabinet for representative men, Seward and Chase? No, the thing is impossible; and the President will find himself compelled to fall back on the more manly, more independent, and more practical system, of appointing such men as his judgment approves, himself "taking the responsibility," since he is said to be a second Jackson, at the risk of offending political leaders.

It is doubtless very pleasant to satisfy all sides in making appointments to office, but it is a performance "easier said than done,"—as Mr. Lincoln will acknowledge after a few years of trial. There are indications that a storm is brewing in the Republican party which will, at no distant day, rend it asunder. It may not survive the present Administration.

The long eulogistic spread over the Inauguration by the Republican papers does not strengthen its weak parts or hide its deformities. The Hartford Times says "Mr. Lincoln has attempted to steer between Scylla and Charybdis, and has grounded on the rock of Coercion." The Eastern Argus ventures to say "that not a conservative, Union-loving man in the whole country has risen from its perusal without a feeling of deep, sad disappointment. It utterly fails to comprehend the momentous nature of the great public exigency in which our National affairs are involved; and, of course, therefore, it fails to indicate any statesman-like policy adequate to meet this urgent exigency."

The Pennsylvania asks, "Is the public mind relieved? Is popular anxiety tranquillized? Do men breathe more freely, or know any more than they did before? If all are like ourselves, then we say no. Mr. Lincoln has utterly failed to recommend any measures looking to the preservation of peace and to the preservation of the Union. He recommends nothing. Those who looked with such eagerness for his inaugural read it only to lay it down in disappointment, many of them in displeasure, if not disgust."

The Baltimore Sun considers "the argumentation of the address puerile. Indeed, it has no quality entitled to the dignity of an argument. It is a shaky specimen of special pleading, by way of justifying the unrighteous character and deeds of that fanaticism which, lifted into power, may be guilty, as it is capable, of any atrocities."

The N. Y. Daily News says: "The point where danger is most threatening is the declaration that 'the power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and collect the duties and imposts,' and it is significantly added, 'but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people that object.' We could reconcile a peaceful policy with the Inaugural, but still there is left a sting. The Inaugural is not satisfactory; it is ambiguous; and we fear the Republicans, even while professing the most peaceful intentions. Coercion could not have been put in a more agreeable form; it reads like a challenge under the code, in which an invitation to the field is veiled under the most satisfactory syllables."

The Detroit Free Press, Baltimore Republican, and hundreds of papers from all sections of the country, express disappointment, dissatisfaction and apprehension in relation to the paper in question.

THE INAUGURAL—DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, said he did not endorse the positions of the Inaugural. The President expressly declares that he intends to treat the States as if they were all in the Union, and regards the acts of secession as mere nullities. Certain States claim to be independent, and if the President acts as he enunciates, there can be no result except a collision between them and the Federal Government. It is plain and unmistakable that he intends to occupy and possess the forts, arsenals, &c., in those seceded States, when we know this can be done only by dispossessing the State authorities. The collections of the revenue therein must lead to a collision of arms. He repeated that if the President's policy should be carried out, there must inevitably be war.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, said it is characterized by great ability and with great directness. He had come to the conclusion that it was a peace rather than a war message. He had examined it carefully and critically, and thought there was no foundation for a different opinion. On the contrary, there is a distinct pledge that the policy of the Administration shall be conducted exclusively with reference to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties. It is true the President indicates a certain line of policy, so to be conducted as to lead to a peaceful solution; but it was not so explicit as he (Mr. Douglas) desired.

He then quoted from the Inaugural in support of his position, saying that, unless the means be furnished, the President cannot execute the laws. He thought the President, in his remarks on this subject, was referring to the policy of the Administration, giving him power to enforce obedience to them. The President must have been aware that, in 1832, a law was passed to enable Jackson to enforce the revenue laws in the port of Charleston. The act expired in two years. Was it to be supposed that Mr. Lincoln thought he had more power without than Jackson had with the aid of legislation? He repeated that, when the President pledges himself to collect the revenues and enforce the laws, unless Congress withhold the requisite means, it is to be understood that his duty is dependent on the future course of Congress. He thought that was the proper construction of the Inaugural.

The President does not say that he will take possession of the forts, but that he will hold, occupy and possess them. Beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion—no using of force among the people anywhere. It cannot be justified that the revenue laws shall be enforced, and all the other laws which afford protection as a compensation for taxes shall not be enforced. He thought there were two points in which they could find a solution. One was, that the President should declare that the hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. The President draws a distinction between the exterior and interior localities. If he has power in one case, he has power in the other. If it is his duty in the one case to enforce the laws, it is his duty in the other. There was no provision of law which authorizes a distinction in this respect between the places in the interior and on the seaboard.

In other words, the President says that if the collection of the revenue will lead to a peaceful solution, then it will be collected. If the abandonment of such collection will have that effect, then it will be abandoned. So of the forts and arsenals in the seceded States. He will capture or not recapture them, and will reinforce or not reinforce Forts Sumter and Pickens.—The President, in a manner peculiar to himself, proceeds to show what did not produce the troubles. Mr. Douglas here quoted from the inaugural, adding that, according to this, it was the attempt to prohibit slavery or protect slavery in the Territories, and the absence of constitutional provision for either purpose. If the President has truly stated the cause, what is the remedy? It is to adopt a constitutional provision on the subject. The President speaks of such amendment as to define the power of Congress over the subject. He gives us to understand that there never can be peace until the question is settled, and that it cannot be settled except by an amendment of the Constitution. The President stands pledged to let the people decide on the mode of amendment. He will not interfere. He will not appoint.—If the people say the Congress shall protect slavery everywhere, and the President is pledged to oppose it, and so if the people say slavery shall not be protected everywhere, if they shall incorporate the Crittenden proposition, Mr. Wigfall will not oppose it. He is in favor of such amendment as will settle the question forever, by express provisions of the Constitu-

tion, leaving the people to decide what amendments shall be made, and will accept them cheerfully.

Taking this to be the meaning of the proposition, he (Mr. Douglas) found it in much cause for encouragement, as the difficulty is owing to the absence of any express provision of the Constitution on the slavery question in the Territories, he will advocate that the people change the instrument.

Whatever departure Mr. Lincoln has made from his party platform should be taken as an act of patriotism, and not as an act of infidelity. If he understood him, Mr. Lincoln had sunk the partisan in the patriot, and was entitled for this to the thanks of all conservative men. He did not want it to be inferred that he sympathized with the Administration, or in any contingency that he and the President would be associated. He expected to oppose his administration on those great principles which separated parties in former times; but on questions looking to the present Union, peaceful means and the settlement of the subject of slavery by an amendment to the Constitution, if he understood the President's true meaning, he was with him.

He would ask the Administration to live up to the line of policy here indicated. So far from taking any political advantages, he would commend the act as one of high patriotism—while he dissented from the President and would maintain his own opposition on all other questions.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, in reply: On the main points of the Inaugural there was no obscurity at all, for the President says: "I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in all the States." Can anything be more explicit than that? How does the President execute the laws in Virginia and Pennsylvania? By occupying the forts and arsenals, and collecting the duties. This is what he says he will do in all the States. But the Senator from Illinois says that if the people will not give him the power then he cannot do it.

How stands the case? The President has control of 15,000 men. In the course of a few weeks one-half of them could be concentrated. Would he not feel bound to use the army and navy to retake Fort Moultrie? The language implies this. The President regards the taking of the forts and arsenals as insurrectionary and revolutionary, and to make the matter more specific, he says: "The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties on imports." It is true, he says, "Beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere."

But what does this mean? It means that the President will not use force on obedient men. He would not do this in the District of Columbia. But he means to compel everybody to obedience, and the Senator from Illinois knows very well that he would do this. But the President says he will compel them to pay taxes, etc., etc. If they submit, there will, of course, be no bloodshed. He (Mr. Clingman) might, with as much propriety, say to the Senator from Illinois, "I intend to take and occupy your house; but I'll use no force or violence if you submit." The Senator from Illinois says that the President is willing to acquiesce in amendments to the Constitution and in the Crittenden proposition.

Mr. Douglas explained that he did not say that Mr. Lincoln had no objection, but that he would have no objection to the people amending the Constitution.

Mr. Clingman, resuming, asked how long it would take for them to amend the Constitution? He believed it took several years; but the commencement of this century, and does any man suppose that such amendments could be made during the term of this Administration? But here was a pressing emergency. As to the proposed amendments recently passed by Congress, would it be satisfactory to the South? The Senator from Illinois made a strange statement just before the close of Congress, while referring to the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward) and the Republican party.

The Senator from Illinois, in the effect of his language, said to the President, "By coming out for this amendment to the Constitution, which declares that no amendment shall be made to empower Congress to interfere with slavery in the States, and rejecting all the others, you are inflaming the passions of the South and increasing their apprehensions." If so, is that a pacific policy?

Mr. Douglas would say, that if Mr. Lincoln had declared that amendment alone, and against all the others, he would have showed that he was not willing to give security to the South.

Mr. Wigfall of Texas, rising, said, if the President had put himself on safe ground, he would, like the Senator from Illinois, explain what he thinks will be the effect on the Southern mind, in consequence of Congress having refused any and every other amendment, except the one that the Senator had said would inflame the Southern mind, and then treated with utter contempt what is called the Peace Conference proposition. Then what is called the Crittenden amendment received only nineteen votes in this body, while the amendment which was to inflame the Southern mind received twenty-four out of the sixty-eight votes. The miserable concession that slavery shall not be abolished in the slave States received only twenty-four votes, and three-fourths of those were from one sound Northern Democrat, and a few not so sound.

Mr. Douglas remarked that he was still apprehensive that the rejection of the Crittenden and other amendments would have an unfavorable effect on the Southern mind. He regretted that a provision covering them could not be secured.

Mr. Clingman, resuming, said—If Mr. Lincoln recognizes one amendment and not the other, this silence is significant. He knew that the Crittenden amendment has attracted more attention than any other, and that some of the State Legislatures have planted themselves on it as an ultimatum. When Mr. Lincoln recom- mended that he should do as the others, it was significant. He has ignored every amendment likely to give peace—not only the Crittenden and the Peace Conference proposition, and the latter was got up and paraded here with great pomp—none of these things are recommended by Mr. Lincoln, therefore, he (Mr. Clingman) said the inaugural was liable to the construction that Mr. Douglas had placed on Mr. Seward's remarks.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—It is said that the venerable Chief Justice Taney, as he administered the oath to support the Constitution to the President Lincoln, was visibly agitated. The same hands, agitated with age, had consecrated by a similar ceremony the assumption of the Chief Magistracy by Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Pierce and Buchanan. Now, for the first time, he heard the President elect precede his oath by a declaration of defiance of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Authority, and by a refusal to regard the rights of eight millions of citizens to their property in the Territories, as defined by the Courts of Justice. This declaration in favor of the Higher Law, against the Constitution, was more indecent because it was uttered in the presence of the Chief Justice of the Court whose opinion was thus defied and rendered nugatory.

With one magic sentence Mr. Lincoln might have dispelled all the clouds that hung over the country. He had but to say in addition to his oath "to support the Constitution of the United States to the best of his ability," the declaration that he would maintain every citizen in his rights and property in every State and Territory of the United States, as established and defined by the Judicial tribunals. Then all would have been well. Then there would have been no secession; or if there had been, it would have been in some of the Southern States, there would have been a Union party to counter them, with the certainty of ultimate triumph.

But how can we expect Mr. Lincoln to put down nullifiers when he declares himself a nullifier? The fire-eaters say they will not obey the statutes of Congress. Lincoln says he will not regard as binding the decisions of the Supreme Court. When the two come into collision, where can the patriotic Union men of the South find room to stand? What are patriotic men of the North to do, who would gladly rally to the support of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, if they could find the represented anywhere?

No wonder the aged Chief Justice trembled, as the rash man, after declaring his disregard of law on one side, and his purpose of enforcing law by arms on the other, took that oath which required of him fidelity to every requirement of the Constitution, and its implied obligation to every section of the Confederacy.

No wonder the Chief Justice trembled. A shudder thrilled through the heart of every patriot at this declaration, and the vibration is seen in the sorrow of the South, and the joy of the North. It was the angel of his evil nature that touched that jarring cord. Let Mr. Lincoln cast it out.

FROM SYRIA.—More Deaths of Violence.—Burrut, Jan. 12.—Damasus is in a most alarming condition. Amin Pasha, the new governor-general, with all his boasted European education and liberal views, proves to be only a fanatical Mahomedan, and a village to the south of the Christian population were thrown into arms, and the intelligence that the Druses were advancing from Houran upon the Christian villages south of Damasus. The poor Christian fallahs fled from their villages, as the Turkish officials proved to be in league with the Druses. The Christians of Damasus were filled with fright and terror. Their leading men took counsel together, and Dr. M. Meshaka, the American vice-consul, called upon Amin Pasha, the governor-general. He was received in the most insulting manner.

The pasha remained sitting, and took no notice of his appeal, and the soldiers retired at once. Mr. Harwood, the American consul in Beirut, for instructions. Through the energy of Mr. Johnson orders were sent at once to Amin Pasha to make an apology to Dr. Meshaka for his incivility. This was done reluctantly, but Dr. Meshaka writes that matters in Damasus have just before the massacre of last July. On Thursday, the 18th instant, the Christians of Jenet, a village to the southeast of Mount Hermon, were surprised by the approach of a large body of armed Druses. They sent to the Turkish military commander at the neighboring village of Durbul for aid to resist the Druses, but he replied that he had no orders to defend the village! They then sent to Damasus for aid, and after the usual Turkish delays, obtained a hearing and promises of an inquiry into the cases. On returning to their home they found that their village had been plundered, and all their cattle, sheep and goats had been driven off, and their another village had been served in the same way.

All the roads south of Damasus are impassable on account of the ravages of Druse bandits, who have taken new courage within the past few weeks.

GENERAL NEWS.

A DETECTED INSURRECTION.—An insurrection among the slaves of Amelia county has been detected and suppressed in its incipient stage. Some miscreants had put their heads above the water, and the authorities were alerted. There would be a great battle here at Richmond between their masters and the Abolitionists, and that Lincoln would immediately come to deliver them and hand over the country into their hands. On this belief they indulged in some foul speculations and bloody talk—one fellow saying for example that he intended to go to Caroline county, out off the head of his master who lived there, and would then bring back his young mistress to live with him for wife. These things getting to the ears of the citizens, a number of them assembled in front of the jail and would have summarily executed the wretches (who had been placed there) but for the interference, in our opinion ill-judged, of Mr. Lewis E. Harris. That gentleman, we fear, was then moved by very false mercy.—Richmond Examiner.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.—The New Orleans True Witness, in a notice of the blind negro boy pianist, says: "This wonderful prodigy held forth last evening, at Army Hall. We heard him perform the 'Fisher's Hornpipe' with one hand, and 'Yankee Doodle' with the other, and 'Dixie' at the same time, and each correctly. We think there is no record of an equal feat by any musician before; and yet every action and appearance show him to be regular negro, and short of stature. He performed Monastery Bells, also from the 'Sabbath School,' and other difficult pieces while we were present, and all in a manner peculiarly superior, and in a style eminently his own."

ORNAMENTS IN PORCELAIN.—Porcelain is now ornamented with gold, in Paris, by hydrofluoric acid and electroplating, as follows: The porcelain is first covered with a varnish, upon which the drawing is made with a fine point. The subject is then eaten out by the acid vapors, and the vessels afterwards plunged into silver or gold baths, when a deposit of these metals is determined, in the parts corroded by the acid, by means of galvanism. In some cases, certain colored mineral powders are rubbed into the tracings by the hydrofluoric acid, and fixed there by the action of heat, so that any design can be produced.

Mr. W. H. Powell, the painter of the "Discovery of the Mississippi," which attracted so much attention abroad, and is now in the Capitol at Washington, has been commissioned by the State of Ohio to paint the "Battle of Lake Erie," for the State House at Columbus, and is just finished the cartoon for his picture. It is very large, being intended to fill a panel in the rotunda of the building. The moment selected by the artist is that when Perry was transferring his flag from the disabled "Lawrence" to the "Niagara."

A rather bold scheme has lately been originated in England. The project is no less than that of replacing the nine thousand tons of coal now consumed daily in London by gas, which is to be made at the coal-fields, and conveyed in an enormous main, three hundred miles, to the great metropolis. The practicality and advantages of using gas for cooking and other domestic purposes, are now fully established.

MANUFACTURE OF CARTRIDGES.—A complement of two hundred thousand minnie ball cartridges is being made up at the Cambridge, Mass., arsenal, under the direction of Adjutant-General Schouler. The balls are being run to fit the new rifled musket, and are made from old balls belonging to the State of Massachusetts, a large quantity of which remained on hand out of use. A saving of nearly two thirds of the expense is thus gained in the manufacture of the new cartridges.

SOUTHERN REMITTANCES.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Thursday evening, says: The Southern mails have brought more favorable advices and quite large remittances. One house received \$16,000—making \$32,000 since Monday, from the Cotton States. Adams & Co.'s Express brought a large mail from the South to-day. All the letters had a affixed, in addition to the usual postage stamp.

The Salem (Ala.) Register thinks there is not a public work, a single branch of business of any kind, a single department of human enterprise in this country, or one single individual in it, but has suffered more or less by the present agitation. The loss to the country, it thinks, can scarcely be less than a thousand millions of dollars.

There are now more than thirty emigrant ships overdue at New York, some of which have been at sea since the middle of January.—Eleven of the number sailed from Liverpool, six from London, and the remainder from Havre, Hamburg and other ports. The long voyages, of course, are owing to the severe weather and contrary winds.

An item of late Chinese news is that "the rebels at Kiading, feeling the wants of the comforts of home during the cold weather, made a grand sortie on Nansiang and carried off every young woman in the place. The old ladies were left behind."

Mrs. Lincoln and the ladies of the White House have made Friday the day of reception for the present. For the first time in many years, the President's mansion has young children in it—a domestic institution which ought to encourage the President to keep the peace.

It is contemplated among the friends of the Union and compromise, in Boston, to tender to Mr. Charles Francis Adams a complimentary dinner upon his arrival in Boston.

The Washington States says that it is believed that Col. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, will be appointed Postmaster of Washington city.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. Johns, N. F., March 9.

The Galway steamship Prince Albert, from Galway, with dates to the 26th ult., arrived at this port this morning. Her dates are four days later than those furnished by the North Briton at Portland.

The steamship Arabia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 28d ult.

The steamship Niagara sailed from Queenstown at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, bound to Halifax and Boston.

The Emperor of Austria has signed the new Constitution which gives the Diet legislative rights. At Liverpool the market for breadstuffs closed dull, and quotations nominal for flour. Wheat quiet; corn dull; provisions dull. London, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 25.—Consols 61½@61¼ for money, and 91½@91¼ for account. The money market is generally unchanged. Illinois Central Railroad is quoted at 78@75.

Missouri State Convention.

St. Louis, March 9.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

A number of resolutions of a similar import to those already reported were introduced.

A resolution, offered, instructing the Committee on Federal relations to report a series of resolutions declaring Mr. Lincoln's inaugural a declaration of peace, was tabled, it being considered inexpedient to forestall the action of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Col. Doniphan announced that the Committee on Federal Relations had agreed upon a report which would be submitted to the Convention to-morrow morning, and the report, he said, will take strong grounds against secession and military coercion, and declare emphatically for the Union, recommending the Crittenden resolutions as the basis for a compromise.

Delaware Legislature.

Wilmington, March 9.

The Delaware Legislature adjourned this day. An endeavor was made to call an extra session in April, on the state of the Union, but it failed.

The Legislature refused by a large majority to renew the present lottery grant held by Messrs. Wood & Eddy, which expires in a few months.

It is probable that no more lottery grants will be made by this State.

Virginia.

Richmond, March 9.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives addressed a large meeting last night on the subject of the Peace Conference propositions. His remarks looked to the conciliation of the border States, and the eventual reconstruction of the Union. He denounced the secession movement in strong terms. His speech excited much enthusiasm among the audience.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

The Charleston Courier of Thursday says the works in the harbor have made formidable progress within the last few days, under the direction of Gen. Beauregard, in whose charge the attack on Fort Sumter has been placed. Three soldiers, whose terms of enlistment had expired, left Fort Sumter on Wednesday.

State Senator.

St. Louis, March 9.

The lower branch of the Legislature made a joint resolution to-day to go into an election of United States Senator, on Wednesday next.

North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 9.

This State voted against the holding a convention by 1,000 majority. The members who were elected are two to one for the Union.

DIED.

On March 9, at the residence of his brother-in-law, David McCormick, Fourth and Market, Mr. WILLIAM MAUREL.

Funeral to take place to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

BRANT'S CITY HALL. THREE NIGHTS ONLY!! WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH 13th, 14th, and 15th. FIFTEEN PERFORMERS! THE ELITE OF THE PROFESSION!! IN THEIR UNPARALLELED ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS. This Troupe is composed of the first class Artists selected from the most popular theatres in the Union. LIST OF STARS: BILLY BIRCH, D. S. WARBOLD, GUSTAVE BIDAUX, J. ANDREWS, B. WILKES, J. ESTERDAY, MARY ALBERTINI, MISS FOX, ANTOINETTE SCHE, L. M. ALBERTINI, S. ORRILL, C. BLASS, A. BREITKOPF, W. BUNYAN, COOL WHITE. LLOYD'S BRASS BAND, led by AUGUST ASCHER, will give a free Banquet Serenade previous to the Musical Performance. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, at 8 o'clock. WM. DOCK, Agent.

CONCERT. SACRED MUSIC, BY THE HARMONIC SOCIETY, OF HARRISBURG, ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1861, AT THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, FOURTH STREET. THE PROGRAMME will comprise a Cantata by PETER T. MORRIS, "THE MORNING," by W. H. WELLS, and selections from celebrated authors—to close with the "Cantata deo," by THE HALLÉLUJAH CHORUS, of the English Lutheran Church, Harrisburg. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Prof. KNORR'S Music Store, Gross & Co.'s Drug Store, and from any of the members of the Society.

T O B U T C H E R S .

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish the Dauphin County Poor House with such meat as may be wanted for the winter, will be received by the undersigned until the 25th DAY OF MARCH, and opened and considered on TUESDAY, the 24th of April, 1861, to the latest bidder. The meat must be of good quality, and delivered at the Poor House. All proposals to be handed to the Steward of the Poor House. JOHN RAYSON, STEWARD OF THE POOR HOUSE. PETER H. WELLS, DIRECTOR OF POOR.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be Sold, at Brant's European Hotel, on Wednesday, March 13th, 1861, a certain TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, AND YACHT LOT, located on the corner of Third and Second streets, in the city of Harrisburg, Pa.—being 50 feet on North street, and extending 100 feet. The house is well finished, with seven rooms, a basement kitchen, and a bath. The lot is 70 feet wide. Terms will be made known by JOHN RAYSON, March 7th.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from MARK V. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Whatsoever shall put away his wife to 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 chief of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is no appeal.—"What, therefore, God has joined together let man put asunder."

WASHING MADE QUICK AND EASY.

It is DETERGIVE. It removes all dirt, and washes with or without rubbing. It is ERASIVE. It removes all stains by Oil, Fat, Grease, &c. It is BLEACHER. It bleaches brown clothes white, and white clothes whiter. It is EMULSIVE. It gives a rich permanent luster, and makes the hands soft, white and elastic. It is a PERFECT WASHER. In any water, hot or cold, hard or soft, it cleanses, and gives to the clothes the softest finish. It is LASTING. It does much washing with little cost. It is ECONOMICAL. It saves wear and tear, time, labor and money. It combines all the good, and none of the bad properties 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-tub, for the tub, for the clothes wringer, for the Crocker, Tubs, Kitchen and Dairy Utensils. Directions accompany each case. Samples can be had free of charge upon application to our stores. W. M. DOCK, JR., & CO., Agents for Harrisburg.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE SPICE TRADE!!!

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!!! E. B. DURKEE & CO.'S SELECT SPICES, in Tin Foil, (lined with Paper), and full Weight—BLACK PEPPER, GINGER, NUTMEG, WHITE PEPPER, ALLSPICE, MACE, GAYENNE PEPPER, CINNABON, LOGS, MUSTARD. In this age of adulterated and cheap Spices, it is with confidence that we introduce to the attention of Housekeepers these superior and genuine articles. We guarantee them not only absolutely pure