be for this view of the case, nor do we desire to charge the President with motives which would, if they existed, do more credit to his political sagacity than to his patriotism. Furthermore, we are not inclined to canvass, very closely, the motives which may govern the new Administration in marking out its policy. In the present state of the country, it concerns us far more to know what are to be the acts of the President than what motives prompt them .-Hence we accept, with greater pleasure, the assurances which reach us from time to time, of a peaceful policy towards the seceded States, than we could possibly feel upon the announcement of any line of action looking only to political ends. As the one is "vital," involving the peace and happiness of millions of people, while the other is evanescent, temporary and unessential, in comparison with higher purposes and aims, so should be the public estimate placed upon their relative importance at this

If the President properly appreciates the solemn responsibilities of his position—if he realizes the value to the thirty million people of the thirty-four States, of peace and order and good morals, and prosperity, and happiness-of the maintenance and diffusion of Christian influences, sobriety, obedience to law -if, in short, he seeks the greatest good of his own country, and would give proper direction to its influence upon free governments throughout the world, he ought to consider well the import of his Inaugural Address, and hesitate long before undertaking the policy which it seems to indicate. As we have before remarked, a literal pursuit of the policy there shadowed forth, must lead to disastrous results. It would devastate many portions of the country, both North and South. It would call for the lives of thousands upon thousands of our most valuable citizens, and bring ruin—political, social

and commercial—upon the country.

It is possible that the language of the Message is not to be taken in a literal sense; and it is perhaps unfortunate that no one of the President's friends, either in the Senate of the United States, where the subject has been under discussion, or elsewhere, has been prepared to give to the public any authoritative exposition of its meaning. Whatever may have been the intention of the President—whether to undertake a war of subjugation, through the effort to "occupy and possess" the public property, or to assume an attitude satisfactory to the uncompromising Republicans, and then wait for events to render their policy impracticable —there is good reason to anticipate that necessity will compel the final adoption of a peace policy as the only one compatible, not only with justice and right, but with the existing resources and means at the command of the Administration.

Under existing laws, the President has not the authority requisite to the collection of revenue in the "Confederate States." Under existing laws he has not the force at command to re-capture the Forts already in possession of the seceders, if in fact it prove practicable to hold those still in our possession. Since, therefore, we do not anticipate that the President will imitate the example of our masters here -the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and Superintendent-and disregarding all law, set about making war on his own responsibility, it is difficult to see how any immediate collision can ensue, unless through the folly of the Administration in provoking aggression, or by the impatience of the "Confederate States" to free their Territory from the presence of an armed occupation by the United States Government. It cannot be that the President will deliberately undertake to use force, without an extension of authority and a material augmentation of troops and supplies. Until, therefore, we hear of the call of an extra session of Congress, and the purpose to make provision for an aggressive war upon the South, we shall cherish the hope that moderate counsels will prevail, and that the separation, which we fear is destined to be permanent, may also be peace-

Such a policy as we have indicated may be considered weakness on the part of the President, but we think time will demonstrate its true wisdom. It may require greater courage to adopt it than it would to undertake a war, but by as much peace and prosperity are better than bloodshed and anarchy, would the prevalence of a moderate and just policy, in the new Administration, prove superior to that urged upon the President by the radical branch of his supporters. If he has that true courage—that genuine stamp of statesmanship—the courage to do right, in spite of partizan appeals and Abolition fanaticism, he will yet lead the country out of the slough of despond, into which it has fallen, and earn the approval of just men in all parts of the country. When he has distinctly announced his course, either by word or deed, the friends of peace will be prepared also to determine their position towards his Administration, on this question.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
The World (newspaper) asks us "to blush," when contaasting Senator Douglas' course on the President's Inaugural, with our own. will think about this, and if we conclude to gratify our Worldly neighbor, will give due notice, so that it may witness the performance.

But why should we be called upon to blush more than others? Senator Douglas, it is true, has put a different construction upon the Message from ours, and it may be that he is correct and we in error. He tells us that he has carefully analized the document, examined its secret as well as visible components, and he rather thinks-let it be remembered that even he is not quite certain—that it means peace. Mr. Douglas has a manifest advantage over us in one particular. He knows the President better than we do. He is more familiar with his style of thought, language and expression, and can better judge whether it is to be taken literally, or whether it is to interpreted, like dreams, by the rule of contraries.

We are, however, at a loss to understand, admitting that Mr. Douglas or the Journal of Commerce is in error, why either shall be called upon to blush, any more than the Republican journals. We have proof in the very number of the World which demands humiliation from ns, that the Inaugural and the policy of the Republican party are misunderstood or differently translated, by those who ought to be well informed respecting both. We quote a few

From the World. How will the Republican party PRACTICALLY use its victory? This is really the question of the day. Solve that decisively, and we shall know at once whether we are to have union or disunion, war or peace. There are two possi-ble answers; and it is this fact, more than anything else, that prolongs the painful sus-pense of the public mind. The Republican party may so use its new power as to conform the charge of its enemies that it means a total subversion of Southern rights; or it may so act as to prove, beyond a doubt, that it regards the all-protecting Constitution as its supreme law. It may make its aversion to slavery its ruling incentive, the absolute regulator of its policy; or it may subordinate that feeling to its love of union, and its desire to be trusted by all portions of the country.

the South be made a province? There is an advanced wing of the Republican party that mean this and nothing else.-They are for carrying on the war against slavery to the bitter end-turning what was originally mere defense into aggressive warfare, systematic and ceaseless. These men are a minority of the party, but, like all ultraists, strive to make up for the want of numbers by the greater audacity.

It is the broad and loyal spirit of the administration infinitely more than any particular act, that is going to reassure the wavering allegiance of the border States, and open the way to the final reconciliation of all. This spirit will give offense to a certain truculent portion of the Republican party—perhaps incite them into open opposition. If that come,

These brief extracts seem to prove that it is | the noblest band of patriots that ever assembled not the Journal of Commerce and Mr. Douglas | in council; a fraud upon the confederacy of alone, that differ respecting the policy and the | the Revolution; a fraud upon the union of meaning of the President. There is an "irre-pressible conflict" in the dominant party itself; and until the new champion of Repub- mitted the importation of slaves from Africa licanism—the journal which calls upon us to until the year 1808. And I am bold to say that blush on account of our understanding of if the doctrines of ultra political abolitionists Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural—can reconcile the had been seriously promulgated at the epoch of conflicting interests and opinions in its own our Revolution, our glorious independence party, our advice to it is, to allow its cotempo- would never have been achieved!—never! party, our advice to it is, to allow its cotemporaries to form their own judgments, and to never!" entertain their own opinions in their own way. At all events, we are not prepared to blush at the order of so young a recruit to Republicanism, as the one above alluded to.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1861.

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

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and
10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the Patriot
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A second-hand Adams Press, platen 39% by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

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

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

The Stimulus.

low price of ONE DOLLAR.

The N. Y. Express thus pays its respects to a certain official who has figured extensively in the "dirty department" of the Republican

"Mr. Police Superintendent Kennedy turns up, not favorably, before the Police Commissioners to-day. We begin to see that Mr. Kennedy is more and more mixed up with the "Banker and Statesman assassination," and "air gun" affair; and it would seem a stimulus to his interest in discovering the awful plot surrounding Mr. Lincoln was his desire to be U. S. Marshall."

Judge Douglas and Mr. Lincoln. The New York Tribune abuses Judge Douglas for his kindly translation of the Inaugural, and thinks all he is after is to get Lincoln in his grasp, and then crush [him. Douglas' right hand of fellowship is thus responded to by this Abolition organ:

"He thinks it will take ten thousand men to enforce Sumpter, and 200,000 to enforce the laws. His endeavor is to assume the part of a candid observer, and commit the Administration to the passive policy of Buchanan, deluding it all the while with the fiction of Democratic support, while he himself goes on his knees to Crittenden, and comes out at last the champion of Southern rights, and the preserver of the Union. If the pleasure be as great in being cheated as to cheat, the Administration will suffer itself to be led along by its candid friend, Mr. Douglas, until he gets it on the brink of that political precipice over which he can dash it into ruins. The old Douglas legend, we believe, is "Beware the bear."

Henry Clay-A Reminiscence.

Mr. Clay was only a private citizen in the autumn of 1842, when he accepted an invitation to visit Indianapolis. It was not a year of political excitement; he had no patronage to ther had placed upon the table to dissolve some wield, or private ends to subserve; and he had reason to hope that the object of his journey would be neither misconceived nor perverted. Well, what happened? At the town of Richmond, where some old-fashioned Whigs had assembled to greet him, one Mr. Mendenhall made his appearance, bearing a petition to Mr. Clay to liberate his slaves! History make no farther mention of this man than the fact | the tomb, making three successive funerals in that he claimed to belong to the Society of Friends; the veil of charity has been drawn over his subsequent fate. But our present concern is with Mr. Clay's reply. In this admirable speech (vide Colton's edition, vol. vi.) Mr. Clay exhorted the assemblage to treat Mr. Mendenhall with forbearance and respect. He disclaimed any feeling of pain at the occurrence; and deprecated any act or word of disrespect to the petitioner. This point conceded, Mr. Clay proceeded to address Mr. Mendenhall in person, in full hearing of the audience, First of all, he showed the impropriety of one American citizen's presenting a petition to another, when both were on terms of equality in respect to power and station. He next alluded to the occasion and the circumstances under which the petition was presented, as rendering Mr. Mendenhall's conduct inhospitable and discurteous; afterwards proceeding to use some language which is as fresh and as good reading to-day as when it was first ut-

"I know well, Mr. Mendenhall, that you and those who think with you, controvert the legitimacy of slavery and the right of property in slaves. But the laws of my State and other States have otherwise ordained. The law may be wrong in your opinion, and you may think it ought to be repealed; but then you and your associates are not the law-makers for ug, and unless you can show some authority to nullify our laws, we must continue to respect them. Until the law is repealed, we must be excused for asserting the rights-aye, the property in slaves-which it sanctions, authorizes and vindicates. * * What is the foundation of this appeal to me, in Indiana, to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky? It is a general declaration in the act announcing to the world the independence of the thirteen American colonies, that all men are created equal.' Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration; and it is desirable, in the original construction of society, and in organized societies to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle.-But, then, I apprehend that in no society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can the equality asserted among the members of the human race, be practically enforced and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions-women, minors, insane, culprits, transient sojourners, that will always ceeded to Mr. K.'s store, and were gratified and probably remain subject to the government of surprised to see him alive and well. Meanimport, was made by the delegations of the thirteen States. In most of them slavery existed, and had long existed, and was established absence, proceeded to the closets and stole all by law. It was introduced and forced upon the the silverware he could find. He also carried colonies by paramount law of England. Do off a watch and other articles of value, and you believe that, in making that Declaration, the States that concurred in it intended that it should be tortured into a vital emancipetion of all the slaves within their respective limits? have ever united in a Declaration which was to be interpreted into an abolition of slavery | these mathematicians were employed to define among them? Did any one of the thirteen | the line which still bears their name. This

those States whose Constitution not only recognized the lawfulness of slavery, but per-

Mr. Clay concluded this memorable speech

as follows: "I shall, Mr. Mendenhall, take your petition into respectful and deliberate consideration, but before I come to a final decision, I should like to know what you and your associates are willing to do for the slaves in my possession if I should think proper to liberate them. I own about fifty, who are probably worth about fifteen thousand dollars. To turn them loose upon society, without any means of subsistence or support, would be an act of cruelty. Are you willing to raise and secure the payment of fifteen thousand dollars for their benefit, if I should be induced to free them? The security of the payment of that sum would materially lessen the obstacle in the way of their eman-cipation. * * * And now, Mr. Menhenhall, I must take respectful leave of you. We scparate, as we have met, with no unkind feelings, no excited anger or dissatisfaction on my part, whatever have been your motives, and these I refer to our common Judge above, to whom we are both responsible. Go home, and mind your own business, and leave other people to ake care of theirs. Limit your benevolent exertions to your own neighborhood. Within that circle you will find ample scope for the exercise of all your charities. Dry up the tears of the afflicted widows around you; console and comfort the helpless orphans; clothe the naked; and feed and help the poor-black and whith-who need succor; and you will be a better and wiser man than you have shown yourself this day."

Eighteen years have passed since these words were uttered; and the changes they have wrought are painful to contemplate. But we cannot pause to dwell on them. It is quite evident, however, that if those who claim to venerate the principles and memory of Henry Clay, had followed his advice, and attended to their own business, "leaving other people to take care of themselves," the present unhappy condition of the country might have been averted, and the Union perpetuated forever as the homestead and altar of American brethren.

POLICE REGULATIONS IN CONSTANTINOPLE. Not long ago a Turk was caught in the act of robbing a house. He confessed that he had followed this trade for six years, and had plundered more than one hundred Turkish houses. The man confessed that he went about the streets and found when houses were left vacant. and then returned and robbed them. He "satisfied himself that the occupants were gone by finding the knocker down, (the Turks always turn the door knocker down when at home,) by seeing the window curtains down and in the evening the room dark; then I knocked at the door, and some neighbor usually tells if the family are gone away and how soon they will return." In view of this confession, the police of Constantinople have issued an order: first. forbidding any person to turn down his door knocker on leaving home; second, forbidding the closing of the window curtains; third, requiring that all persons should keep a light burning in their rooms when absent in the evening; and fourth, forbidding all persons telling any one whether their neighbors are at home or not. On the strength of these stringent regulations the police will probably sleep at their posts even more soundly than usual.

SINGULAR FATALITY IN ONE FAMILY.—About three weeks ago, a little child of Mr. Thomas Tapper, who resides at the Factory Village, Mass., seized a dish of hot water which its mosaleratus, and upset the contents upon its neck and bosom, scalding it so that it died, and the funeral took place on Sunday. On the next day the mother being engaged in washing, another child of six years, in attempting to cross the room came in contact with some one and upset a dipper of scalding water upon it, causing death. Its funeral took place the next Sabbath, and strange to relate, the next Sunday these bereaved parents bore a third child to that family on three successive Sabbaths. In three weeks this afflicted family were called upon to part with all three of their children, aged respectively six, four and two years .-The last is supposed to have died from diptheria. It was at play on Friday as usual.

A DISTINGUISHED POLICE OFFICER .- The Philadelphians have some remarkable men among their city employees. Colonel Gabriel de Korponay, a Polander, recently appointed on the park police, received a handsome education in his native country, and gained the mastery of twelve languages. On the breaking out of the revolution he joined the Polish army and served with distinction. He came to this country after his countrymen were crushed by Russia, and on the breaking out of the Mexican war joined the American army and fought in several battles. Since then he served in the Crimea, and more recently he has pursued the peaceful vocation of an interpreter in the Unied States Courts in Philadelphia. The "Colonel" has also had his victories as a votary Terpsichore, and enjoys the high honer and distinction of bringing out the polka from Europe, and of being the first to introduce it in Philadelphia.

No Escape from Punishment.-A corresponof the Portland Argus writing from Wisconsin. at the residence of Gen. Jones who acted as second in the Cilley duel, says, "learning I was from Maine, the General alluded to the affair, expressed admiration for Mr. Cilley, and deep regret for the unhappy termination of the issue. Graves died the victim to regrets and the most horrible of horrors. Two years he passed in sleepless nights, with rooms lighted and with watching friends, whom he was unwilling to have for a moment leave his presence. He consumed the hours of night in walking to and fro, in frightful starts, in moans and groans and tears, and in wild exclamations. At length, worn out with mental anguish, grief unmitigated, and wasting watchfulness, the unhappy man expired. Thus I had it from the lips of a clergyman, his neighbor, and thus was avenged the manes of the murdered Cilley.'

A New Stratagem for Robbery.—On Monday a young man called at the house of Mr. Kromberry, at Brooklyn, representing to the family that Mr. K. had met with a dreadful accident, and urged them to go with him to his place of business in New York. Mrs. K. speedily changed her dress, and, taking her children, got into a carriage which was waiting at the door. They drove to Fulton Ferry, where the young man left them, and they proanother portion of the community. That Declaration, whatever may be the extent of its and requested the servant to go up-stairs and get some towels to be used as bandages. She did so; and the fellow, taking advantage of her made his escape without being detected.

THE FIRST OBSERVATORY IN AMERICA.-The first observatory erected in America was in Would Virginia and the other Southern States | Philadelphia, in November, 1763, by a carpenter, who was employed by Mason & Dixon, when States entertain such a design or expectation? observatory was erected for the purpose of as-To impute such a secret and unavowed pur-pose would be to charge a political fraud upon of Philadelphia.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE VIRGINIA "OIL FEVER."-The excitement growing out of the discovery of oil in Virginia, continues unabated. The Wheeling Intelligencer says: Kanawha river is literally covered with flat boats and the boatmen are now on a strike. They ask two dollars a barrel for taking the grease to Parkersburg. The producers are only willing to give a dollar and fifty cents. Lands are leased on both sides of the Kanawha at enormous rates, the leases extending from four to five miles into the interior. The number engaged in the production of oil from Parkersburg to Burning Springs Run is less than 4,000. The oil is found at from 125 to 225 feet, for which distance the cost of boring is about \$2 per foot. Large supplies of barrels are received from Baltimore, the staves for which are shipped from the country where the barrels are now being filled with "the greasy." Sub-leases cannot be had in the vicinity of the large producing wells at less than from one to three thousand dollars an acre.

KENTUCKY LOOMING UP .- Kentucky seems to be prominently on the carpet just now, as it has given birth to many of the characters figuring in the drama of the second American Revolution. President Davis was born in Todd county, Kentucky, in 1808. President Lincoln was born in Hardin county, in the year 1809. Vice President Breckinridge was born in Fayette county, in 1821. Senator Crittenden was born in Woodford county, in 1786. James Guthrie, the chairman on compromise resolutions in the Peace Conference, was born in Nelson county, in 1795. Joseph Holt, the late Secretary of War, is a native of Breckinridge county. Major Anderson was born in Kentucky, in 1805.— General Harney is also a Kentuckian, and Cassius Clay, both of whom are somewhat connected with the current crisis.

SAD SUICIDE OF A LITERARY GENTLEMAN .-On Monday afternoon a man named Ferdinand Hofbauer, a German, 29 years of age, was found dead in his room in New York, having commited suicide. The deceased was a man of superior education, having taken the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in Germany, and published several scientific works, which are highly commended. Since his residence in New York he has been a contributor to the German Democrat and several other periodicals, and within the past week had accepted the editorship of a new German paper about starting, to be called the New York Pioneer. Owing to the difficulty in raising the funds necessary for the project, the publication has been delayed, and Hofbauer, becoming disheartened and dependant, committed suicide by inhaling chloroform.

PRESCOTT'S HISTORY OF MEXICO .- A pamphlet has been published containing papers purporting to discuss the relative merits of Pres-cott's and Willson's histories of the Conquest of Mexico. Wilson, it may be well to inform our readers, is a person who claims to have "turned into air castles" the works of the great American historian, and who states that "in the area covered by Prescott's fifteen volumes we have picked up less than a single one of fact, leaving behind all of his beautiful volumes!!" Prescott and St. Hilaire, the celebrated French historian, according to this modest gentleman, "built upon forged and factitious records;" "another had to write the actual history of the country." "This we have attempted to do." Don Quitoxe, too, attempted to batter down a

THE RE-ACTION AT THE NORTH .- At the local elections in Saratoga county, N. Y., last week, the vote stood—Democrats, 728; Republicans, 671. A letter says: "The 1,346 Republican majority of last fall is wiped out.— Lincoln's inaugural is endorsed, "over the left." The result of the town meetings in this county is a glorious and satisfactory indication of a return of the "sober second thought" of the people. The majority of the Republicans are "wiped out." The Democrats carried but six of the twenty towns last fall; they now carry nine, and show gains that give a clear majority in favor of the Union as it was and the Consti-

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—It is estimated that there are 45,000 fugitive slaves in Canada from the United States. The negroes are a gregarious race, and they are disposed to settle in villages and towns, and to cling together.-The 1,000 fugitive slaves in Toronto wash linen, make shirts, are blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, shoemakers, painters, &c. There are six colored grocers in the town, and there is one colored physician. One fugitive slave is worth \$100,000. But the headquarters of the negro race in Canada is Chatham on the Thames. Of its population of 6,000, 1,000 are colored.

SOCIETY FOR THE PURCHASE OF VENETIA. The Sicilians have organized a society for the purchase of Venetia, and elected Garibaldi as its president. In a very eloquently written address, the founders of this society made a warm appeal to the patriotic feelings of the Italians. and announce that societies of a similar character will be established in all parts of Italy. When the amount subscribed is equivalent to the estimated value of Venetia, it will be offered to Austria; if she refuses to accept it, it will be applied to the raising and equipping of an army for the conquest of that province.

MR. LINCOLN WON'T "DINE OUT."-According to a correspondent of the New York Post etiquette does not allow a President to dine out. This rule, he alleges, was established by Washngton, and observed under other Presidents until the accession of Messrs. Van Buren, Tyler, Pierce and Buchanan, who occasionally "dined out." Mr. Lincoln, however, we are told, intends to restore the policy of Washington and Jefferson, and therefore "dined out" for the last time, previous to entering upon his duties as President.

THE PRESS IN SWITZERLAND-A journal of Geneva gives, upon the statistics of journalism in Swiizerland, information calculated to show that the degree of education and of moral and intellectual development of that little republic is superior to that of nearly all the monarchies of Europe. This is a new proof of the influence of republican institutions upon the progress of the human mind, of which the press is the most active and useful agent.

DEATH OF A REPORTER AND EDITOR. -George Greenleaf, well known in this city as a reporter, died a day or two since in Portsmouth, Mass, his native place. Mr. Greenleaf was formerly one of the proprietors and junior editor of the New Hampshire Gazette, and subsequently a reporter of the Boston Times, Boston Herald, Washington Union and Baltimore Re *publican*, and latterly one of the publishers and editors of the Fulton City (Ill.) Advertiser.

Two hundred thousand cords of pine wood are annually brought to the New York market, of which fifty thousand cords are used by kindling wood companies. In the transportation of this material, about a hundred schooners are employed. The number has fallen off somewhat lately through a contraction of the business. Of this immense supply of pine wood, New Jersey furnishes one-eighth, and Virginia the remainder.

Eighty-three persons committed suicide in Massachusetts during the year 1859, of whom sixty-eight were males, and only fifteen females. The whole number is one less than in 1858, and it is a singular fact that the number in this State does not vary much from ninety each

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.—The annual session of the Philadelphia Conference will be held this year at the Union M. E. Church. Philadelphia, commencing on the 20th of March.

The wine raised in Portugal the last season has fallen off in quantity eight per cent., and the loss of money consequent is stated to be enormous.

A pictorial pocket-bible, finely illustrated

has been published in London at 871 cents, our money. Nail mills in Fall River have stopped for want of business-completely knocked in the

head by the times.

THE SECEDED STATES .- When Admitted .-Only two of the seceded States-South Carolina and Georgia-were original members of the confederacy. The others came in in the following order: Louisiana, April 8, 1812; Mississippi, December 10, 1817; Alabama, December 14, 1819; Florida, March, 8, 1845, and

Texas, December, 29, 1845. La Mountain, the balloonist, is arranging for his summer ærial campaign, which he intends shall be upon a more extensive scale than in any previous season. He is negotiating with various parties for the construction of a retort suitable for transportation, by which he will be able to manufacture his own gas.

An ingenious thief got clear at Albany, on Thursday, by pretending that he had the itch. Justice, officers, and jailors would have nothing to do with him, although he wanted to be sent to jail.

G. W. King has been arrested in Iowa, and has acknowledged that, with two accomplices, he murdered Dr. Rowe in the winter of '58-59; and that they divided \$2,000 plunder between them.

THE EXILES IN SIBERIA-The average number of persons exiled in Siberia yearly is about 9,500, exclusive of the women and children that accompany them.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. -The city council of Wheeling, Va., have voted to extend the hospitalities of that city to Senator Crittenden on his arrival there en route for home.

Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, it is stated, has received and accepted the appointment of First Assistant Postmaster General, under the Liñcoln regimė. A vessel lately arrived at Boston from

gmyrna, was detained fifty days at Gibralter by head-winds, and came out on the 11th January with a fleet of 2,300 wind-bound vessels. A Southern paper says a novel and intoxicating liquor has been made from the cotton plant. It may be "intoxicating," but there is no novelty in the "cotton gin."

At Norristown, Pa., Bernard M'Namee, convicted of murdering his wife, has been sent to the penitentiary for twelve years.

Punch says the Chancellor of the Exchequer has determined to put a tax on crinoline. It's tax enough already.

Lock Haven, Pa., which last fall gave Lincoln 183 majority, has just been carried by the Democrats for local officers. J. L. Houston took an overdose of chloroform

to cure his toothache, at Tallahasse, Fla., on Thursday, and was found dead. In Washington on Monday a bare-headed

lunatic paraded the streets denouncing, woe, woe, upon the country. The Democrats of the first dictrict of Connecticut have nominated Hon. A. P. Hyde for

Congress. The Dayton (Ohio) Empire says the wheat fields in the southwestern portion of that county look well for this season of the year.

Hon. John Bell passed through Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday, en route for his home in Tennessee.

Small pox has made its appearance in South Zanesville, Ohio.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

Washington, March 11. An official dispatch was received from Montgomery, this morning, instructing Commissioners Crawford and Forsyth to enter at once upon the business of negotiation without waiting for

their colleague, Mr. Roman.

The Cumberland and Pocahontas have, according to official advices, left Vera Cruz for Norfolk. The Pocahontas is on the way to New York. The Macedonian is the only vessel left at Vera Cruz.

The Criminal Court to-day discharged Wm. H. Russell, who was indicted in connection with decided that his judicial course was in accordance with the law of 1857, which exempts witnesses before investigating committees from trial, Russell having appeared as such before that of the House recently, on the subject of those bonds. Ex-Secretary Floyd to-day gave \$10,000 security for his appearance at court.

An official letter from Major Anderson, received on Saturday, says he had only fifteen days subsistence and wood on hand. The question has therefore arisen with the administratrion whether reinforcements shall be attempted, or the fort abandoned. The latter course, it is thought, will be adopted, from inevitable necessity, by the advice of Lieut. General Scott. There is, however, a conflict of opinion among the Republicans on this question and no conclusions have been arrived at in the Cabinet council.

New Spurious Ten Dollar Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11. Peterson's Detector gives the following description of a new spurious ten dollar note on the Warren Bank of South Danvers, Mass. Large X across centre of note, girl with sheaf of grain; 10 above on right; man, heated anvil, hammer &c., ten below on left. This city is full of them and a large number of arrests have been made.

Maine Personal Liberty Bill.

Boston, March 11. The Maine Senate has passed the bill to repeal the Personal Liberty Act, by a vote of yeas 17 nays 10.

Steamer City of Manchester.

New York, March 11. The steamship City of Manchester has arrived from Liverpool. Her dates have been anticipated.

New Advertisements.

TENRY BECKER offers himself as an Independent Candidate for re-election to the office he now holds—Constable of Third Ward—and will be obliged for the support of the voters of said Ward.

mar12-d4t*

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The old stock of cars being disposed of, the undersigned has broke out in a new place, and established a daily freight line between Philadelphia, New York, Harrisburg and all points on the Northern Central, Sunbury and Erie and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroads, Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, he hopes, by promptness in delivery, to retain all his old customers and patrons. All goods intended for the line must be delivered at the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, Broad and Callowhill streets, Philidadelphia All goods delivered at the depot up to 5 o'clock, P. M., will reach Harrisburg next morning, J. WALLOWER, JR., General Agent, Reading Depot, Harrisburg.

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

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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-stand—for cleaning Paiot, 6 lass-ware, Porcelain, Orockery, Table, Kitchen and Dairy Untensis.

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Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock. [mar9-d6t]

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OF HARRISBURG, ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1861. AT THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH,

FOURTH STREET. THE PROGRAMME will comprise a Cantata by RIES, "THE MORNING," "OLD FOLKS MUSIC," and selections from celebrated authors—to close with Handel's chef d'acture, "THE HALLELUJAH CHORUS."

The Piano-forte to be used is one of Chickering's beat, furnished by their Agent, Prof. WILLIAM KNOURS.

Tickets 25 cants—may be had at Prof. KNOCHE'S Masic Store, Gross & Co.'s Drug Store, and from any of the members of the Society.

DUBLIC SALE.—Will be Sold, at mars-cot support of the support of t

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The fol lowing words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not mar
put asunder."

put asunder."

"Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if sawoman 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 the moma put asunder."

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wish to be cured, should consult DR. STEWAR! who has had many years' experience in different sections of the United States and Canada, and has cured cases which had been treated without benefit by what are esteemed the BEST PHYSICIANS in the Union.

He has been in Harrisburg 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 persons in the city, and nearly all

can refer to some of the best families in Harrisburg, and can give the names of persons in the city, and nearly all parts of the State, whom he has cured of almost every Chronic Disease.

He does not profess to cure all diseases after the maner 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 his CARBON CURE, which may be taken by the Stomach or Inhaled. Beware of Coustic and the Throat Burners of the old school.

In COMPLAINTS OF FEMALES his succ The COMPLIAINTS OF FEMALES his success has been remarkable, and he has cured affections of the Eye and Ear said to be incurable.

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