

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1861.

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

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for net-outlet rates.

FOR SALE. A second-hand ADAMS PRESS, plates 20 by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Enquire at this office.

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.

The people of Virginia must now realize the humiliating and alarming fact that they are living under Black Republican rule; the rule of men who "would as soon see a conflagration sweep over the land, or an earthquake sink it," as to protect the slaveholder in his right of property.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Had the seceded States remained in the Union, the Republican Executive would have been powerless. With both Houses of Congress and the Judiciary politically opposed to him, no measure of his could have been adopted without their sanction. War would not have threatened the country; business would not have been paralyzed; there would have been no interruption of commerce; the cotton States would not have been burdened with taxes and high rates of postage with diminished mail facilities; neither would we have received the humiliating sympathies of foreign powers.

Southern Poverty!

The little finger of a Northern man is worth more than the whole body of a master with whip in hand, and head on his shoulders, who seems to use for little else than to hang his hands upon. These threats of the South to secede are like the meeting of paupers in an almshouse, and resolving to quit the institution if the county does not feed them better. The South sucks the Northern bosom and we fill it with milk.—We work and they reap the fruit of our toil.—We invented the means of their prosperity. Whitney made the cotton gin that has done so much for the South, and he died a poor man, as they cheated him out of the reward of his toil. Chivalry! chivalry!—*H. Ward Beecher.*

To which the Albany Argus replies: The idea that the South is poor is indulged in with great gusto by the clergymen of the Beecher stamp, by friends of labor of the Greeley stamp, and by members of Women's Rights Conventions. They howl at the poverty of the South; they exult in the wealth of the North; and they assume to have settled the argument by the contrast; for who, imbued with the creed of Mormonism and Materialism, to which the Beechers and Greeleys minister, doubt the right of the richer and more prosperous to subordinate the poorer and less powerful?

And yet never was fallacy greater than that which asserts that the South is poor, nor falsehood more easily set at rest than those statistics upon which the contrast is based.

Whether Whitney's gin was an invention of any inventiveness or not, or whether the Northern manufacturers who make them (for the work done North) have invaded his rights, is a question not necessary to discuss, for it is only a collateral one. If, however, as to the question of relative productiveness of the two sections, we take the testimony of the Anti-Slavery school, and define the wealth of each to be its surplus of production beyond the cost of labor, the South must be the richer of the two. What is the gravamen of this charge against slavery? Is it not that out of the four millions of slaves, an amount of productive labor is exacted which is in a most inconsiderable degree repaid by the food and clothing and shelter given in return? No community that for scores of years exacts from a large class of laborers immense work at little pay, can fail to be rich; and we realize the extent of the profits of the South, when we measure the exports of that section with those of the North.

It is in vain to say that the hay crop of the North is equal to the cotton crop of the South! The South has a hay crop too, which, though it does not enter into the statistical tables, is wealth. Their cattle graze nearly all the year on pastures which the winters do not blast.—Kentucky and Tennessee send cattle to the North; and the droves of Texas will soon be ample enough to supply the whole Union. Our hay crop at the North is offset and rendered almost nothing by our winter. Our mines of coal keep us warm during the same season, at the cost of many millions of dollars; but is this wealth? and is Southern sunshine poverty?

The South is not poor or dependent. Its people are agricultural, and have the monopoly of much of the productions essential to the world. They concentrate their energies upon these articles; they leave to us vast fields of production in agriculture and manufactures, and the monopoly of commerce. A home market of twelve millions of prosperous agricultural people offers to the North the most profitable part of its customers. Of the results of negro labor by the operation of commerce, it is calculated two thirds go to the North.

There is mutual dependence in such a relation; mutual profit. But no man, versed in the analysis of political economy, will venture to assert that the North is not as dependent as the South; and if the artificial system of restrictive tariffs is adhered to, much more so.

HARD TIMES AT LOUISVILLE.—The prospects for business at Louisville, Ky., are so discouraging that many of the leading merchants of that city have published an appeal to their landlords to reduce the price of rents. The Journal says:

Two years ago tenants would have been far more able to pay double the prices now paid than they can now afford to pay the present rates. Every business man feels the pinch occasioned by the present deplorable state of affairs; for months they have been hoping daily that the political horizon would brighten up and allow sunshine again to re-visit them; but their expectations have been disappointed, and the most discouraging uncertainty hangs over the future.

Captain Hooper, from Utah, urges as a matter of policy to appoint Brigham Young Governor of that Territory.

Who are the President's Real Supporters?

Political support, says the *Journal of Commerce*, at best, is fickle and uncertain. To-day a public officer may count upon the friendship of the members of the political party which elected him—to-morrow that support is withdrawn, and his true supporters are found among those before regarded as his political enemies. Such is the uncertainty of political friendships.

An unforeseen circumstance, a new view of public duty under the lights of experience, often proves quite sufficient to alienate fair weather supporters, and to throw the public man upon the generosity of the Opposition.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, judging others by his own standard of partisanship, and seeking to find some cause for accusation against his political opponents, makes use of the following language, in speaking of the probable evacuation of Fort Sumter by order of the Lincoln Administration:

"It is supposed in some quarters that the withdrawal will operate beneficially in conciliating the South, but this opinion is not shared by reflecting observers. The Northern Democracy will, of course, assail the Administration, though Mr. Douglas is precommitted to the very policy which has been adopted by his recent speech in the Senate."

The above is unquestionably a wrong view of the subject. Mr. Lincoln is to-day in far greater danger of being assailed by the members of his own party, than by "the Northern Democracy." In fact, the indications of hostility in the Republican ranks are already apparent, although he has been but little more than a week in office. While the radicals of that party were able to interpret the inaugural message as warlike—as we also interpreted it—and to believe that the force and influence of the Administration would be used against the Southern States, no one could be more loyal than the *Tribune* and its sympathetic workers of mischief. Precisely the reasons which led them to support the apparent policy of the President prompted us to oppose it. But when, from judgment or necessity—and we do not care to inquire which—that apparent warlike policy promises to be changed to one of peace, the ultraists in the Republican ranks are the first to open their batteries upon the Chief Magistrate, or at least to assume a cold and hesitating position towards him. Hence, the *Tribune* of Tuesday indulges in the following remarks:

"We believe, were a call to be made now, or had one been made any time since the occupation of Fort Sumter, for volunteers to reinforce Major Anderson, thousands and tens of thousands, if need be, would spring to the rescue to carry succor to the brave men who hold that forlorn hope, and to assert the supremacy of the laws, and the dignity of the Federal Government."

"It is not for us to judge of the justification the Government may have for surrendering—or abandoning, for there is no difference in the two acts—a post of so much importance, for the circumstances by which they are influenced are not yet fully known to us. But we may, at least, express the wish that no determination to take so important and irrevocable a step be come to through any hasty council. War and the consequences of war, are a possible near future from which few shrink with more instinctive dread than we do; but there are worse sacrifices in the conduct of human affairs than human life."

So with the Abolitionist portion of the Republican party who you meet in the streets—the public conveyances—everywhere. They wear long faces, and are exceedingly doubtful about the wisdom of abandoning Fort Sumter. There are others—practical men—who see that the policy which it is said the President will adopt, is at least a measure of necessity—a harbinger of peace. But of one thing the President may rest assured, viz: that neither this nor any other act of conciliation or peace, by whatever motive prompted, will be made by Democrats the occasion for assailing the Administration. That duty—if it be so considered—will be left to the dissatisfied Republicans, of whom there will soon be enough to cope with any other political organization, however formidable, in the denunciation of any public officer, high or low, who shall stand in the way of their incendiary purposes.

We do not undertake to speak for the "Northern Democracy," since we are not their organ, nor any body's organ in politics, but we profess to know something of the views of the friends of the Union and of peace, in the Northern States, and we assure the President that he is in no danger of assault from that quarter, if he stands up to his duty with firmness and courage. The determination to abandon Fort Sumter, and to forego the use of force in the seceded States, will be sustained, not in a partisan spirit, but as a measure of wisdom and practical statesmanship. If this policy shall be adopted as sound and sufficient in principle, so much the better; if as a measure of necessity, still it will elicit the warmest applause for that practical statesmanship and sagacity which know how to turn such necessity to account, in restoring peace, prosperity and happiness, to the country.

Such are the vicissitudes of politics. The power and strength of the Republican party culminated in its triumph at the last Presidential election. The changed condition of the country will demand new issues and political relations in the next four years. What these are to be, is beyond the wisdom of any one at the present moment. But the two "opposing forces" in the Republican party will date their rebirth from the inauguration of the President on the 4th instant.

NEGRO APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Express* in a recent letter to that journal, says:

The number of applicants for minor offices by colored men is perfectly astounding from Massachusetts alone. I am informed that for postmasters' berths there are on file over 210 applications, and the supposition is that there are several black applicants filed away amongst the white ones. In order to save trouble, let me suggest to each applicant the propriety of making an affidavit as to the color of his skin, &c., and enclose it in his application, while those whose applications are already on file should forward it to the department immediately. This plan would undoubtedly facilitate business, and enable the applicant to obtain his appointment much sooner than he would if he leaves the department to find out his color, breed, &c., as the department are determined not to make appointments from the colored ranks without knowing it, no matter how well they may be informed.

Mormonism has subsided, but is not extinct. A letter dated Salt Lake City, Feb. 15th, says: "Mormonism is hastening back to undisputed sway here, and the present indicates a near future when there will be hardly a Gentile in the land." There was increasing dislike to the presence of the U. S. judicial officers.

PENNA' LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861.

Speaker DAVIS called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. SHEPARD moved to suspend the regular order of the day in order to dispose of the business on the SPEAKER'S table, and hear reports from committees. Carried.

A large number of Senate bills were referred to the various committees.

The House refused to suspend the rules to take up the joint resolution, furnish each member of the House with a copy of the Colonial Records.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were taken up and passed under a suspension of the rules:

Mr. ACKER, an act to incorporate the Woman's hospital of Philadelphia.

Mr. ABBOT, an act to confirm the revised grades and locate Till street, in Blockley township.

Mr. BRODHEAD, an act to incorporate the Farmer's mutual insurance company, of Monroe county.

Mr. CLARK, a supplement to the act incorporating the City of Harrisburg.

Mr. BUTLER, of Crawford, to authorize Elizabeth White to sell real estate.

Mr. HUNN, relative to mortgages of coal leases in Schuylkill county.

BILLS IN PLACE.

A large number of bills were read in place, among them the following:

Mr. HILLMAN, an act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the Lackawanna river, in Blakely township, Luzerne county.

Mr. PRESTON, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Olney railroad company.

Mr. WILDEY, a supplement to an act incorporating the North Second Street market company, of Philadelphia.

Also, to incorporate the Ninth United Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

Mr. HILL, an act authorizing the trustees of the Upper Dublin Lutheran Evangelical Church to borrow money. This bill was afterwards taken up and passed.

Also, an act to reduce the State tax on real and personal property of two and a half mills to two mills on the dollar.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Lackawanna and Jonesboro' railroad company.

Mr. BRODHEAD, an act to lay out a State road in Monroe county.

Also, an act to incorporate the Stroudsburg water and gas company.

Also, an act to prevent fishing in Heeds creek, in Chesnut Hill township, Monroe county.

Also, an act extending the provisions of certain acts of Assembly relative to selecting sites for school houses in Clinton and Delaware counties to Pike county.

Mr. PIERCE, an act to incorporate the Chester County saving institution.

Also, an act extending to taxes in the borough of Downingtown, Chester county.

Mr. RANDALL, a further supplement to the consolidation of Philadelphia. This is a very important bill. It provides for the appointment of two inspectors of elections, to be called return inspectors, whose duties shall be to count the votes every hour, and publicly announce them. The boxes are to be sealed, with the names of the inspectors placed thereon in such a manner, as to destroy them in case the boxes should be feloniously broken open. The city commissioners to provide a suitable fire proof vault for the reception of the boxes, and no one to have access to them except the Mayor and Recorder of the city.

Mr. HUNN, an act for changing the location of railroads in certain cases.

Mr. RANDALL, an act supplementary to the several acts in relation to the Green Ridge improvement company.

Also, an act to vacate and annul a certain trust of George M. Rogers.

Also, an act to incorporate the Sanford Opera House company, of Philadelphia. This bill extends all the provisions of the act incorporating the academy of music to Mr. Sanford.

Also, an act to change the name of the First regiment of artillery, Third brigade, Pennsylvania volunteers, to the Philadelphia city guards.

Also, an act granting further powers to the inspectors of the Philadelphia county prison.

This bill gives the inspectors power to treat prisoners sentenced to be hanged, and who are not executed after an imprisonment of six months, as other prisoners are, who are sentenced to imprisonment and labor.

Mr. WILDEY, an act relative to costs in the several criminal courts of the Commonwealth. This bill provides that whenever a traverse jury shall find the defendant not guilty, and shall impose the costs upon the county or the prosecutor, or shall apportion the costs between the prosecutor and defendant, in accordance with existing laws, such verdict shall include the defendant's bill of costs for witnesses, subpoenas, and serving the same.

Mr. COWAN, an act authorizing the commissioners of Warren county to settle with Matthias Zahlemann. [By consent this bill was taken up and passed.]

Also, an act to confirm the title to certain islands in the Allegheny river, in the counties of Warren and Venango; also, an act to incorporate the Tidoute bridge company; also, an act to authorize the borough of Warren, in South-west township, in Warren county, to levy an additional tax.

Mr. ELLENBERGER, an act to incorporate the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county.

Mr. BUTLER, of Carbon, an act to provide for the appointment of an additional commissioner to take depositions to be used in the courts of Philadelphia, with a negative recommendation; also, an act to provide for the collection of additional taxes in the township of Homer, in the county of Potter.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved that the Jersey Shore Boom bill be made the special order for Tuesday evening. Agreed to. Adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock p. m.

FALLING OFF IN THE SPRING TRADE.

The first rush of spring trade in the metropolis is now over. It has been the mildest kind of a rush, and few Southern buyers have appeared, and the principal houses have only had limited orders to fill. The Western trade has been very light so far, but a revival is expected in April, when the canal and river navigation is fairly opened, so that produce can be moved forward. Our merchants are just beginning to feel the effects of the secession movement, and the worst remains behind. That we shall have a very dull summer and black autumn trade appears to be quite certain, and unless the new Administration take immediate steps to settle the pending political troubles one way or the other, the city of New York will be the scene of a financial revolution altogether unprecedented.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MONSTER PETITION.

The rival applicants for a lucrative position in a Northern city, now at the disposal of the President, were somewhat astonished at hearing they had an unexpected competitor, whose claims were set forth in a petition to which several thousand names were appended. The genuineness of the document was at first doubted, but the signatures were verified, when the person thus endorsed admitted that it was a joke, he having no desire to obtain the office in question, but having affixed the recommendation of himself to a petition in favor of some local measure, sent in here some years since to be presented to Congress, but never used. The gentlemen whose names had been for a time crumpled by this "monster petition" again took courage, but the faith of men who enjoyed the job has been weakened in the potency of autographic endorsements of candidates.—*National Intelligence.*

PARISIAN EXTRAVAGANCE.—The general extravagance just now indulged in at Paris is thus pictured by the correspondent of the *London Review*:

"The other night, at a ball-supper, which was served on massive silver gilt dishes, and served China, I heard a man say to the lady on his arm: 'What a waste of trifles it is to stuff partridges with them!' to which, in that sharp, thin voice so peculiar to Parisiennes, he answered, 'I wish, for my part, they would stuff them with trifles of gold! that would be worth being squeezed to death for!' 'Des truffes d'or?' I shall not easily forget the tone in which the wish was expressed. I looked back at the speaker; she was a very young woman, extremely fair and gentle-looking, but with, at the same time, a keen, scintillating light in the eyes that would frighten any one who was not familiar with the race. The days of Cleopatra are gone, and I should like to see any one of her French descendants dissolving the pearl we know of. Not one of them all would dissolve the pearl for the pleasure of waste, but any of them would squander their own souls for its possession, if it were a sufficiently fine one. Meanwhile, gold is the order of the day; its acquisition absorbs them morally, and its display spoils their taste. Furniture—dress, all is overlaid with gold. What *glitters* is what is resorted to universally, and the eye has nowhere whereon to rest."

A CURIOUS DIVORCE CASE.—A sort of John Dean case was before the Manchester (Eng.) Divorce Court a few days ago. The petitioner, a young lady named Margaret Lea Bevan, the daughter of Mr. Bevan, a surgeon of some eminence near Liverpool, but now deceased, had, in a fit of pique at a disappointment, contracted a clandestine union with M'Mahon, the driver of an omnibus in which she was sometimes in the habit of riding. It was agreed between the petitioner and the respondent that the latter should obtain a license of marriage, omitting the name of Lea, the petitioner insisting, by way of condition, that the respondent should not claim her as his wife until two years had expired from the time of the marriage. The petitioner now entirely repudiates, on the ground that, although she was an assenting party, the marriage was null and void by reason of a fraud and misrepresentation in obtaining the license. Sir Cresswell Cresswell said that they felt bound to decide that the marriage was not void, there being no fraud as to the person to be married. If they were to hold otherwise, much misery might ensue, and there had been trifles of children; and by hanging. He was asked how long and 29 days, and unless a deeply afflicted widow and six children. The unhappy man was a quiet, inoffensive and respected father, neighbor, and citizen. The cause which led him to this rash and precipitate step was a melancholy temperament, acted on lately by religious excitement.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Dr. Vermeule, of Newmarket, New Jersey, committed suicide on Saturday, at that place, by throwing himself upon the track of the Central railroad just as the express train dashed by at a high rate of speed. He was horribly mutilated, and killed instantly. He had been in a state of partial insanity much of the time during the present year.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—The *Prairie (Miss) News* states that on the night of the 2d instant, a negro woman, a slave to S. P. Gates, went to a dance in a neighboring house, leaving her five little children locked up in her dwelling. During her absence her house got on fire, and before assistance arrived, the poor children were all burned to death.

LOVE IN DEATH.—A few days ago, a young lady in East Boston, Mass., who had consented to the last wishes of her lover, sick with consumption, named William Ricker, to be united to him before he died, arrived at the appointed hour in her bridal robes—only to find that he had died an hour before.

BRICK JAIL.—John R. Hamilton, who was, for killing his wife, in August last, convicted of murder in the second degree, broke jail at Dover, Del., last week, and escaped. He was sentenced for life.

SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—Mrs. Caroline M. King, of New York, last week killed herself by taking corrosive sublimate, because she found a pair of lady's gloves in her husband's pocket.

Secretary Chase has issued orders to obtain the name, age, length of service, occupation and nativity of each officer in his department. Secretary Smith has done the same thing.

It has often been remarked that "the talent to get an office is not the talent to fill it." For evidence of the truth of this, look at the course of the men in the last Congress.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Election in West Chester.

West Chester, March 16.

Hon. Henry S. Evans, the conservative Republican candidate, nominated at a town meeting on Thursday, for Chief Burgess, was yesterday elected by over 200 majority over Addison May, the ultra Republican candidate. Republican judges were chosen by the usual majorities.

Secretary of the Peace Congress.

West Chester, Pa., March 16.

Dr. S. H. Puleston, late Secretary of the Peace Congress, passed through here to-day on his way to Washington. He has been classed with the leading politicians of the State. The result of his mission over Pennsylvania has not yet transpired.

Election in Reading.

Reading, March 16.

The election in this city yesterday resulted in the election of Joel B. Wanner, the Democratic candidate for Mayor. The Democrats also elected their Treasurer, Auditors, and 11 out of the 16 Common Councilmen.

Southern Rights Meeting.

Louisville, March 16.

A large Southern rights meeting was held at the Court House last night. The proceedings were attended with much confusion, and the meeting finally broke up in row.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Louisville, March 16.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company calls on the stockholders to take one dollar's worth of new stock for each share held.

Sailing of Two Steamers.

New York, March 16.

The steamships *Des Moines* and *City of Manchester* sail for Europe to-day with 190 passengers in all.

DIED.

On Sunday evening, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of William Brady, in the fourth year of her age. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, from the Brady House.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

WALLER'S LINE.

The old stock of cars being disposed of, the undersigned has broken out in a new place, and established a daily freight line between Philadelphia, New York, Harrisburg and all points on the Northern Central, Suburban and Erie and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg rail roads. 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, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the day of shipment. J. WALLER, General Agent, Reading Depot, Harrisburg.

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN.—A good cook and constant employment and good wages to DANIEL WAGNER, at the Seven Stars Hotel, corner of Second and Chestnut streets.

HARRISON'S HOUSEHOLD SOAP.—50 BOXES OF THIS PERFECT SOAP. For sale at Manufacturer's prices. A. ROBINSON & CO., NEW YORK.

GENERAL NEWS.

SUICIDE BY A RUINED GAMBLER AT HAMBURG.

A letter from Frankfort of February 19, says:

"The day before yesterday an English lady, who had resided at Hamburg for some time, and had been a constant visitor to the gambling saloons, where by degrees she had lost almost all her property, left the town and went to the village of Kirdorf, about three miles distant. She ascended the tower of the new church there, and having first tied her legs together, threw herself from the tower to the earth, a distance of about 100 feet. When picked up she was still living, but was conveyed to the hospital at Hamburg in an exceedingly deplorable condition.

MURDER IN ITALY.—A murder has recently occurred at Milan, Italy, resembling in many respects the murder of Dr. Parkman in Boston by Professor Webster. Gioja, a rich person, being missing, attention was drawn to the house of his friend Carrozi, where he was last seen, and his body was found hastily buried in the garden. The murderer owed his friend various sums of money which he did not find it convenient to pay, and invited him to his house and deliberately robbed and murdered him, with the help of a lodger named Gatti. The latter protests his innocence, but Carrozi has made full confession of the crime.

COLD BLOODED MURDER IN INDIANA.—The Vincennes Sun learns from a correspondent at Carmel, Illinois, that a deliberate murder was committed in that county, on Thursday evening, about eight o'clock. Chas. Brines, a citizen of the county, was seated on a load of hay, with his boy, a child twelve years of age, and some one with a rifle, seated in a fence corner, deliberately fired upon him, sending a ball through his brain. The murderer has not been identified, and the probabilities are that he never will be, as there was no witness but the child.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The *New York Express* says that a Mr. and Mrs. Coppa landed at one of the wharves in that city on Saturday last from Baltimore. Mr. C. left his wife for a moment to look after their baggage, and has not since been heard of. He was on his way to Italy, the land of his nativity, to join the Piedmontese army. Mr. and Madame Coppa are well known to many citizens of Baltimore, they have resided here for some years and conducted a flourishing dancing academy. Later he was professor of dancing at the U. S. Naval School at Annapolis.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—We learn that on the 9th instant, in Westminster district, Carroll county, Md., Mr. Samuel Myers committed suicide by hanging. He was aged 40 years and 29 days, and leaves a deeply afflicted widow and six children. The unhappy man was a quiet, inoffensive and respected father, neighbor, and citizen. The cause which led him to this rash and precipitate step was a melancholy temperament, acted on lately by religious excitement.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Dr. Vermeule, of Newmarket, New Jersey, committed suicide on Saturday, at that place, by throwing himself upon the track of the Central railroad just as the express train dashed by at a high rate of speed. He was horribly mutilated, and killed instantly. He had been in a state of partial insanity much of the time during the present year.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—The *Prairie (Miss) News* states that on the night of the 2d instant, a negro woman, a slave to S. P. Gates, went to a dance in a neighboring house, leaving her five little children locked up in her dwelling. During her absence her house got on fire, and before assistance arrived, the poor children were all burned to death.

LOVE IN DEATH.—A few days ago, a young lady in East Boston, Mass., who had consented to the last wishes of her lover, sick with consumption, named William Ricker, to be united to him before he died, arrived at the appointed hour in her bridal robes—only to find that he had died an hour before.

BRICK JAIL.—John R. Hamilton, who was, for killing his wife, in August last, convicted of murder in the second degree, broke jail at Dover, Del., last week, and escaped. He was sentenced for life.

SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—Mrs. Caroline M. King, of New York, last week killed herself by taking corrosive sublimate, because she found a pair of lady's gloves in her husband's pocket.

Secretary Chase has issued orders to obtain the name, age, length of service, occupation and nativity of each officer in his department. Secretary Smith has done the same thing.

It has often been remarked that "the talent to get an office is not the talent to fill it." For evidence of the truth of this, look at the course of the men in the last Congress.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Election in West Chester.

West Chester, March 16.

Hon. Henry S. Evans, the conservative Republican candidate, nominated at a town meeting on Thursday, for Chief Burgess, was yesterday elected by over 200 majority over Addison May, the ultra Republican candidate. Republican judges were chosen by the usual majorities.

Secretary of the Peace Congress.

West Chester, Pa., March 16.

Dr. S. H. Puleston, late Secretary of the Peace Congress, passed through here to-day on his way to Washington. He has been classed with the leading politicians of the State. The result of his mission over Pennsylvania has not yet transpired.

Election in Reading.

Reading, March 16.

The election in this city yesterday resulted in the election of Joel B. Wanner, the Democratic candidate for Mayor. The Democrats also elected their Treasurer, Auditors, and 11 out of the 16 Common Councilmen.

Southern Rights Meeting.

Louisville, March 16.

A large Southern rights meeting was held at the Court House last night. The proceedings were attended with much confusion, and the meeting finally broke up in row.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Louisville, March 16.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company calls on the stockholders to take one dollar's worth of new stock for each share held.

Sailing of Two Steamers.

New York, March 16.

The steamships *Des Moines* and *City of Manchester* sail for Europe to-day with 190 passengers in all.