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The Reaction. The Republicans point to the result of the election in New Hampshire and the town elections in New York as evidence that there has been no re-action against their party.

Mr. Douglas's Resolution. On Friday last there occurred an exciting debate in the United States Senate on the following resolution of inquiry, offered by Mr. DOUGLAS:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public works within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, are now within the actual possession and occupation of the United States, and by what number of men each is garrisoned and held, and whether reinforcements are necessary to retain the same, and if so, whether the Government has the power and means under existing laws to supply such reinforcements within such time as the exigencies and necessities of the case may demand, and whether the defence and protection of the United States and their interests make it necessary and wise to retain military possession of such forts, places and other property, except at Key West and Tortugas, and to recapture and re-occupy such others as the United States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender for any other purpose and with a view to any other end than the subjugation and occupation of those States which have assumed the right to secede from the Union, and within whose limits such forts and other public property are situated; and if such be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts and other public property, what military force, including regulars and volunteers, would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid and such others as are supposed to sympathize with them to subjection and obedience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the Federal capital.

The information required by this resolution is precisely what the country is most anxious to obtain. The inquiry comprises several objects: First, What fortifications are now held by the Federal Government in the seceding States, and how they are held. Second, Are reinforcements necessary to retain the same; can the Government supply such reinforcements, and if it can, would it be wise to do so? Third, Does the Administration intend to recapture the forts already taken, and hold those now in their possession, with a view to the subjugation of the seceding States. Fourth, If subjugation is to be the policy of the Administration, what would it cost in men and money?

These are inquiries now agitating the public mind, North and South, peace men and war men, secessionists and friends of the Union. They are questions upon the solution of which depends the future of the country. They go directly to the heart of the controversy. They are designed to ascertain what policy the Administration of Mr. Lincoln means to pursue—whether an attempt is to be made to fulfil the declarations of the inaugural, that the property belonging to the Federal Government shall be held, and the revenue collected, or whether the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumpter is indicative of the conclusion, on the part of the Administration, that the carrying out of this policy is impracticable.

These questions the Administration is not prepared to answer, judging from the determined and bitter opposition made to their passage by the Republican Senators. But they are only deferring the evil day. They must be answered practically, sooner or later—if not in words, in acts. It would be more satisfactory to the country to know at once what they have to expect, than to encounter the delay and suspense of awaiting the development of events. But there is no possible way of dodging these questions. They must be solved by the Administration and by the people. It is impossible to act upon the theory that the Union is unbroken, without we are prepared to go to war and attempt to conquer the seceding States. They must eventually agree that the Union is unbroken, or it is broken. If we cannot persuade them, and do not intend to make the attempt to compel them to recognize the authority of the Federal Government, it would be more rational at once to recognize their independence, than to pursue this half and half policy, which cannot continue much longer. The Administration must decide whether their policy is to be for war or for peace, and must solve the very questions which Mr. Douglas wishes to be answered now.

Another Constitution Granted to Austria.—The Emperor of Austria has granted what seems to be a liberal Constitution to his ill-governed and dissatisfied people. It has been forced from him by popular discontent, which threatened the partition of his overgrown Empire. Its heads are given in the following summary, which was published in the London papers of the 27th of last month: The representation of the Empire will retain the name of Reichsrath. The Reichsrath will consist of two Chambers. The Upper House will be composed of hereditary members, and of other persons nominated for life. The Lower House will consist of 343 members, who will be elected by Provincial Diets. The Reichsrath will have the right of legislation and of initiative. Its sittings will be public. A bill becomes a law when it has passed both Houses and has been sanctioned by the Emperor. The Reichsrath is to fix the amount of the budget, to legislate in all matters of taxation, to manage public loans and the national debt, to audit the State balance sheet, and superintend the affairs of the Bank. The restoration of the former Constitution of

seized by the secessionists is not to be realized. The Government has not the force and means at its disposal adequate to this undertaking; and if it had, the policy of commencing hostilities is not entertained. The expectation that the revenue would be collected is likely to share the same fate. How to do it is the question. There are so many Southern ports of entry, and the obstacles in the way of enforcing the revenue laws from shipboard are so numerous, that the Administration cannot see through the difficulty; and it may determine to be guided by circumstances, and not to attempt to do what cannot be done. The expectation that every active, coal-oil Republican would get a chance at the pickings is only partially dispelled as yet. Some have got their reward. Others are watching and working and waiting in breathless anxiety.—Others are already convinced that Republicans, as well as republics, are ungrateful. When this business is finally settled, and ninety-nine out of every hundred hungry expectants discover that they are not to have a seat at the government table, then the bubble of great expectations must collapse, and "Old Abe" be voted a traitor to freedom and human rights.

Mr. Lincoln's Administration seems destined to teach the folly of great expectations, and the striking contrast between profession and practice.

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Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania within the limits of the diploma of the 20th of October, 1860, is decreed.

For the other provinces liberal statutes, with representation of the interests of the people, will be given.

To towns the representation will be at the rate of five per cent. of the population. In rural districts it will be below five per cent.

The Provincial Diets are to legislate for their respective provinces, to have autonomy, the right of initiative, and publicity.

The Provincial Diets are to meet on the 6th, and the Reichsrath on the 29th of April.

This is an approach to Parliamentary representation, and the Times, commenting upon it, frankly says: "The fortunes of the Austrian Empire and the many European interests which are involved in it mainly depend on the 6th of March, when the Provincial Diets are to meet. We can hardly doubt that the other States concerned will follow the lead of Hungary, and we may almost predict that if Hungary does not revolt, the peace of Europe will not be disturbed during the present year. Garibaldi will not attack Venetia unless Hungary is prepared to take Austria on the flank, and in the same event Prussia is virtually pledged to remain neutral."

PENNA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. MONDAY, March 18, 1861. The Senate was in order at 3 o'clock, p. m. by Mr. PENNEY, Speaker pro tem. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gattel.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. ROBINSON, an act to incorporate the New Castle and Darlington railroad company. Mr. BOUGHTER, an act to establish a law library in the city of Harrisburg.

Mr. BENSON, an act to legalize the election of certain school directors in Potter county. Mr. CONNELL, an act to reduce the enrollment tax on acts of incorporation of engine, hose, and hook and ladder companies. (The bill proposes reducing the tax to ten dollars, instead of fifty.)

Also, a supplement to the act providing for the registry of births, deaths and marriages. Mr. WHARTON, an act to incorporate the Glenmorgan iron company.

PRESENTATION OF A GAVEL. Mr. HALL, in behalf of the Sergeant-at-Arms, presented to the Senate a beautiful gavel, in a few very appropriate remarks, at the conclusion of which Mr. HALL offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Yerkes; which was passed unanimously. Speaker PALMER received the gavel with a suitable reply, in which he paid a high compliment to Mr. Yerkes, as a man and an officer.

Mr. SCHINDLER, on leave, read in place an act to vacate Oak alley, in the borough of Easton.

ORDERS OF THE DAY. An act relating to deer in the county of Centre. Passed.

An act relating to the distribution of the proceeds of sales of real estate; which, after some debate, was, on motion, postponed for the present.

An act in relation to the accounts of the Delaware and Hudson canal company. The bill was postponed from time to time, from the early part of the session, and was passed, after a prolonged debate, finally, by a vote of 16 to 8. The object of the bill is to exonerate the company from the payment of certain taxes, said to amount in the aggregate to \$30,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 18, 1861. The SPEAKER called the House to order at 9 o'clock.

Mr. SHEPPARD made a statement, in which he emphatically denied the report published in a Philadelphia paper, that he had moved to reconsider the vote on the bill to suppress fortune telling. He voted in favor of the bill throughout.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented a petition from citizens of Pike county, praying for a repeal of the tax on the New York and Erie railroad for a right of way through the State.

Mr. SHEPPARD, in favor of remunerating the owners of fugitive slaves who may be rescued by the officers by mobs.

Mr. HILL presented a petition from citizens of Montgomery county, praying for an appropriation of money to send free negroes to Liberia.

Mr. WILDEY, remonstrances against depriving the Supreme Court from making certain appointments.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition from citizens of Jefferson county, praying for an appropriation of \$500,000 for an underground railroad from the county seat of Cameron to the county seat of Forest, if these places can be found.

Also, a further appropriation for the purchase of a set of tools for the mouth of oil creek. Mr. HUIHN, petition of the citizens of Ashland borough for a charter of incorporation of a cemetery company.

Also, one from citizens of Schuylkill county, asking for an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Colonization society.

Mr. PRESTON, one for making an appropriation to the American Colonization society.

Mr. PIERCE, one of like import from Delaware county.

KANSAS APPROPRIATION. The Governor, in accordance with a resolution of the House, returned the bill making an appropriation of \$30,000 to the suffering poor of Kansas. A resolution of the Senate, requesting that this bill be returned to that body, was concurred in.

THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE BILL. The bill relative to the police force of Philadelphia, was re-committed to the Committee on the Judiciary Local. Mr. THOMAS, by consent, read in place a substitute for the bill.

RESOLUTION. Mr. SHEPPARD offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to inform the House what amount of guaranteed interest is due by the State, on account of the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek navigation company. Passed.

BILLS IN PLACE. Several bills were read in place, among which were the following: Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, an act appropriating portions of fines and forfeitures in Schuylkill county to the creation of a free law library in said county.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Donaldson improvement company.

Mr. PRESTON, an act to prohibit the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington railroad company from running locomotives through the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. LEISENUNG, an act to incorporate the Educational Advancement Society of the Alumni Association of the Central High school of Philadelphia; also, an act to divorce Edwin George Wolf from his wife Ellen.

Mr. SHEPPARD, a joint resolution to purchase the manuscripts of the State book of Pennsylvania.

The bill for the payment of seventy-five dollars each to the committees on the contested election case in the First legislative district was taken up and passed. Adjourned.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—In case an extra session of Congress is called, special elections will have to be held in Maryland, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Rhode Island and California. Virginia holds her regular election in the latter end of May, in season, probably, to do away with a special election.

THURLOW WEED ON THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TWO TARIFFS.

Already Thurlow Weed sees the impracticability of the new tariff, and the impossibility of collecting the revenue, and the least look to what the government is reduced. "There are no laws at all adequate to existing exigencies. * * * In the present condition of the country its embarrassments have been aggravated by a complicated tariff. Congress adjourned without passing the laws necessary to enable the President even to collect the national revenue. Greatly as extra sessions of Congress are to be deprecated, there seems now to be an overruling necessity for one."

Such is the humiliating confession of the inability of the Republican Government made by the organ of the chief member of the Cabinet. The duties on foreign goods, he says, will be all collected at the South, and the whole trade of the cities of the Northern seaboard will be "diverted" there. The duties on foreign goods reaching Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans, &c., amount to more than \$20,000 per day, "and to this extent the general government is practically paying tribute to those in open rebellion against its authority." Yet we were assured by all the Republican journals that in Mr. Lincoln the country would find "a man at the head of affairs, and he would soon prove to the world that we were a great nation."

But his utter impotence is admitted, and an extra session of Congress is called for to give him "backbone" and to stiffen his "weak knees."

By the time fixed for the new tariff to go into operation, nearly two millions of dollars, says the Journal, will have passed into the hands of those who have thrown off their allegiance to the Union. Nor is this all. "After the 1st of May the rates of duty will be much lower at the Gulf State ports than elsewhere. The difference will be so great that the entire Northwest would find it to their advantage to purchase their imported goods at New Orleans rather than at New York." What is proposed to be done? A blockade? Not at all. "There will be no blockade," says the Journal; "for as the law of blockade is now construed, blockade is nearly a practical impossibility on a coast line of thousands of miles." What then? Has the government no authority on the land?—Just before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration his friend and representative in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, declared that under any other government than that of Mr. Buchanan the Commissioners from South Carolina would have been arrested and hung. We do not know from Mr. Trumbull's mouth whether he was speaking of Mr. Lincoln or of the Commissioner from Montgomery? Weed has now discovered that "in holding Sumpter, an isolated fort, the authority of the government could only be vindicated at a fearful expenditure of treasure and blood." No Republican journal made this discovery while Mr. Buchanan was in office. On the contrary, it was unanimously agreed that he was nothing less than a traitor in not indicating the government at that very point. It is only now they have found out that "the executive arm is paralyzed."

But Weed consoles the party with the idea that the authority of the government will be as good as maintained by the revenue to the quarter decks of armed frigates, to be stationed at the entrances of the harbors. "This," adds the Journal, "will be a legitimate exercise of authority. If bloodshed shall result from it, the government will not be the aggressor. There will be no invasion. It will involve us in no controversy with foreign Powers." Thus the cowardly government, knowing that the Confederate States have no navy, will invade their waters, but not their territory. It may rest assured, however, that if it pursues that course, it will soon have to defend itself on land, or make a precipitate retreat from Washington. And what a retreat! As to imagine that this plan will not involve the country in a controversy with foreign powers, and that the British and French governments, who will permit the armed frigates of a government de jure to levy tribute on the high seas, from their merchant vessels, on which they will have to pay a great contribution to a government de facto, when they enter port—to pay, first, the Morrill high tariff duties, and then the low duties of the Confederate States? The supposition is absurd, and any such attempt will lead to a war with England and France, who will not recognize the authority of any government over territory which it is not able to assert by land as well as by sea.

"If this much of 'coercion' is not practicable," says Weed, "then the government is at an end." There is no one knows better than the editor of the Evening Journal that it is not practicable, and that the government is really at an end in the Confederate States. Such is the peace to which we are brought by the action of the office of Chief Magistrate of an ignorant, incompetent man. There is no statesman in the Cabinet—there was none in the last Congress—nor is it likely that any will turn up in the next Congress capable of grappling with the difficulties of the situation in which the country is placed.—N. Y. Herald.

LEARNING BUT TOO LATE.—The Republican press at the North is just beginning to comprehend and discuss the results in connection with the accession of their party to power on anti-national principles and ideas. They are rather late in the day; but had there been a due capacity for practical statesmanship among their leaders, they would have deemed the results in question as inevitable even before the revolution which they have provoked, had at all begun. These results are such only as could legitimately flow from the premises Republicanism assumed. But the wisacres who thus set themselves up to become rulers of the nation, had not foresight enough to discern the natural consequences of political injustice. Hence, now, we find that common sense which taught others than fanatic and narrow partisans beforehand, as it were, has come to the relief of Republicans only after causes have produced effects most disastrous.

The Albany Evening Journal awakens to the impossibility of collecting the revenues at the South, and confesses now that paper blockades will not be recognized by European States.—And in view of the difficulties and embarrassments that are to arise in connection with the revenue by reason of the lower tariff of the Southern Confederacy, a significant article appears in a New York Evening Post, a Republican paper, calling for the repeal of the Morrill high tariff bill passed at the close of the last Congress. The forebodings of the future are evidently unpleasant; and the New York Tribune, in a long article on "The Future," thus owns up its ignorance of the past:

Confession No. 1.—"Before last November threats of disunion were common enough, but no one supposed they were anything more than electioneering tricks."

Confession No. 2.—"Indeed, so frequently had those threats been made before, that no one had any reason to regard them as of any practical importance."

Confession No. 3.—"They were accordingly received either with indifference or with mirifical remarks; and the general opinion seemed to be that the South could not be forced out of the Union."

Confession No. 4.—"It was argued by those who cared to argue at all about it, that the very existence of slavery depended upon the Union; that no slave State would dare to have Canada carried down to its borders; that slave insurrections would occur as soon as the heavy hand of the federal government was withdrawn from the institution; and that the dread of John Brown raids would alone prove sufficient to keep the slave States in the Union."

Confession No. 5.—"It would seem now that great ignorance prevailed at the North as to the real situation of the slave States. At all events, we reckoned too rashly, and accepted possible ultimate results as immediate effects."

Such confessions of past ignorance as these, which are virtually made also by the new ad-

ministration itself, while satisfactory in a degree, are not calculated to beget unlimited confidence for a wise ruling of the country for the next four years at the hands of those who have so egregiously blundered in the past.—Baltimore Sun.

A NEW COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—Yesterday afternoon it was settled in Cabinet council to appoint Mr. Holloway, of Ind., late a member of the House of Representatives, to be Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Holloway is a man of clear head, excellent judgment, much energy of character, and unapproachable integrity.—He is a mechanic rather than a lawyer, by profession, though through connection with the general business and public trusts at home and abroad, he is sufficiently familiar with the principles of law (as shown in his late position in Congress) to enable him to make a very successful administration of the important trust about to be confided to him.—Washington Star, March 16.

DEAD.—Mr. Charles L. Rademacher died at his residence in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, in the 46th year of his age. Mr. Rademacher figured prominently in the terrible tragedy which occurred about fifteen years ago, and for which Langfeldt suffered on the gallows. The Rademachers lived at the time in Fourth street, above Arch. One night their bed chamber was entered from the outside by means of a shed, and Mrs. Rademacher was cruelly butchered by the assassin. Mr. R. was also wounded. The excitement which grew out of the crime and the arrest, trial and execution of Langfeldt will be remembered by most of our readers.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A GIANT IN EMBROID.—The Springfield (Ill.) Journal says that Mr. George Howard and lady, of that place, are in possession of a prize in nature of a mammoth baby. The age is six months, and it weighs sixty-one pounds. Mr. Howard is a saddle and harness maker, of Springfield, and lives on Adams street. Neither he nor his wife are above the medium in stature. The child is, without doubt, the largest, taking its age into consideration, that has been on record. It is said that its strength is fully in proportion to its stature; it lifts and throws the chairs around as easily as a boy of five years.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES IN FRANCE.—Locomotives, to be driven by American anthracite coal, are now constructing by the Paris and Orleans Railway Company, at their workshops at Ivry, under the direction of a Philadelphian, named Millholland. The coal can be laid down on the line for \$6.75 per ton, and the experiment annoys the English coal dealers very much. It is said to be owing to the entrance of a French nobleman, recently in this country, whose attention was drawn to the subject while traveling with Lord Lyons, the British Minister, over the Reading railway.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER BY A NEGRO.—We learn of an attempted murder, on Thursday night last, by a negro woman belonging to the lady of a Mr. Brittingham, residing at Pitts' Creek in the lower part of Worcester county, Md. She thought that both this negro woman and her husband, a slave, belonging to a neighbor, were concerned. The attempt was made by throwing an axe through a window, near which Mrs. B. was sleeping, she being sick and propped up in bed. Both negroes are in the Snow Hill jail. Mrs. B. made a narrow escape.—Snow Hill Shield.

PASSAGE OF AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD BILL.—On Monday last the Indiana Legislature passed the railroad bill known as the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad bill, providing for the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Pittsburg, and to organize new corporations, and giving the old bondholders, auditors and stockholders in the same order as before, as first, second, third preferred stock without any preference. It passed both Houses.

The Troy Times states that 150 men are now, and have been for some time, at work at the Watervliet Arsenal, manufacturing munitions of war, which are destined principally for the Southern ports.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, March 18. The Confederate Commissioners have to-day been politely informed that they will not receive a reply of some kind from the Administration.

Several of the highest class of officers in the Departments have to-day sent in their resignations.

A Cabinet meeting was convened to-day to consider the question of an extra session of Congress.

The head of the Post Office Department to-day begin the appointment of the Postmasters in small cities, and will continue the job throughout the week.

Block stock in the matter of the Philadelphia Collectorship, appears to be up to-day. Dispatches from Pensacola represent everything quiet there so far.

In answer to a Senator, the President has stated that he would be through with the Senate business on Wednesday, and the Senate will probably adjourn on that day.

It is settled that Carl Schurz will not be sent as Minister to Sardinia.

The acceptance of the Mexican mission by Hon. Thomas Corwin is finally settled.

Gov. Roman, the third Confederate Commissioner, has arrived to-day.

Quarters have been provided in this city for Major Anderson's command.

Official dispatches from the East India squadron say that one of the vessels has been dispatched to Ningpo, for the purpose of finding out if possible the pirates who recently captured two American vessels on that coast.

The Pacific mail by the North Star brought no information relative to the missing sloop of war Levant.

The last remittances from any of the seceded States on account of the customs were received from Galveston toward the close of February, being about nine hundred dollars. Drafts on balance due previous to the secession and on receipts other than from customs, are, it is said, honored in those States, with the exception of Louisiana.

Mr. Archibald, Engineer in Chief of the Navy, has resigned.

Missouri State Convention. St. Louis, March 18. The following amendment to the fifth resolution of the majority report of the committee on Federal Relations, which has been under discussion during the past week, was voted down on Saturday in the Convention by a vote of sixty-one to thirty: To amend the fifth resolution by adding the following: And further believing the fate of Missouri depends upon a peaceable adjustment of our present difficulties, she will never countenance or aid the seceding States in making war upon the general Government nor will she provide men and money for the purpose of aiding the general Government in any attempt to coerce a seceding State.

From the Southern Confederacy. The tariff bill reported last week was not passed into a law; it will be up for action when the Congress again meets. The Commissioners to Europe, Messrs. Yancy, of Alabama, A. Dudley Mann, and R. A. Rust, of Louisiana, will leave for New Orleans, to take an English steamer at Havana on the 27th of Southampton.

Resumption of Specie Payments. PHILADELPHIA, March 18. The banks of this city resumed specie payments this morning.

COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.—The government of the seceded States has appointed Hon. William L. Yancy, of Alabama; Judge P. A. Rust, of Louisiana; Col. A. Dudley Mann and T. Butler King, of Georgia; special commissioners to proceed to England and France, to obtain the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and make such commercial arrangements as their joint interests may require.

ARMY RESIGNATION.—Lieut. Caleb Huss, of the United States army, son of Ralph C. Huss, Esq., of Newburyport, Mass., has resigned. He is a graduate of West Point. His company was for a time at Key West, where he married; and it is now at Fort Sumpter. He has been absent on a furlough for some time, and was employed as teacher of a State military academy at Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Returns from 209 towns show a majority for Berry, rep., for Governor, of 3,896. Four of the five counties have been elected by the Republicans, and all but two of the senators. The representatives number 188 Republicans, 105 Democrats—32 to be heard from. Last fall Lincoln carried the State by 9,100.

John Eubank died at Charlottesville, Va., on the 11th instant, aged 68 years. He was formerly a soldier in the British army, and when Napoleon was sent as a captive to St. Helena, was one of the troops detailed by the English government to guard the Emperor in his lonely prison. He remained there during Napoleon's life and for several years afterwards.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.—Dispatches from Columbus, Ohio, announce twenty-nine ballots in the Republican caucus for Senator to fill Chase's vacancy. John Sherman and Gov. Dennison are the principal candidates. Sherman was withdrawn, but will probably be brought forward again, stronger than before.

THE WHEAT. In Missouri the young wheat in the country north of the Missouri river is looking unusually thrifty and flourishing for this season of the year. In other parts of the State it presents a good appearance, and farmers are encouraged to look for an unusually good harvest of this grain.

The proposition for a National Convention, introduced in the Legislature of Indiana on the first day of the session, passed just before the adjournment by a decided majority in both Houses.

NOVEL USE OF GOAT SKINS.—The mode of churning in Fayal, one of the Azores, is to tie the cream up in a goat skin, and kick it about till the butter comes.

The official vote shows that North Carolina has voted against calling a State Convention by only 194 majority.

The shad fisheries of North Carolina are said to be unusually productive this season.

New Advertisements.

HEALTH, MONEY! HAPPINESS!! At this season of year, when so much sickness prevails, every one should provide himself with DR. HUNTER'S HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE, and prevent its beginning. A fresh supply always on hand at SOLEFFER'S BOOK-STORE, Harrisburg, mar 19

BANK LETTER AND BUSINESS LETTER PAPER! We would call attention to a new article of paper, called BUSINESS LETTER, which has been got up to meet the wants of business men and others who object to Commercial Note as being too narrow, and do not wish to use part of small letter sheet. This overcomes both the above objections; is a perfect sheet; pure white; plate finish; ruled on one side; made from best material, free from adulteration, and put up in neat boxes convenient for use. We also have a paper called BANK LETTER, similar to the above, except it has but half the number of lines on so as to allow a printed blank or heading line. For sale by W. F. SCHOFFER, No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, mar 19

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THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 12: "What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder." "Whoever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again, she committeth adultery; her husband and marry again, she committeth adultery." Legitimate and other, the above