

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1861.

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To Members of the Legislature.

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

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

THE Chairman of the several Democratic County Committees of Pennsylvania are requested to send, without delay, to WILLIAM H. WELSH, the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, at Harrisburg, a correct list of the delegates to the late Democratic State Convention, from their respective counties, for publication. Until all the names are obtained it will be impossible to publish the proceedings of the Convention in a perfect form; which it is desirable to do at the earliest moment.

The Baltimore papers publish a letter from a young Baltimorean now at Castle Pinckney, Charleston, who has become disgusted with soldiering. He says:

"We are treated worse than negroes here. We don't get enough to eat, and what we do get is of the coarsest and most common description."

A good many young gentlemen who now talk glibly of fighting, will become equally disgusted when brought down to a war fare. Second joints and tenderloin are scarce in camp, and not over soft is the bed the soldier has to stretch his legs upon; that is, if he can find them after the battle.

Radical Changes.

The facility with which the enemies of the Democratic party change their opinions to suit circumstances is well illustrated by the present position of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. It is only a few years since the very same men now composing the Republican party in this State professed to believe that the greatest danger menacing the country proceeded from foreign influence, or the influence of foreigners, and our salvation as a nation depended in the exclusion of persons of foreign birth from office and positions of trust and influence. Upon this issue a Governor was elected, and a large majority in the Legislature. But what a change has taken place in the course of a few years! The same men who clamored for the recognition of the American idea in our politics assisted to elect a President of the United States who is the special favorite and patron of the worst class of German Socialists, Red Republicans and infidels, and who has appointed CARL SCHURZ, the representative of this class, to personate the American nation at a foreign court. We also see the identical JAMES POLLOCK, who was elected Governor of Pennsylvania because he represented the exclusive American idea, supplanting this Administration for the appointment of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia; and close at his heels, we find DAVID TAGGART, once a radical Native American, after the same position, and probably fraternizing with Carl Schurz and other "foreigners" in the ante-room of the reception chamber. Verily, a few years work marvellous changes in the opinions of the enemies of the Democratic party. From extreme opposition to foreign influence, they have progressed, in a wonderfully brief period, to the utmost devotion, even servility, to this same influence, and have proceeded farther in this direction than they ever accused the Democratic party of going.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not wish to insinuate that persons of foreign birth, when otherwise qualified, should not be appointed to office. The Democratic party has always fought against those who would make naturalized citizenship a stigma and badge of exclusion from public position. But we wish to expose the hypocrisy of that party which but a few years ago contended for the principle of exclusive Americanism, and is now hand-in-glove with an Administration which makes special tests of the very worst class of foreigners—a class which would undermine the liberties and religion of the country by Red Republican infidelity.

State Rights.

The Republican prints, says the *Journal of Commerce*, are well content with the recognition of State rights and of the inviolability of the dignity of a State, in the refusal by the Supreme Court of the United States to issue a *writ of habeas corpus* to the Governor of Ohio in the recent case of *Kentucky vs. Ohio*. But they are not content with the opinion of the same Court, delivered by Judge Taney. If, say they, the Court found they had no right to issue a *writ of habeas corpus*, they should have simply dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, taking no notice of any other point. The criticism is unjust. The case could not be dismissed for want of jurisdiction; it was a suit or complaint of one State against another State; a proceeding completely within the jurisdiction of the Court.—The State of Kentucky complained of injury done to it by the State of Ohio, and asked, if the Court found it had suffered injury, for a remedy. Now it is the universal rule in Courts of Justice to inquire, first, whether the party complaining has suffered wrong, and then, and not till then, to look to the question of remedy for the wrong. This is the natural, common sense order of duties in all proceedings to administer justice. The most informal mode of dealing out justice, such as having a controversy left to arbitrators chosen by the parties, will invariably assume this shape and order, to wit, first to inquire if there has been wrong done, and then to decide on the remedy. The common sense of the most unlearned man will suggest to him, when he is acting as a judge between his neighbors, this as his proper

order of duties. To consider the question of remedy first, before ascertaining whether there is any wrong needing a remedy, would be a blundering procedure, of which they who find fault with the Court, would themselves be ashamed to be guilty.

It is unfair to confound the two questions of jurisdiction and remedy; and to represent the question of remedy as coming, in any way, under the head of jurisdiction. In all judicial proceedings the question of jurisdiction is the first question; the question of remedy the last. The order of inquiry is invariably this:—First, has the Court jurisdiction; second, what remedy has been done; third and last, what remedy can be given. It is happening every day that our Courts, having clear jurisdiction of a case and recognizing fully that a great wrong has been done, nevertheless refuse the remedy of a writ of injunction. In this case the Court could not decline jurisdiction; it was a controversy in which one State was plaintiff and another State was defendant. The Constitution, in express words, gives jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in "controversies between two or more States." Nor would the decision have been of much value, unless the question whether there had been wrong done, had been first considered. The value of the decision lies in this: that notwithstanding great wrong has been done by Ohio in refusing to execute her plain constitutional duties, yet the Court has no lawful power to violate the dignity of a State, by issuing a mandatory writ to its head, the Governor. If the federal government, through one of its coordinate branches, to wit, the Supreme Court, in a case where it possesses admitted jurisdiction, cannot use so much force against a State as to send into it, addressed to its Governor, a piece of paper in the form of a writ, to coerce the State's will, manifested through its Governor, how can it be claimed that the same government, through another of its coordinate branches, to wit, the executive, may lawfully send into a State mere brute force, in the shape of armed men and armed ships, to overpower the will of such State, manifested, in like manner, through its Governor?

We have seen the Republicans, in the early part of the winter, demanding to have the Fugitive Slave Law amended so that the Marshal could not call upon the bystanders to aid him in executing this federal law here at home.—The sentiment of our people, they said, was against the law; let the federal officials execute it themselves, as best they can. At the same time they were claiming the right to take our people away from their homes, to send them out of their own State, far away South, for the purpose of enforcing the federal laws in South Carolina. The sentiment of the people there is very decided against the enforcement of federal laws. Why not apply the same rule? To be consistent, they should say, let the federal officials execute the laws in South Carolina as best as they can. The State rights doctrine is a very good thing when it happens to favor our own purposes; it is a very bad thing when it favors the purposes of others and conflicts with our own.—Human nature is the same now as it was in the olden days when *Esop's* fables were written. It makes a wide difference whether it happens to be your bull or my ox which is gored.

TERRIBLE SCENE IN CHINA.—The *Canton Press* gives the particulars of a frightful execution by wholesale of Canton river pirates by the Cantonese authorities. The pirates with their lorchaes were first enticed out of the river, and then a military and naval force was stationed ten or twelve miles below Canton to prevent their ascending the river above that point. The pirates attempted to get past this station in a body, but were only partially successful, while the Chinese Commodore pursued and destroyed those who did. The *Press* says: "There sailed past his guard post three, some say ten, Canton lorchaes and tyoons; others hanging on outside in case this detachment succeeded. They were attacked by the mandarin force; three were burnt, two ran up to take refuge at the Pagoda anchorage, and the rest made out to sea as fast as they could. The remainder of that day was occupied in pursuing and capturing the fugitive pirates who had escaped on shore. Next morning, the 20th, the mandarin armed boats were in pursuit of the two boats that had escaped up the river. They came up with them about noon, lying in shore at the Pagoda. There they were surrounded; their crews dashed into the stream to swim ashore, and while floating on the water some forty or fifty were speared and shot; a fine sight to be seen for foreign seamen and residents!"

"Early on the morning of the 21st it was evident, from the packed throngs on the great bridge, and the hubbub around, that something strange and novel and exciting had occurred. About nine o'clock, some of the mandarin war-boats came up with two prizes and two hundred captured pirates. The latter they commenced to land, each man under the guard of at least four marines, bearing drawn swords, spears, matchlocks or sporting gay flags. The captives were in a terrible plight, straggled and naked, hands tied with awful tightness behind their backs, and feet scarcely able to walk, while they were driven along with the most barbarous savageness. Eight or ten had been beheaded on their way up the river, and two or three just as they were shoved on shore, for showing fight and their reluctance to move on. The heads of these unfortunates were slung on poles and swung before the eyes of the remainder, as a token of reward. The captives were marched across the bridge to the Northern end, and on the way, as if to gratify the public gaze, the heads of four were deliberately chopped off, and their corpses flung into the river below." Thirty of the captives were executed at the Northern gate, when the remaining 170 were carried around to the South gate. The work was short; one after the other the whole lot were beheaded, and in half an hour the judges, troops, and staring mob were dispersed. The executioners, of whom there were several, vied to see who could do the largest amount of work; one succeeding in cutting off 68 heads, for which he would receive what we would consider a handsome douceur, of 500 cash in given for each *caput*. Commodore Woo, the hero of the day, went to the tribunal with a blue button, but returned to his feet with a red one, honored and applauded by all his commandaries."

A. J. DONELSON ON THE EXISTING CRISIS.—Andrew Jackson Donelson, candidate for Vice-President on the American ticket for 1866, was addressed a few days since by Gen. Foster in a letter inquiring as to his political views. In his reply Mr. Donelson says:

My plan of action for the border States is to meet in council at Frankfort, or any other central point, by the instrumentality of delegates, who will represent the wishes of the people, whose duty it will be, after due consultation, to unite upon a course of action which will secure their rights, and that this measure shall be submitted in kindness and good feeling to our brethren of the other States, including

those that have seceded; and that it shall be made a part of the constitution, as an amendment, if it be accepted by them.

If this effort should fail, and not be accepted by our Northern friends, after they have had a reasonable time to examine its provisions, then there is no other alternative for the border States but to call a general convention of all the Southern States, for the purpose of forming such a federal government as may be deemed necessary to promote their happiness, prosperity and independence, as a separate confederacy.

PENNA. LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 21, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. SMITH, Speaker *pro tem*. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cattel.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, recommending an appropriation to complete the Farmers' High School.

Also, the thirty-third annual report of the board of managers of the house of refuge.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to incorporate the Alumni law department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLYMER, an act to authorize the sale of certain real estate.

Mr. NICHOLS, an act to extend Fifteenth street, in Philadelphia.

Mr. CRAWFORD, an act to incorporate the town of Newburg, in Cumberland county.

Mr. BOUND, an act to extend certain road laws in Northumberland county; which was passed.

Mr. GREGG, supplement to an act to incorporate the Logan's Valley water company; which was subsequently passed.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. CLYMER called up House bill, entitled "An Act relative to vagrants in Berks county," which was passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up House bill, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Rescue hook and ladder company, of the Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia," which was passed finally.

Mr. KETCHAM called up an act to incorporate the Factoryville and Abington turnpike company; which was passed.

Mr. FULLER called up an act authorizing the treasurer of Connelville to sell certain real estate to secure payment of taxes; which was passed.

Mr. FINNEY called up an act to incorporate the Girard cemetery, in Erie county; which was passed.

Mr. IMBRIE called up an act relative to the claim of Charles Carter; which was passed finally.

Mr. IMBRIE called up an act to authorize Elizabeth White to make title to certain real estate; which was passed.

Mr. IRISH called up an act relative to executions; laid over on third reading.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Citizens' passenger railway company of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. CLYMER called up an act relative to the imposition of taxes on the Delaware Division canal company, the North Branch and Susquehanna canal company, and the Wyoming canal company; which was passed.

Mr. KETCHAM called up an act to authorize the executor of Wm. Sautie to sell certain real estate; which was passed.

Mr. LANDON called up a supplement to the act incorporating the Towanda gas and water company; which was passed.

Mr. SMITH called up an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes and plank roads; laid over on second reading.

Mr. SMITH called up an act to exempt from taxation the real estate of the Union temporary home for children, and the Seamen's home; which was negatived—yeas 11, nays 16.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a report of the Peace Commissioners.

Mr. MEREDITH called up an act relative to the School district of the borough of Sholoto; which was passed.

Mr. MCCLURE, on leave, read in place a joint resolution relative to the pay of the Peace Commissioners.

Mr. CONNELL called up the act to incorporate the American and India commercial company; which was negatived—yeas 11, nays 15.

Mr. MOY called up an act to incorporate the Pike County mutual insurance company; which was passed.

Mr. PENNEY called up a supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburgh gas company; which was passed.

Mr. ROBINSON called up an act extending the time of completing the Newcastle and New Wilmington plank road; which was passed.

Mr. BOUGHTER called up an act, entitled "A supplement to the several acts relating to the Pennsylvania State lunatic asylum," which was laid over on second reading.

Mr. IMBRIE called up an act to revive and continue in force the law relative to graduating lands on which money is due the Commonwealth; laid over on second reading.

Mr. SMITH, on leave, read in place an act repealing all laws exempting real estate from taxation.

Mr. SCHINDEL called up an act to incorporate the Slatington water company; which was passed.

Mr. BOUGHTER called up an act to change the place of holding the elections in the 6th ward, of Harrisburg; which was passed.

Mr. SEIBEL called up House bill, entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in West Chester," which was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 21, 1861. Mr. SHEPARD, Speaker *pro tem*, called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

This being petition day a large number were presented among them the following:

Mr. ANDERSON, petition of citizens of Pennsylvania asking an appropriation to the Colonization society, to settle colored persons in Liberia, Africa.

Mr. ELLIOTT, petition of citizens of Tioga county, praying for the passage of an act relative to obtaining licenses for the sale of malt liquors, &c., in said county.

Mr. BISEL, petition of citizens of Chillisque township, in the county of Northumberland, asking for a change in the place of holding their elections in said township.

Mr. SHAFER, petition of citizens of Chester county, asking that the Mechanics' lien law be extended so as to embrace materials furnished for repairs.

Mr. COWAN, petition of W. A. Irvin, of Warren county, praying for the passage of an act to aid in purchasing and preserving old manuscript, notes, letters, &c., relating to the early annals of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BOYER, petition of citizens of Muhlenberg township, for the reduction of the price of state licenses on spirituous liquors.

Mr. HUHN, three petitions of 200 citizens of Schuylkill county, against the incorporation of the Nesquehoning railroad.

Mr. DUFFIELD, petition of citizens of the late township of Foxbury, of the Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, asking for the passage of an act to attach said township to Bucks county.

Mr. AUSTIN, petition of citizens of Huntingdon and Fulton counties, praying that a part of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, be annexed to Fulton county.

Mr. FRAZIER, three petitions from Great Bend township, Susquehanna county, praying for a change in the place of holding elections.

Mr. GORDON, petition of 100 citizens of Pennsylvania, for an appropriation to clear the Susquehanna river.

Mr. WILSON, petition of citizens of Beaver county, praying for the passage of a law for the protection of fruit, &c.

Mr. BIXLER, petition from citizens of Clinton county, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the banks to issue small notes.

Mr. CLARK, petition from the Friendship hose company No. 1, of the city Harrisburg, praying for aid to purchase a new first class steam fire engine.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, petition of citizens of Rome township, Lycoming county, praying for an act to appropriate \$800 out of the funds of the township for the construction and improvement of a certain road in said township.

Mr. BLANCHARD, petition of citizens of Lawrence county, praying for the passage of a law relative to the erection of new townships.

Mr. BURNS, petition of 62 citizens of North Fayette township, Allegheny county, in favor of changing the financial system of said county.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, petition of citizens of Lycoming county, praying for an act to tax do and street shoop.

Mr. BURNS, petition of 40 citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, in favor of a law to prevent the circulation of foreign notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and asking that an act be passed to enable the banks of this Commonwealth to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr. PATTERSON, two petitions of citizens of Tell township, Huntingdon county, praying to be annexed to Juniata county.

Mr. MULLIN, petition of citizens of Cambria county, to change the act, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor of Cambria county."

Mr. BRESSLER, petition of citizens of Lycoming county, for the better protection of sheep in said county.

Mr. ELLENBERGER, petition from citizens of Northampton county, praying to annul the marriage contract between Simon and Margaret Leib.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, petition of citizens of McIntyre township, Lycoming county, praying for a law to authorize the citizens of said township to elect a township treasurer.

Mr. AUSTIN, petition of citizens of Fulton county, praying for the passage of a law abolishing annual assessments in said county.

Mr. TRACY, petition of citizens of Bradford county, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the erection of a poor house in the county of Bradford.

Mr. RIEFF, petition of the citizens of the borough of Dillsburg, county of York, praying for the opening of a street in said borough.

Mr. AUSTIN, petition of citizens of Franklin county, praying for the repeal of a law preventing the catching of fish in Connocheague creek and Falling spring.

Mr. TRACY, petition of 33 citizens and taxpayers of Overton township, in the county of Bradford, praying for the passage of a law to legalize the assessment of said township for road taxes for the year 1858.

Mr. PATTERSON, petition of citizens of Juniata county, for the passage of an act taxing dogs in said county.

Mr. TRACY, petition of citizens of Asylum township, in the county of Bradford, praying for the passage of a law to provide for the purchase of a farm and the erection of a poor house for the support and employment of the poor in Bradford county.

Mr. BRESSLER, petition of citizens of Logan and Porter townships, Clinton county, praying for the release of the State tax from said townships, and that the same be appropriated to repair the Sugar Valley road.

Mr. AUSTIN, petition of citizens of Franklin county, praying for an appropriation to the Pennsylvania colonization society.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The message from the Governor, with accompanying documents from Secretary Seward, relative to amendments to the Constitution of the United States, led to a running discussion in regard to their reference. Finally a motion to postpone for the present was carried.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The various standing committees were called for reports, and a large number were presented.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill relative to the Bald Eagle railroad company was taken up and passed.

A bill to regulate tavern licenses in Philadelphia.

Several bills were read in place, when the House adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed on second reading the appropriation bill.

The section appropriating five thousand dollars to the Penn widow's asylum was stricken out.

The session was taken up discussing and amending the bill. Adjourned.

STATISTICS OF MORRISON POPULATION.—The *Valley Tan* copies the following statistics of Mormon population: The population of Mormons in 1856 was not less than 68,000, of which 38,000 were residents in Utah, 6,000 in New York State, 4,000 in California, 6,000 in Nova Scotia and in the Canadas, and 9,000 in South America. In Europe there were 36,000, of which 32,000 were in Great Britain and Ireland, 5,000 in Scandinavia, 2,000 in Germany, Switzerland and France, and the rest of Europe 1,000. In Australia and Polynesia, 2,400; in Africa, 100; and up to 8,500. If we add the different branches, including Sargentes, Rigidonites and Whiteites, the whole sect was not less than 126,000. In 1857 there appears to have been a decrease in the population of Utah, the number being only 31,022, of which 9,000 were children, about 11,500 women and 11,000 men capable of bearing arms.—There are 2,388 men with eight or more wives; of these thirteen have more than nine wives; 730 men with five wives; 1,100 with four wives, and 2,508 with more than one wife. Recapitulation—4,617 men with about 16,500 wives.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Last Monday night an affray took place among the Irish laborers employed on the railroad in Baldwin county, Alabama, resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding of two others, by a woman named Cunningham. It is said that a party was given at the camp of a portion of the laborers to which one Morrissey came uninvited, with a crowd from another camp. An altercation occurring between him and Mrs. Cunningham, he drew a pistol and threw a pistol, and in his face, upon which she drew a pistol, and a fight between them, named Hogan, springing between, was shot dead, after which she shot Morrissey through the body and another man in the arm. She is supposed to have gone to New Orleans. Morrissey has been brought to the city, and is lying in a critical condition at the Providence Infirmary.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

LARGE DAY GOODS HOUSES.—The largest dry goods business in the world, it has been recently stated, is done by the house of Morrison, Dill & Co. of London, whose sales last year amounted to nearly fifteen million dollars.—The next is supposed to be that of Claflin, Mellen & Co., New York, whose sales last year reached twelve million dollars. Their store on West Broadway cost them \$700,000. This firm started in business seventeen years ago with less than \$50,000 capital, and are now said to be worth \$4,000,000. During the present financial pressure they have been buying up their own paper, whenever it could be purchased at better rates than seven per cent. They employ about two hundred clerks and forty porters, and have neither discharged any on account of the times, nor reduced salaries.

EFFECT OF THE CRISIS UPON REAL ESTATE.—One of the results of the election of a sectional Administration and of the passage of a sectional tariff bill has been the rapid and immense depreciation in the value of real estate throughout the North. In the city of New York, for instance, a mansion on Fifth avenue, valued at \$45,000, was sold a day or two since for \$20,000; and one of the magnificent stores recently erected upon Broadway, with the expectation that it would be rented for thirty five or forty thousand dollars per annum, cannot now be let at fifteen thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GENERAL NEWS.

A PARTING COMPLIMENT.—On Saturday morning the ladies boarding at the National Hotel, learning that Mrs. Crittenden would soon leave them for her Kentucky home, improvised a brilliant entertainment, which was given that evening. The large saloons of the hotel were filled with a fashionable party, including many political, diplomatic, and military celebrities, and at ten o'clock Mrs. Crittenden was the recipient of a magnificent bouquet, presented with a few eloquent remarks by Judge Nelson, in behalf of the lady boarders. Mr. Lovejoy also made a brief parting address, after which the party repaired to the supper room, where a bountiful repast awaited them. Dancing was afterwards resumed, and kept up until midnight.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE WHEAT CROP IN ILLINOIS.—The farmers of Illinois have every reason to be satisfied with the appearance of the wheat crop at this time. We have reliable information from more than twenty counties of Southern Illinois, giving assurance that during the past ten years the wheat fields in March have never appeared so promising as now. The growth is admirably well set, covers the ground well, is healthy and strong, encouraging large expectations of full granaries at the close of the season. The amount sown last fall was unusually large, and 1861 bids fair to be as distinguished in Illinois for the affluent wheat harvest as was 1860 for the plethoric corn crop in Central and Northern Illinois.—*Missouri Republican.*

"THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE IN DANGER."—The *New York Commercial* (Rep.) announces seriously that Mr. Lincoln's life is in danger—office-seekers are killing him. On his way to the seat of government, rumors were rife of the existence of secret conspiracies against his life; but it never seemed to enter the heads of Republicans that the greatest danger to be apprehended arose from shoals of office-seekers.—"The effects of these worrying importunities," says the *Commercial*, "have already made themselves manifest on Mr. Lincoln, and fears are entertained that, unless relief is obtained, he may sink under those assaults, like Presidents Harrison and Taylor."

FALLING OFF IN WASHINGTON.—The people of Washington, who anticipated a marked improvement in business there, after the inauguration of Lincoln, are disappointed. Rents on the Avenue have been reduced 20 per cent. already, and in other parts of the city houses cannot be rented at all. The shopkeepers, who have been accustomed since 1860 to the lavish expenditures of Southern visitors, are aghast at the economical habits of the Northwestern and Northeastern office-holders and expectants.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The *New York Tribune* says that all after the "epoils." The *Post's* office carries off the Alexandria consulate, the highest post in Egypt; the *Tribune's* office is reported to be nesting into the St. James secretariat; and the *Courier* turns up in a mission to the Sultan and the Sultanas.

PICKINGS.—At the late session of the Illinois Legislature the members, among other extravagancies, voted themselves a gold pen each, valued at \$15. Some of the members, who had no special use for gold pens, supplied themselves with table-spoons, canteens, and like articles of household value.

CARL SCHURZ MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.—It is stated that on Tuesday Carl Schurz was offered by the President and Secretary of State, either the mission to Brazil, Peru or Chili, which he declined. The mission to Portugal was then tendered him, which offer he accepts.

THE SENATORSHIP IN KANSAS.—The senatorial contest in Kansas is in full blast. The Ewing men and Parrott men are especially bitter upon each other. Gen. Lane's friends are exceedingly active. The combat is carried on with backwoods directness.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says there are two excellent reasons why Carl Schurz should have a foreign mission. 1. Because he wishes to leave the country. 2. Because the country wishes him to leave.

Miss Ellen Smith has recovered \$4,000 of Francis Glendonston, for breach of promise of marriage, after twenty years' courtship.—\$200 a year for waiting—not extravagant.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 21. Prominent persons friendly to the Administration and in some degree in its confidence, state, to-day, that Fort Pickens will not be evacuated, but that the status quo will be maintained at that point, by not sending reinforcements to Lieut. Slemmer.

The Michigan delegation here, claim that their State should have forty clerks in the various Departments under the new appointment.

It is understood that the Senate Committee on Patents will not report the nomination of Mr. Holloway, as Commissioner of Patents, back to the Senate, and that his nomination will thus be prevented until the Senate gets through. The moment it adjourns, however, Mr. Holloway will be re-appointed by President Lincoln, and he can then enter upon his official duties at once.

The President says to-day that he will not get through his business with the Senate until the close of next week. This will, of course, prevent an adjournment until that time.

Wm. H. Elder has been appointed route agent on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad.

Affairs in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20. Governor Houston and the Secretary of State refused to appear on the 16th, before the State Convention, when summoned to take the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government.

The other State officers complied with the summons.

Lieut. Clark was to assume the gubernatorial powers on the 16th.

It is well known what course Gen. Houston will pursue.

The Convention is rapidly maturing defensive operations for the frontiers.

The Indians are gathering in large numbers on the western frontiers.

A military force is being organized to protect the Rio Grande.

The Convention has passed an ordinance continuing in office the present State and Government officials, who will take the new form of oath.

Arkansas.