## insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year liberal tea. Is will be offered. If The number of insertions must be designated on the fvertisement. If Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same eras regular advertisements. Books, Stationery, &c.

OCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, assortment Market Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the follow

BEADERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, fown's, Byerly's. Combry's.

ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Ballion's, Smith's, Wood bridge's, Monteith, S, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells'.

HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wilson's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and

Clark's.
ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, Pike's, Rose's, Colburn's, Smith and Duke's, Davie's.
ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.

DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker,
Worcester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Webster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto,

Academic.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my-store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the who le a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the store. Procured ut one days notice.

ILF Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.

ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanac tor sale at M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg.

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MFP Wholesale and Retail.

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SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

ADAMANTINE SLATES

OP VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,

Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled, BEMEMBER THE PLACE,

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NO. 18 MARKET STREET.

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"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide
World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.
"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.
For sale at
SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE,
No. 18 Marke st.

For sale at / ap9 UST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL

WINDOWCUMTAINS PAPER BLINDS,

Of various Designs and Colors, Sept. eents,

TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER,

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ys particular attention to MAKING AND PUTTING Pays particular attention to MAKING AND FULLING MATDOWN CARPETS, MAKING AND REPAIRING MATTRASSES, REPAIRING FURNITURE, &c., &c. He
can be found at all times at his residence, in the rear of
the William Tell House, corner of Raspberry and Black
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ETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manu-factories, at mar30 SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

IAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!-A AW BOOKS: 11AW BOOKS, all the State Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of the old English Reports, scarce and rare, together with a large assortment of second-hand Law Books, at very low prices, at the one price Bookstore of E. M. POLLOCK & SON, my8

Market Square, Harrisburg. my8

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON SILK LINEN PAPER FANS!!!

AMOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF SPLICED FISHING RODS! Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of FISHING TACKLE!

A GREAT VARIETY OF WALKING CANES! Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest! Bilver Head Loaded Sword Hickory Fancy Canes! Canes! Canes! Canes! KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, NO. 91 MARKET STREET, South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

C O A L!!! U T IP ONLY \$1.75 PER TON!!! III TREVERTON NUT COAL for sale at \$1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Weign Carts.

PINEGROVE COAL, just received by cars, for sale by feb21

JAMES M. WHEELER.

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JUST RECEIVED—A large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, jan11

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MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.)
SALMON, (very superior.) SHAD, (Mess and very fine.)
HERRING, (extra large.)

COD FISH. SMOKED HERBING, (extra Digby.) SMOKED HEALTH STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE ADDRESS AND ANCHOVIES.

Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls. The entire lot new—DIREOT FROM THE FISHERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINESI DUC DE MONTEBELLO.

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HEIDSIECK & CO.,
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ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO.'S,
VERZENAY,
CABINET.

In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER.

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Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the

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FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or KELLER'S DRUG STORE. THE Fruit Growers' Handbook-by

WABING wholesale and retail at mch31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by wm. DOCK, Jr., & CO. KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place

A to find the best assortment of Porte Monnaies.

## Patriot



Union.

**VOL. 3.** 

HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE

Lines of Travel.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1860, The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com pany will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg at Philadelphia as follows:

EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg 2.40 s. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 s. m FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 12.55 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., and ar-ives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

These Trains make close connection at Philadelphia with the New York Lines. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves Harrisburg

at 7,30 a. m., runs via Mount Joy, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harris burg at 1.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, leaves Harrisburg at 5.25 p. m., runs via Mount Joy, connecting at Diller. ville with MAIL TRAIN East for Philadelphia.

WESTWARD.
THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 10.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., an

arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m. LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Pittsbur FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12,00 noon, and ar

rives at Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg a ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia

4.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m. Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 4 p. m. connect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m. SAMUEL D. YOUNG,

Supt. East. Div. Penn'a Railroad. no23-dtf TEW AIR LINE ROUTE

NEW YORK.

Shortest in Distance and Quickest in Time BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG,

READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at & a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., only 6% hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and ar rives at Harrisburg at 8.15 p. m. MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg 1.00 a. m., arriving at New York at 5.20 p. m.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., arriving at New York at 9.45 p. m. Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 p. m. with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads All Trains connect at Reading with Trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 a. m. Line from New York or the 1.15 p. m. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery and speed, comfort and accom modation, this Route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Pare between New York and Harrisburg, FIVE DOLLARS For Tickets and other information apply to J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

DHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER DEC. 12, 1860, TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P.M., and 6.15 P.M.

RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A.M. and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 8.15 FARES:-To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, \$3.25; No. 2,

(in same train) \$2.75. FARES:—To Reading \$1.60 and \$1.80. At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Miners-

rille, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c. FOUR TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADEL PHIA DAILY, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.80 noon and LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR READING at 8 A.

M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M. FARES:—Reading to Philadelphia, \$1.75 and \$1.45. THE MORNING TRAIN FROM HARRISBURG CON-NECTS AT READING with up train for Wilkesbarre Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to del5 dtf

DHILADELPHIA READING RAILROAD.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1869
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
With 26 Conpons, will be issued between any points
desired, good for the holder and any member of his
family, in any Passenger train, and at any time—at 25
per cent. below the regular fares.
Parties having occasion to use the Road frequently on
business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement
convenient and eccounical; as Four Passenger trains
run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia,
and Two Trains of "a between Reading, Pottsville and
Harrisburg. Or Suedays, enly one morning train Down,
and one afterreer train Up, runs between Pottsville and
Philadelphir and no Passenger train on the Lebanon
Valley Brenc's Railroad.
For the above Tickets, or any information relating
therete apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, e the respective Ticket Agents on the line; or to
G. A. NICOLLS, General Sup't.

March 27, 1860.—mar28-dti

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 

GOING NORTH 

The only Train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will be the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN South, at 3.00 a.m. For further information apply at the office, in Penn sylvania Railroad Depot. JOHN W. HALL, Agent. Harrisburg, March 1st-dtf.

RIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED DEEF just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. BURLINGTON HERRING! WM. DOCK, J WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO

PMPTY BOTTLES!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale low by WM. DOOK, Jr., & CO.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE NOTICE! That we have recently added to our already full stock
OFSEGARS

LA NORMATIS,
HARI KARI,
EL MONO,
LA BANANA. OF PERFUMERY

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF: TURKISH ESSENCE, odor of musk, Lubin's essence bouquet.

FOR THE HAIR: EAU LUSTRALE. ORYSTALIZED POMATUM,
MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.
FOR THE COMPLEXION:

or the Complexion.
TALC OF VENICE,
BOSE LEAF POWDER,
NEW MOWN HAY POWDER,
BLANC DE PERLES. BAZIN'S FINDST

MOSS ROSE,

BENZOIN,

UPPER TEN,

VIOLET,

NEW MOWN HAY,

JOCKEY CLUB,

Having the largest mock and best assortment of Toilet

Articles, we fancy that we are better able than our competitors to get up a domplete Toilet Set at any price desired. Call and see.

Always on hand, a FRESH Stock of DRUGS, MEDIsired. Call and see.

Always on hand, a FRESH Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., consequent of our receiving almost daily additions thereto.

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street,
sep6 South side.

ACKSON & CO.'S SHOE STORE, NO. 90% MARKET STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA., Where they intend to devote their entire time to the BOOTS AND SHOES Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fash-

ionable styles, and at satisfactory prices. Their stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country. The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article tha will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and dura-JACKSON & CO. [jan9] bility.

TUST RECEIVED!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED!

For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

No. 18 Market st, OFFER TO  $\mathbf{E}$ 

CUSTOMERS A New Lot of LADIES' PURSES, Of Beautiful Styles, substantially made GENTLEMEN WILLETS.

A New and Elegan Proting,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS TOQUET,
Put up to Click Engraved Bottles.
A Complete Assortment of HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES, Of the best Manufacture.

A very Handsome Variety of POWDER PUFF BOXES. KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market street.

REMOVAL. JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

GO MARKET STREET, Where he will be pleased to see all his friend .

oct8-dtf ANDLES!! PARAFFIN CANDLES,

SPERM CANDLES,
SPERM CANDLES,
STEARINE CANDLES,
ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES,
STAR (SUPERIOR) CANDLES,
TALLOW CANDLES.
A large invoice of the above in store, and for sale at 

MUN AND BLASTING POWDER. JAMESM. WHEELER, HABRISBURG PA.,
AGENT FOR ALL
POWDER AND FUSE

MANUFABTURED BY I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

CCOTCH WHISKY .- One Puncheon O of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market street.

ATCH & CO., SHIP AGENTS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, WINES AND LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURE

WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. II. B. & G. W. BENNERS, 27 South Front steret, Philadelphia. oc19-d1y

CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,

C O S T !!!  ${f T}$ BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, AND LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION! Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at

ost, without reserve. WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. LIAVANA CIGARS.—A Fine Assortment, comprising Figaro, Zaiagezone. La Suiza, Bird, Fire Fly, Etelvina, La Beriuto, Capitolio of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-fitth and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by JOHN II. ZIEGLER,

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Domestic Medicines ORANBERRIES—A very Superior lot oct28.] WM. DOCK, JR. & CO'S.

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING. MARCH 23, 1861.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES. THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER'S ADVICE TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

The National Intelligencer of the 21st inst., after an able review of the history of our national troubles, thus proceeds to consider the policy which, in its judgment, the Administration should pursue in dealing with the exceptional questions forced upon our consideration

by the civil revolution that has taken place: Our readers do not need to be informed that we are entirely opposed to anything like "coercion" in order to retain the people of the seceding States within the orbit of the Union. We do not believe in any right of secession, but just as little do we believe in the doctrine of "coercion" as a remedy for the evils created by the exercise of that assumed right. According to the theory of our civil system the several States, if not voluntarily true to their Federal obligations, may commit wrongs against the Federal Government, even while nominally within the Union, against which that Government could not take up arms without precipitating a total change of political relalions. I cannot be denied that our Government, in its very genius, is essentially a Government of consent, depending for its orderly and harmonious working on the support it finds in the hearts of the people. Local insurrections, or even general popular insubordination extending throughout a single State, as in the case of the "Dorr rebellion" in Rhode Island, may be put down by the strong hand of the civil power. But in the present instance the problem presented for solution involves elements of difficulty and danger which are much more widespread in their prevalence; and which are much more deeply seated in the body politic. In seven States of the Union the Federal authority has been entirely abolished. The civil machinery essential to the execution of the laws has passed into the hands of men who no longer recognize that authority. The States renouncing their Federal allegiance have had erected over them a Confederate Government which, in their name, assumes to exercise the

functions formerly devolved on the Government of the United States. Under such circumstances it is obvious that the theoretical obligation imposed on the President of the United States to execute the laws equally in Georgia and New York must, in practice, be modulated according to the altered circumstances of the case presented by the former. As nobody in the Government or out of it proposes to institute a "coercive policy" for the "subjugation" of the seceding States, it remains to say that the only points of possible contact and hostility relate to the collection of the revenues and the occupation of the public property of the United States; which property, situated within the seceding States and still in our possession, is now reduced, or soon will be reduced, to the single Fort of Pickens, on the

coast of Florida. With regard to the collection of the revenues by the United States on all goods imported into the seceding States, we have to say that, even if politic, it is, by the methods prescribed in the existing laws of the land, rendered impracticable. As has been well said, the President, who is sworn to enforce the law, must himself obey the law; and he can collect the revenue only at the places and in the manner prescribed by existing acts of Congress. The ports of entry are established by Congress; the President has no power to abolish them, or to transfer the place of collecting the duties. The only alternative open to adoption, under presen circumstances, would seem to be, to establish the custom house on board a Government vessel but it does not appear that the Executive has power to do this without special authorization by Congress. In 1833, when the collection of the Federal revenue was likely to be resisted in South Carolina, President Jackson advised that an act should be passed authorizing the President to alter or abolish such of the districts and ports of entry as should be necessary, and establish the custom-house at some secure place within a port or harbor, with various other modifications of the then existing laws. An act was passed in compliance with this recom-

mendation, but its operation was limited to the close of the next session of Congress. Mr. Lincoln has no more power now than President Jackson had previous to the passa\_e of "the force act;" and if the Executive needed to be clothed with additional authority then, i would seem to be even more necessary under existing circumstances. Considered, therefore, purely as a question of power, we do not perceive that President Lincoln has any authority to collect the revenues in the secoding States otherwise than in the way provided by the ordinary laws, which, as is known, are wholly inadequate for the purpose, since in those States the Federal Government is wholly without agents to administer or enforce the laws. It is plain, then, that without additional legislation the revenues cannot be collected at Charleston, Mobile, or New Orleans. And, considering the question as one of policy, we are frank to avow our opposition to any attempt on the part of the Federal Government, to supply this defect by further legislation at the hands of Congress, which, we have seen it intimated in some of our contemporaries, may possibly be summoned by the President for this purpose in extraordinary session. To collect the revenues on vessels of war, stationed off all the ports of the seceding States, even if practicable, would, to use a homely phrase, be found "to cost more than it came to," and would not fail to bring about hostilities between the two Governments, the end of which no man

can foresee. We all know that there are peculiar reasons of State policy which make the preservation of the public peace more incumbent on our Government than on that of the seceding Statesmore incumbent, we mean, in point of expediency, for, in point of moral duty, the obligation is equally binding on both. The seceding States see, or fancy they see, in the outbreak of hostilities between them and the Federal Government, a sure means of winning to their number the border slaveholding States. And it is the part of sound policy and of wise strategy on the part of the Federal Government to avoid all possible occasions of offence, as far as may be compatible with the national safety, which, in the present attitude of our civil relations, can better be subserved by conciliation and forbearance than by the summary processes of

executive rigor. And, as in the case of the public revenues, so also in the case of the public property seized by the seceding States, we entirely disapprove the policy of attempting its re-capture and occupation by military force. The wrong committed by such seizure would not be remedied by such a proceeding, or the remedy might proze worse than the wrong. In regard to the retention of the forts occu-

assume that Fort Sumpter will be evacuated at an early day, and Forts Jefferson, at Tortugas, and Taylor, at Key West, lying far out at sea, and being obviously of national importance, are not included in the number of the posts which the State of Florida is entitled to claim on the ground of any necessity for her local defence. Forts Jefferson and Taylor were built with paramount reference to the commerce of the United States, and should remain in the hands of the Government which built them in the interest of its commerce. The Key West naval coal depot and wharf, the marine hospital, the army barracks, the admiralty courts and wrecking organization, and the series of lighthouses—Loggerhead, Tortugas, Key West, Sand Key, Sombrero, Carysfort, Cape Florida, Jupiter, and Cape Canaveral-will not, we take it for granted, be abandoned to the State which has least interest in them and least capacity to hold and maintain them. Let Florida have Fort Clinch to guard the approaches to Ferdinanda; let her have the Pensacola navy yard and the triple fortifications there; let her have what concerns only local interests; but the commercial United States cannot be justly called to surrender to uncommercial Florida

NO. 172.

what belongs to and coucerns only the commerce of the nation. From first to last, as an intelligent writer has already said in our columns, all the appropriations made for the works at Key West and Tortugas have been asked officially, and by their advocates in Congress, on the express ground of their national importance, and not at all because of any local value. The Forida Senators and Representatives are for ever estopped from claiming them as local, by oft recorded assertions of their nationality as the sole reason for appropriations in their behalf. Key West and the whole line of reefs and keys have only a commercial and naval significance. They are widely separate from the Florida main land in geography, interests and vocations.-They should be considered and occupied as national, not local.

The question of military posts in dispute between the Government of the United States and of the "Confederate States" being thus narrowed down to the retention of Fort Pickens by the former, or its occupation by the latter. it seems to us that the matter in controversy is so small that either Government may waive its claim with entire propriety, and that in no event can it be made the occasion of hostilities. While it might be entirely prudent for our Government to withdraw the garrison now holding it, and while this is the step which, under all the circumstances, we would advise, yet we are free to say that should the Government of the Confederate States initiate hostile proceedings for the summary capture of this single Federal post, it would indicate an alacrity for war such as would do discredit to its repute for humanity throughout the civilized world. For what, at present, is the admitted character of that Government? The provisional creation of a body of men, appointed by State Conventions whose members were elected without the least reference to the formation of any Federative Government, whether Provisonal or Permanent, it has no sufficiently ascertained basis in the popular will to ensure for its edicts an unquestioning and immediate assent at the hands of other Governments, whose popular legitimacy admits of no question. If, then, while advising forbearance on both sides, we would have the Federal Government ake pre-eminence in the way of conciliation, it is because by so doing it can best defeat the ulterior purposes which might be subserved

by a different policy.

In view of the difficulties which surround an adjustment of the questions raised by the dismemberment of the Union, we have come to the conclusion that no authority less final and comprehensive than a General Convention of the States still remaining loyal to their Federal allegiance can be successfully invoked in the premises. We take it for granted that if the separation of the seceded States is to be permanent, the questions now outstanding between them and the Federal Government are to be settled in some authoritative manner, and we know of no way in which this can be done so appropriately and effectively as by the arbitration of a National Conference. It would be the duty of such Convention to revise the Constitution of the United States, and this might be done in such a way as to bring about a reconstruction of the Union; or, if this should be found impracticable, provision might be made for contracting the limits of the Union so as to comprise only the States acceding to the project of a Constitution submitted as the fruits of its labors. In the propositions of the late Peace Conference we have already the basis of constitutional amendments, which, in substance, if not in form, might be taken as the general rallying cry of conservative men in proceeding to the election of delegates to such Convention from all the States. The work of the Peace Conference, so far from falling to the ground, might thus be made the means of assuring the return of a majority of the delegates committed to its general principles, and thus the proceedings of the National Convention would be restrained within just limits, without diverging into the contrarieties of opinion springing from the predominance of sectional antagonisms over the spirit of concession

and compromise. As no one proposes the subjugation of the seceded States, it follows that the adjustment of their relations to the Federal Government can be arranged only by their voluntary return to the Union or by the definite recognition of their independence out of it. As soon as it shall be made apparent that the people of the seceded States desire a permanent separation from their former confederates, it would seem to be the part of wisdom and sound policy for the people of the United States to acquiesce in that desire. Nothing can be gained in the interest of peace or dignity, or good neighborhood or recipro : al trade, by a persistent refusal to ascertain and fix disputed relations which must be adjusted in the end, and which can be more satisfactorily adjusted by negotiations before war than by negoriations after war.

And this leads us to remark that the people of the loyal States have an interest in the adjustment of this question at an early day, so soon as it shall be satisfactorily ascertained (if it should be so ascertained) that the secession of the Confederate States is definitive; for. in the interval, a vacancy exists in the representation of the seceding States in Congress, but as the new apportionment of Federal representation, consequent on the late census, proceeds on the assumption that these States still form a part of the Union, it follows that the people of the adhering States are pro tanto deprived of the additional representation they would receive in case the ratio of representation should be fixed with exclusive reference to the population which acknowledges fealty to the Constitution and laws of the United States. There is also another consideration which

pleads strongly in favor of adjusting this question according to the accomplished facts of our political situation, as soon as all the indications shall infallibly point to a permanent dissolution of the Union. We allude to the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. One such, having been proposed by Congress at its late session, is already pending pied by the United States, that is a question which is now brought down to the simple point | before the several States, and if a National of holding or abandoning Fort Pickens, for we Convention is called others will be submitted, PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

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TRE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION WILL be served to subscribers residing in the Borough lor SIX CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, four dollars the Berlammum.

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By the terms of the Constitution it is required that such amendments shall be ratified by three-fourths of all the States. The secession of seven States has reduced to twenty-seven the number of States still adhering to the Constitution, and if the former are to be regarded, in spite of their alleged secession, as integral members of the Union, it will be in the power of any two States to defeat the ratification of amendments to the Constitution; for the ratification of twenty-six out of the thirty-four States will be necessary to procure the requisite majority of three-fourths. In the presence of such facts it is obvious that there is a point beyond which it would be absurd to push the exactions of theory in opposition to the dic-

tates of political prudence. If, then, the developments of the ensuing year shall leave no doubt respecting the determination of the people in the seceded States to maintain their present attitude towards the United States, we shall advocate the policy of their recognition by our Government, and this among other questions, might be referred to the arbitrament of a National Convention, which would be called to make arrangements with especial reference to this matter. In the meantime, and equally in behalf of both Governments, we shall not cease to inculcate the duty

A BIT OF ENGLISH SCANDAL.

of patience and the arts of peace.

From the Boston Post. An extraordinary marriage case which is going on at Dublin is at present occupying more attention, perhaps, among all classes in England and Ireland, than any other topic. It is an old story; has been before the courts in another form previously, but not accompanied with certain details which now invest it with uncommon interest. The story, as gathered from the English papers, may be briefly told. Five years ago Miss Theresa Longworth, scion of an old Lancashire family, but apparently more connected by natural ties with Ireland and France than England, and Major Charles Yelverton, of the Royal Artillery, crossed together in a Channel steamer and fell in love. They did not see each other till more than a year had elapsed, but afterwards met in London, in France, in Naples, in Malta, and in the Crimea, the most ardent letters passing between them at intervals, the lady being certainly not the least eager for these occasional and out of the way meetings, which extended over a period of four years, with irritating incident sufficient to prove once more that the course of true love never did run smooth. During this time the lady became aware that the man of her choice was hopelessly involved in debt, from which there was no chance of extrication until he succeeded to the Earldom of Dromore, of which he is now the apparent and was then the remote heir. She had £200 a year, and thought they might tide over with that and his pay until better times came. Marriage, but under a bond of secrecy, was an understood matter between them, and before parting in the Crimea he endeavored, ineffectually, to induce her to let the ceremony be performed by a Greek priest in Balaklava. Subsequently in Edinburgh he read over, with her, the marriage ceremony from a Scotch prayer book, and wished to claim marital rights; but being a sincere Roman Catholic, she refused to recognize any ceremony but one performed by a Roman Catholic priest, Eventually they were married in a Roman Catholic chapel, at Rostrever, near Newry, Ireland, Major Yelverton representing "a Catholic, but not a very good one," in order to induce the priest to go through the ceremony." They afterwards lived as man and wife, but the ban of secresy being still held over the lady's head, she went abroad to be confined, and by common consent they seem afterwards to have lived apart with the same purpose in view.— The major has since married a rich widow at Edinburgh; actions against him for bigamy have broken down; and the present suit is to recover a sum for the maintenance of the lady whom most persons will consider, is best entitled to be called his wife. The major repudiates the liability on the ground that he was really a Protestant at the time a Roman Catholic priest married him to Miss Longworth, and that therefore the ceremony was illegal. This is in effect an admission that he wilfully perjured himself, and travestied a solemn ceremony in order that he might debauch one who loved him and whom he professed to love, conduct scarcely becoming one who assumes to be "an officer and a gentleman." All that can he said against the lady is that she was of an impetuous temperament, and perhaps too fond of receiving general attentions. But these are qualities which claim the sympathy of Irishmen and Irishwomen, and in Dublin she is received as a heroine. One curious contretemps appears in the very voluminous correspondence which has been read at the trial. In one of her letters Miss Longworth slipped in the wedding cards of another admirer, a naval lieutenant, and her soldier lover either misunderstood or wilfully interpreted this into an announcement of her own marriage, writing back that she had now earned his "lasting gratitude, as, on reflection, I find that I had placed myself in a false position with regard to you, and one of all others the most painful to me, viz., that I had promised to you to do more than I could have performed when the time came." A high-spirited woman might have resented this remarka-

woman's passion go—on paper. The scenes in court during the trial have been peculiar. Both parties have been present, Mrs Yelver:on being a witness (the suit is brought by a Mr. Thelwall, a friend, to recover moneys furnished her, and therefore she is able to testify; technically, the case not being her own;) the father of Major Yelverton and the second wife also attend. On one occasion the odic force seems to have exerted some of its old force, for the unfortunate victim of its influence, discovering the presence of hermagnetizer, fainted away, and was unable to proceed with her testimony until he had left the court room. The two wives thus present at a trial whose result will determine the legitimacy of the marriage of each, must furnish a strange spectacle. The struggle is for a peerage, as well as for an honest name, therefore the present Lord Avonmore attends, to discover which of the ladies is his daughter-in-law, and will hereafter belong to that distinguished body, the British Aristocracy.

bly free confession; but Miss Longworth only

reproached him for supposing her capable of

inconstancy, became more ardent in her ex-

pressions of attachment, and even wrete-"Be

you a very devil, I feel I am fast to you, for

some good end, no doubt, in the far off fu-

To such length will even a virtuous

THE FRENCH MODE OF GRAFTING .- The French are practising a new method of grafting, a knowledge of which may prove valuable to American horticulturists, inasmuch as it can be performed at any season of the year, when the sound matured buds can be had, whether the sap is in a flowing state or not. It is performed by removing a small piece of bark and wood, leaving a smooth and flat surface, to which a similar piece containing the bud, which is to form the future tree, is fitted, which is sealed over immediately with collodion. This forms a strong impervious cuticle, which secures a free circulation of the sap on the approach of warm weather, and a perfect union