The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1861.

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

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The Fraud Admitted.

It is not often that the perpetrators of a fraud upon the public admit their criminality; but the New York *Tribune* now acknowledges that the North was misled as to the real situation and temper of the Southern States. Listen to the following admissions from a recent number of the *Tribune:*

"Before last November, threats of disunion were common enough, but no one supposed they were anything more than electioneering tricks. Indeed, so frequently had these threats been made before, that no one had any reason to regard them as of any practical importance. They were accordingly received either with indifference, or with mirthful remarks; and the general opinion seemed to be that the South could not be forced out of the Union. 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down to its borders; that slave insurrections would occur as soon as the heavy hand of the Federal Government was withdrawn from the institution; and that the dread of John Brown raids would alone prove sufficient to keep the slave States in the Union. *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 rapidly and accepted possible ultimate results as immediate effects. The slave States which lie most remote from the free, have certainly, boldly, *successfully* seceded, and established a Confederacy founded upon slavery. They have framed a Constitution, established a *de facto* government, assumed an attitude of armed hostility toward the United States, and are at this moment making demands more befitting conquerors than rebels. Two tiers of slave States lie between them and the free States, and those intermediate States are disaffected towards the Union, and act as allies to the seceded States."

It is not true that no one suspected previous to last November that threats of disunion were anything more than electioneering tricks.—Democrats generally suspected and believed that the South was in dead earnest, and gave the people fair warning that the election of a sectional President pledged to principles hostile to the rights and interests of the Southern States, would cause a dissolution of the Union. There was no concealment of the truth here. The Democratic party refused to blink the impending future, and preferred to face it, at the risk of being denounced as disunionists. It was the Republicans who misled the people. It was the Republicans who received the signs of the coming disruption "either with indifference or with mirthful remarks." It was such journals as the *Tribune* that labored to produce the general opinion "that the South could not be forced out of the Union."

Look at the significance of this admission! "Great ignorance prevailed at the North as to "the real situation of the slave States"—says the *Tribune.* What produced this ignorance? Who bandaged the eyes of the Northern people? The Republican party is accountable for this crime. Ignorance was necessary to its success. It triumphed through falsehood. Had the people only known of the danger—had they believed that the election of Lincoln would produce a dissolution of the Union—had they put faith in the earnestness of the South, Republicanism would not have succeeded, Lincoln would not now be President, disunion would not now be a fact.

If we look back at the columns of Republican newspapers previous to the November election, it will be found that their great endeavor was to persuade the people that no danger could be apprehended from the election of Lincoln, and that the South could not be kicked out of the Union. Was this the result of pure ignorance? Possibly it was in some cases. Ignorance is a crime in those who aspire to instruct and direct the public mind upon questions vital to their welfare. But the *Tribune* cannot escape under the plea of ignorance. It knew better than to be ignorant of the temper, spirit, and intention of the South; and it apprehended that disunion might be the consequence of LINCOLN'S election. But it did not *fear* disunion. It, in fact, as is now made evident by its course since disunion has been accomplished, preferred disunion to the continuance of the Union upon the broad, national principles, which hitherto preserved it from disruption. And its policy was to promote ignorance by sneering at, and misrepresenting the designs of the South, knowing that a knowledge of the actual truth would prove fatal to the Republican party.

Now that the mischief has been successfully accomplished by keeping the people in ignorance of the probable consequences of sectional domination, these authors of ruin have no remedy to suggest for the disaster they have inflicted upon the country. They are opposed to compromise, to re-construction, to everything that may afford the least hope of repairing the injury of a dismembered Union. They have nothing to offer in atonement for their wickedness.

OFFICE-SEEKERS AT WASHINGTON.—A Republican writes from Washington as follows:

Applications for office continue to pour in. Already at the treasury the clerks have noted and filed away for *future* reference, *thirty-two bushels* of well endorsed documents. Among the applications last week was one from a young lady on the Hudson river—at least so report says—asking an appointment for her lover as keeper of a light-house, promising that in the event of the appointment being made, the two would be united and made happy, and she would assist in attending to the government light. *Of course* the appointment was ordered to be made forthwith.

At the Postoffice Department fifteen thousand applications for office have already been filed. The War Department employs three clerks to note and file away the applications. The worst disappointed men who come to Washington are the little town and ward politicians, who, having "stumped" their own localities, fancy the whole world, including Mr. Lincoln, must be fully satisfied that but for each of these the Republican party would have been defunct.

Effects of Secession.

By the secession of eight States from the Confederacy, with a probability that several more will follow ere long, the whole financial system of the federal government is disorganized. Only last week, a telegram from St. Louis stated that foreign goods free of duty are beginning to arrive at that port via New Orleans; and the announcement is made simultaneously from Charleston, as follows:

"Measures have been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Memminger, to prevent the introduction of goods by the inland routes.

"At all railway connections between the Confederate and border States, officers have been stationed to enforce the decrees and tariff regulations of the Confederate States.

"The same precautions have been taken to prevent smuggling on the coast line."

What then is to be done? Mr. Lincoln's Administration cannot long defer action of some kind. The horn of this dilemma must be seized hold of without needless delay, or the resources on the national treasury will evaporate, and the Government be left minus. Now, shall naval vessels be stationed opposite every port of entry in the seceded States, to prevent this? But according to the St. Louis *Democrat,* (which hitherto has been the channel of Mr. Bates' communications to the public,) the Attorney General of the United States "has given the opinion to President Lincoln, that the revenue cannot be collected, except under the law of 1799, which renders it necessary for collectors to reside within their respective districts; and therefore it will be impossible to execute the laws with propriety, even were it otherwise feasible, in vessels." Even if there were no legal impediment of the kind here suggested, the naval force remains to be created which will be competent to discharge the duties required in this difficult service. Moreover, this policy would entail upon us civil war, with all its attendant horrors; and not improbably, would involve us in a war with foreign powers. On the other hand, suppose the Administration refrains from blockading the ports of the seceded States, and allows free ingress and egress to ships of all nations; the difficulties to be encountered are still formidable, if not insuperable. In this case, a rigid system of inspection and espionage must be instituted along the entire line of separation between the two Confederacies, with its expensive establishments and multitudinous appointees, something as is done on the Canadian frontier, only on a scale far more complicated, and without the aid of any natural boundary, like the St. Lawrence river. It is a question whether a revenue system thus cumbrous and extended would pay its own expenses.

Either of these two plans, then, being ineffectual for its object, what other can be adopted? Shall the United States declare at once for free trade, throwing open all her ports to universal competition, and resorting to direct taxation for the means of carrying on the Government?

This might deprive the seceded States of the advantages they anticipated as sure to follow from the competition of their own Free Trade with a Northern Protective Tariff, and thus might withdraw the premium now offered for separate political existence. It might also make Free Trade popular with the people for its own sake, while at the same time it would place us in the position to which we may eventually have to come, whether willingly or not, should the present disruption be permanent.—But the question is, will the people of the Northern Union *now* consent to so great a change—from a Protective Tariff to Free Trade—from a system of indirect taxes, to direct taxation? We doubt it. Direct taxation is sure to beget an economical government; it is also a guarantee against unnecessay war. But a farmer will pay $10 in the shape of duties on the articles he consumes, with less grumbling than he will pay $1 in direct taxes. The former he pays without knowing it—the latter is visible and tangible, and seems a greater burden than it is in fact.

But, as we said, something must be done, and if none of these plans is feasible, what better one can be devised?—*Journal of Commerce.*

Mr. Buchanan and Governor Bigler.

We have never for a moment doubted that the gross and malignant misrepresentation which has been heaped upon Mr. Buchanan through all his term of office, but particularly during the last few months, by the sectional party and press of the North, would eventually be followed by a re-action in the public mind whenever reason should resume its sway, and his governmental policy be viewed in a fairer light than the false medium of party prejudice. But this misrepresentation was so persistent that the unreflecting masses received it after a time as admitted truth, and it was but reasonable to suppose that a period would elapse before the public mind would yield itself to a more charitable belief.

Therefore we perceive, with delight, the unmistakable signs of this re-action, even thus early in the sequence of the late Administraion, by which it is to be hoped that the honorable name of the venerable statesman who stood at the head of it may be rescued from the fiendish attacks of his enemies, and allowed to dignify and adorn that calm retirement to which his remaining years are devoted.

It is very evident that recent developments of the strength of the Southern Confederacy, and particularly of the state of things in and about Charleston harbor, has largely accelerated this re-action; for as the country witnesses the apparent retreat of the present Administration, from the vaunting coercion talk of the inaugural, the inference cannot fail to be drawn by every reflecting mind, that Mr. Buchanan's clear foresight and good judgment alone prompted that conciliatory attitude toward the seceding States, which his successor and his successor's advisers are now forced to assume from dire necessity. The tide is now rapidly setting against his defamers, and the time will come, we hope it may during his life, when Mr. Buchanan's course in the inception and progress of the convulsion of our Union will be looked back upon as a wise and humane one, and the only one which, under the circumstances, could have saved the soil of our common country from the damning stain of fraternal blood.

The President of the United States occupies a position inferior to none in the world in prominence, and is not likely to be overlooked for praise or blame by the myriad eyes that are ever fastened on him; his virtues are liable to exaggeration, his mistakes are certain of it; but the tried and true men who aid and counsel him, and who in their devotion help to swell his fame, or share his reproach,—they are oftentimes overlooked with indifference or forgotten in a day. A few such men, among many who proved weak or false, stood nobly by Mr Buchanan in all

"This strange eventful history,"—

and by their faithfulness to principle and sincere devotion to the welfare of their country, merit not only his gratitude, but the respect of every true American.

Of such was the Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; and because his labors and efforts for the preservation of the Union have been to a great extent unappreciated by the people, or even by his own party, we esteem it a duty as well as a pleasure to add our tribute to his worth. This distinguished gentleman's name and position as a Democratic member of the U. S. Senate are known to all, but few are aware of the amount of his labor and usefulness therein; and we venture to allude to some of the more prominent traits of his character, in simple justice to himself, and for the better information of his countrymen, who will reap the fruit of the seed he has sown. His ability as a *practical working legislator,* aside from his fine talents, was very great. He never sacrificed utility and the success of a measure to the vain indulgence of making Buncombe speeches, or sought, by claptrap, mere party effect. His labors during the last session of Congress to secure a compromise that would hold together the old confederacy, by personal effort with Southern Senators, were untiring, and until the very last moment he strove to obtain from Republican Senators a recognition of Southern rights that would save the remaining States, and bring back those that had rashly left us. His sound judgment and personal exertion were largely felt upon the tariff bill of the last session; and although a Republican majority refused to adopt many of the numerous amendments offered by him, yet the bill is far less objectionable than it would have been, but for his efforts towards its improvement; indeed, but for his efforts, it would have been a more lamentable failure than it is.

Gov. Bigler's mind is one of those sound, vigorous, practical organizations which ever make the safest legislators. During the last days of the last session, he was almost the entire support of the Administration; twelve of the Southern Senators having left that body, and the action of the remaining ones being paralyzed by apprehension of expected events in their own States which might remove them also—with an opposition majority disposed to load Mr. Buchanan's administration with every conceivable charge, when it could be maligned for the benefit of party; amid all this he remained faithful among the faithless, while his high character for integrity, candor and sincerity always commanded the personal respect of his opponents.

Should Pensylvania secure in his successor another Senator of like probity and ability, alike alive to all the interests of his State, alike acceptable to her citizens and to the citizens of every other State in all that relates to the dignity and usefulness of the position, she will be truly fortunate.

The retirement of Gov. Bigler to private life is no small misfortune to the conservative element and business interests of New England; for he was national in his feelings, and cordially espoused any matter of legislation that commended itself to his approval, without regard to sections, for which New England should ever esteem him.

We believe he will live to be appreciated by the people, not only of his own State, but of every State that clings to the Union, and that he will exercise a large influence for good in the eventful era our country is fast entering upon.—*Boston Post.*

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1861.

There is not anything to be seen here now, except the crowd of hungry office seekers, who block up the streets, public offices and the Senate gallery each day. It is not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant in Washington to recollect the time when the city was so completely crammed with these who cry, "give, give," like horse-leeches.

The President is worn down with fatigue. His position is a pitiable one indeed. It is said by those who have seen him lately, (I have not had that honor since Inauguration day, when I saw him in the Senate Chamber previous to his taking the oath of office,) that he is actually *as thin as a rail, and pretty well split up at that,* and that his fund of coarse jokes and hackneyed anecdotes have run out; so that the poor man looks like a respectable looking ghost in broadcloth, who stands and stares at the persons who are introduced to him without uttering a word. He begins to show visible signs of disgust of his position and all things connected with it; and I have little doubt that if he could only transplant himself from the White House to his home in Springfield once more he would be a much happier man than he is. Poor old Abe! he has a hard road to travel, and has made but little progress on his journey yet.

The Cabinet are grinding out the foreign appointments with an industry and celerity that does them credit, and old Abe simply signs his name to the nominations when they are handed to him without asking a question, or, indeed, without having a say in the matter at all.

Up to the time of the Inauguration Abe got along very well, because the crowd was not so large as since. He had an anecdote for every body on being introduced, and was sure to tell them, one of which I will relate, which is said to be characteristic of the man, his mind and manners:

He was asked by some gentleman, on the morning of the Inauguration, whether he would ride in the carriage with the retiring President or by himself.

Abe replied that "that question put him in mind of an anecdote related of a fellow who was brought up in court once as a witness. He (the witness) wore a broad-brimmed hat and shad-bellied coat, and from that circumstance every one who saw him as he got upon the stand concluded he was a Quaker. The witness was asked how he would be qualified—whether he would swear or affirm. He hesitated a moment, and looking the clerk full in the face replied, "Well, I don't care a damn which." "So," said Abe, "I am just like that witness."

Mrs. Lincoln, who is a lady of much refinement, and possessing a lively disposition, with a good education and quick perception, carries herself much better than her leige lord. It is unquestionably true in this case, that "the gray mare is the better horse" in the Presidential team.

But these are the lighter matters pertaining to the Presidential office. Abraham Lincoln has a much more important *role* to play in the drama now going on on this continent. It was the boast of the Republican party but yesterday that Lincoln, as soon as he was installed, would initiate a new line of policy; that the South would be humbled in the dust before the wisdom of that party, and the prowess of this mighty man Lincoln. Fort Sumpter would be reinforced, the revenues would be collected, and the laws of the Federal Government enforced. After all this bravado and bluster, what is the fact? Fort Sumpter is to be evacuated, (if that has not already been done,) and all the other forts in the South must follow suit. The boast of Republicanism is but empty sound and vapid fury, signifying nothing. All—all sinks into utter significance before the Moloch of office. Before the election the Chicago platform was, in the eyes of Republicans, superior to the Constitution. Now "the loaves and fishes" of office are of much more consequence than either the Chicago platform or the preservation of the Government.

Many of the foreign appointments that Lincoln has made have given offence to the partizans of Mr. Lincoln. Some of them have excited ridicule in consequence of the utter inability, or rather utter absence of the first qualification to discharge the important duties of a dignified diplomatic representative at a foreign court, where all is elegance, refinement, experience and eminent skill and ability. If any one, much less all of these qualifications, can be set down to the account of a certain individual (whose name it is unnecessary to mention) who has received a commission to represent the United States at a certain court in Europe, then I will confess that I am in error. This is one of the cases that excites ridicule. The next case that has excited the ire of many good men is that of the Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, who has been appointed Minister to Vienna. Mr. B. is doubtless qualified, so far as talents, education, polish and *personnel* are concerned, to make at least a respectable appearance at a court, and thus save both his country and himself the mortification of being laughed at; but that a man who made the declaration, that "*this country must have an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God,*" should be made the representative of his country at a European court is simply "carrying the joke too far." Mr. Lincoln has by the appointment of this fanatical man Burlingame shown to the world that he applauds and endorses such sentiments, and proves that his Administration is pledged to the rankest kind of ultra Republicanism. The disappointed applicants are howling terribly, and swearing as baldly as the army in Flanders at Old Abe and the rest of the fraternity. After a while the howling will be a little louder and the swearing much deeper; and then the work of disintegration of the Republican party in the North will commence in earnest.

There have been quite a number of rejections of applicants for clerkships in the Interior and other Departments since the new Secretaries took charge. The rule of examination is much more rigid than it ever was before. Within a day or two there have been about thirty rejections for incompetency, and among that number, one who was formerly a Professor in an eastern college, and several graduates of colleges. When a man gets an appointment now, under the rule, he must be well prepared to go through such a "course of sprouts" as he has never gone through before.

How terribly mortifying it must be for a man to come hundreds of miles from home to the city of Washington, spend weeks—sometimes months—in getting up letters of recommendation, and have to go home rejected for incompetency. But such is life.

There is not anything new in regard to what the Administration intends doing. The truth is, the Administration is in a quandary, and does not know well what to do. One thing is certain, that unless the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet arouse themselves from this lethargy, and do something that will give the border States assurance that the future policy is to be friendly or peaceful, Virginia will go out of the Union, and drag with her Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee; and then will be consummated a catastrophe which may yet be prevented by a wise, dignified and statesmanlike policy on part of the Administration. If the present opportunity is suffered to pass unimproved, terrible will be the retribution that will be visited not only on Lincoln, but on all those connected with him.

There is at present a kind of armistice existing between the Administration and the Commissioners from the Confederate States, which is understood to last for ten days, when an answer will be given to the demands of the Commissioners. The Cabinet holds daily meeeings, and sometimes two meetings each day, to consult upon the affairs of the nation; but, unfortunately, when the members get together in Cabinet council, their time is all taken up in the consideration of applications for office, in order to satisfy the rapacious crowd who are constantly hovering around them like hungry wolves.

It is thought that the Senate will adjourn on Saturday next, but I do not think it will. Some of the nominations hang fire in the Senate, and this is a bad sign for an adjustment.

THE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The great interest felt in the appointment, by the new Administration, of Ambassadors from the United States to foreign countries, suggests the publication of the table below, showing the grade and salary of our representatives at foreign courts. It will be seen that with the exception of a few leading positions, the offices of this character, for which there is so great anxiety among the patriotic citizens of this country, do not present glittering temptations of a pecuniary nature. The inducement to hold them must therefore be looked for, in the honorable rank they are supposed to confer. To some extent they do offer prizes for which dignified statesmen may entertain aspirations; but the majority, to say the least, confer little but banishment and absence of advantages which may generally be enjoyed at home, by those qualified to serve their country abroad.

Our readers, after perusing the table which we append to this article, may well imagine the indignation with which General Webb (that is the designation the *Courier* always gives him) rejected the offer of a mission to Turkey. For a gentleman of his tastes and social qualities, a banishment to that country upon the beggarly salary of $7,500 per year, with no opportunities for distinction either in the public service or in society, can have few attractions. He did right to decline it. We thank him, in the name of the Editorial fraternity, for the manly dignity with which he stands up for the respectability of the profession. By all means let him stick to his resolution not to go among the Turks. As to Austria, *that* would be quite another matter; and as we have more regard for the rank than the salary which the General is to draw, we shall not object to his acceptance of the Austrian mission.

We are apprehensive that with the exception of cases where gentlemen and their families have a desire to reside abroad, and have attachments and tastes for particular localities, the value to the recipient, of foreign appointments, is very generally overrated. The expenses, in most countries, of maintaining the rank and dignity incident to such positions, are equal to, if they do not exceed, the compensation received from the Government. Very few, we apprehend, of the Ambassadors to foreign courts, return richer than when they went; while many of them make large encroachments upon their private fortunes. We would not however dwell upon this consideration; for the post of representative of the United States at many of the courts of Europe, is highly honorable, and every where, if filled with dignity by men of character, a distinction to which no one can be indifferent.

The following shows the rank and compensation of the representatives of the United States at the principal foreign courts:

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Foreign State.	*Capital.*	*Salary.*
Great Britain	London	$17,500
France	Paris	17,500
Russia	St. Petersburg	12,000
Spain	Madrid	12,000
Prussia	Berlin	12,000
Mexico	Mexico	12,000
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	12 000
China	Canton	12,000
Chili	Santiago	10,000
Peru	Lima	10,000

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Turkey	Constantinople	7,500
Switzerland	Berne	7,500
Netherlands	Hague	7 500
Sardinia*	Turin	7,500
Denmark	Copenhagen	7 500
Austria	Vienna	9,000
Belgium	Brussels	7,500
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	7,500
Naples†	Naples	7,500
Portugal	Lisbon	7,500
Rome	Rome	7,500
Bolivia	La Paz	7,500
Ecuador	Quito	7,500
Argentine Confederation	Parana	7,500
New Granada	Bogota	7,500
Venezuela	Caraccas	7,500
Guatemala	Guatemala	7,500
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	7,500
Japan	Yedo	7,500

COMMISSIONER.

Sandwich Islands	Honolulu	7,500

The salaries of Secretaries of Legation at the above Courts range from $1,500 to $2,625, and at China $3,000.

CONSULS.

Some of the Consuls of the United States at foreign ports, are paid by fees; but the salaries of those who are paid fixed amounts, vary widely according to the duties to be performed. We have not space for more than a few of the leading ones, viz:

London and Liverpool, $7,500; Rio Janeiro, Havana and Havre, $6,000; Paris and Calcutta, $5,000; Canton, Shanghai, St. Thomas, Montreal, Melbourne, Honolulu, $4,000; Hong Kong, Vera Cruz, Panama, Alexandria, Callao, Touchoa, $3,500; Morocco, Tunis, Tripoli, Valparaiso, Amoy, Nigpo, Glasgow, Frankfort, Lahaina and Constantinople, $3,000.

The foregoing are the leading places. There are a large number at salaries of $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,000, $500, &c., &c.,—very pleasant adjuncts to a resident in the countries designated, but scarcely an inducement for the great number of patriots who desire to live upon the income from official position. We hope these will not all speak at once, for if reports are true, the President is all but worried to death by the patriotism of his late supporters.

P. S.—Since writing the above, there is a report that Burlingame is appointed Minister to Austria.

* The President has the power to raise this to a full mission, and we suppose will do so, making the appointment that of Envoy Extraordinary, &c., with increased salary.

† There will scarcely be occasion for a representative to Naples, since the addition of that kingdom to Sardinia.

LIFE IN NEW YORK — *Wholesale Amalgamation.*—Quite a sensation was created in the vile purlieus of Oak and Roosevelt streets, N. Y., just before daybreak on Tuesday morning, by the descent of a posse of police upon a notorious house of prostitution kept by a woman named Mary Fleming, with a view to the recovery of a young girl, seventeen years of age, named Mary McQuade, from Troy, who had been inveigled into the den. The scenes which met the eyes of the police, on entering the brothel, will furnish the richest material for a "kiver." Amalgamation was in full blast in every room in the house, and the equality of the races was disgustingly manifest from cellar to garret. Several white females were found living with black males. The police took the mistress of the house, together with about a dozen specimens of her black and white boarders, into custody, and the whole party were brought up for examination, which developed facts in the "social system" of the Fourth ward which ought to induce the American Missionary Society for the Conversion of the Heathen to map out the whole district as a much more promising field than any that can be found in Polynesia or elsewhere.

A young farmer from Rensselear county who went to Albany with his horse and buggy, a short time since, to see a lady in whom he felt an interest, had some interesting experience before he got back home. Having tied his horse a short distance from the residence of his Dulcinea, he was astonished on returning for it, some hours afterwards, to find it gone. He at once telegraphed a description of it and the vehicle to Troy and other towns near, in order to arrest the thief, whom he supposed had taken it, and then in accordance with the suggestion of a friend, went to the station houses to inquire for his property. To his great joy he found horse and wagon safe at one of them, whither it had been taken by a policeman at the suggestion of the lady before whose door it was tied, and at once started for home. But at Troy he was promptly arrested on suspicion of being a horse thief, and had to submit to detention until he could get some friends from the country to come and establish his identity. He intends to bring a suit for false imprisonment against the husband of the lady who sent the horse to the station house.

RUSSIAN OPINION OF OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM.—Baron Sternberg, one of the most respected and able of the noblemen of Russia, has just made a careful tour of observation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railraad, as far as Parkersburg and Wheeling, in company with Capt. Ohmann, of the Imperial Engineers, and Baron Osten Sacken, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington. These gentlemen were greatly struck with the strong peculiarities that mark this celebrated line of railway, which they pronounce more bold and attractive than any railway in the Old World, not even excepting that over the Saumering Alps. The object of the Baron's visit to this country is to spend six months in the careful study of the American railroad system, for the purpose of reporting to his government, with a view to building very extensive railroad works throughout the Southern and Western parts of the empire.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

DIED.

On the 23d inst., of scarlet fever, ALICE JANE, infant daughter of F. P. and M. E. Harper, aged 4 years, 2 months and 23 days. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents in Sixth street, this (Monday,) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The little flower bloom'd a while
In sorrowing paths below,
But now enjoys the Saviours smile
In Paradise to grow.

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THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:
"What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder."
"Whosoever 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."
Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal.—"What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder."
jan12 dtf

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 23.
The royal mail steamship Canada has arrived with Liverpool papers to the 9th inst., and telegraphic advices of the 10th inst., via Queenstown. She brings 177,000 pounds sterling in specie.
The banks of Poland having refused to make specie payments on the Russian bonds, the military took possession of the amount required from the bank vaults.
Prince Napoleon is about to proceed to Turin to negotiate the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.
LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs are steady.
LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Friday.—Provisions continue dull.
LONDON MONEY MARKET, Friday.—Consols 93¼@93¾ for money, and 92⅞@92¾ for account.—The bullion in the bank has decreased £149,000 during the week.
The money market continues unchanged.—American stocks: The following sales are reported: Illinois Central Railroad 28@27; P. C. Dist. Erie Railroad 27½@27¼; New York Central 71 ex coupons.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 23.
The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for the eight million loan. This sum will be sufficient for the wants of the Treasury during the present fiscal year.
Col. Dudley Mann, now in Washington, is about starting for Europe on business connected with the consummation of the Great Eastern steamer enterprise.
The President has been so beset with office seekers as to be able to ride out only twice since coming into office. He is receiving no visits whatever to day, either of friendship or business.
The Charleston *Courier* of the 21st inst. states that the assertion that the term of service of twenty-six of the soldiers in Fort Sumpter will shortly expire, is a mistake. Major Anderson was in daily expectation of receiving orders to evacuate the fort. His supply of provisions and fuel was nearly exhausted, and if not speedily relieved he will soon be compelled to burn some of the gun carriages. He is said to be in favor of giving up to the South Carolina authorities after an examination by an authorized officer, and receiving a receipt for the public property.
Col. Lay has had a long interview with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.—SEVERAL COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSES, conveniently and pleasantly situated. Inquire of CHARLES C. RAWN.
HARRISBURG, March 25, 1861.—2wd.

$2,000 TO LOAN! $2,000
Inquire of JOHN SHANNON, Agent.
mar25-2td North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

WALL PAPER,
CEILING PAPER,
TRANSOM PAPER,
BORDERS, FIRE-PRINTS, WINDOW
CURTAINS, TASSELS,
AND FIXTURES,
AT LOW PRICES, at
SCHEFFER'S Book-store.
Near the Harrisburg Bridge.
mar25

WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY!
THE BEST DEFINING AND PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
contains 1,854 Royal Quarto Pages and 20,000 words and meanings not found in any other English Dictionary; more than 1,000 Illustrations inserted in their proper places; over 5,000 words synonymized; together with numerous tables of pronounced proper names.
Sold by E. M. POLLOCK & SON. Also Worcester's School Dictionaries. mar23

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!
Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter ($1.25.)
As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality. E. M POLLOCK & SON,
mar23 Below Jones' House, Market Square.

REMOVAL.
B. J. HARRIS
HAS REMOVED HIS
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE MAUFACTORY
TO NO. 112 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STREETS,
HARRISBURG.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to business to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
☞ Repairing promptly executed. mar22-dlw

HEALTH, MONEY! HAPPINESS!!
At this season of year, when so much sickness prevails, every one should provide himself with DR. HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, and prevent disease in its beginning.
A fresh supply always on hand at
SCHEFFER'S BOOK-STORE,
mar19 Harrisburg.

BANK LETTER AND BUSINESS LETTER PAPER!
We would call attention to a new article of paper, called BUSINESS LETTER, which has been gotten 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 usual letter sheet.
This overcomes both the above objections; is a perfect sheet; pure wove; 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 above.
For sale by THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
mar 19 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg.

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES!!!
LARGE ARRIVAL!!
HAVING JUST RETURNED from the Eastern cities, where we have selected with the *greatest care* a large and complete assortment of superior GOODS, which embrace *everything* kept in the best City Groceries, *we respectfully* and cordially invite the public to examine our stock and *hear our prices.*
feb15 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

THE AMERICAN BYRON!
GUADALOUPE:
A TALE OF LOVE AND WAR.
A Poem in the style of *DON JUAN,* and equal in spirit, matter and manner to that brilliant production of the "BRITISH BARD." By a well known citizen of Philadelphia, who served with distinction in the late War with Mexico.
PRICE SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
mar6 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE SPICE TRADE!!!
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!!!
E. R. DURKEE & CO'S SELECT SPICES,
In Tin Foil (lined with Paper,) and full Weight.—BLACK PEPPER, GINGER, NUTMEG, WHITE PEPPER, ALLSPICE, MACE, CAYENNE PEPPER, CINNAMON, CLOVES, *MUSTARD.*
In this age of adulterated and tasteless Spices, it is with confidence that we introduce to the attention of Housekeepers these superior and genuine articles. We guarantee them *not only* ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE, but ground from fresh Spices, selected and cleaned by us expressly for the purpose, *without reference to cost.* They are beautifully packed in tin foil, (lined with paper) to prevent injury by keeping, and are FULL WEIGHT, while the *ordinary* ground Spices are almost invariably short. We warrant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor, *beyond all comparison,* as a single trial will abundantly prove.
Every package bears our TRADE MARK.
Manufactured only by E. R. DURKEE & CO., New York.
For sale by [feb27.] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WANTED—$1,000 City or County Bonds. Enquire at this office. mar22-dtf