The Patriot & Anion.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1861.

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An Inquiry.

Our Legislature is so intent upon passing measures in defiance of the will of the people that it seems to have forgotten the fact that the people have demanded the repeal of so much of the Revised Penal Code as interferes with the execution of the constitutional provisions for the capture of fugitive slaves. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has failed to report the bill repealing the objectionable portion of the 95th section. Why this delay ? Why is this bill not permitted to see the light? Is it to be smothered in committee and defeated by indirection? Is it possible that the valliant Republicans, who a short time ago were ready to vote men and money for the subjugation of the South, are afraid to meet this question openly, least it may disclose the descord in their ranks?

The Peace and War Factions of the Republican Party.

The administration of Mr. LINCOLN is now subjected to two opposite forces, the one satis fied that the mischief is accomplished beyond repair, and advising the abandonment of all attempts to hold the Southern forts; and the other counselling aggressive measures to compel a submission of the questions at issue to the arbitrament of the sword, and thereby to test the strength of the Government. The former class are disposed to give up the controversy and ultimately to recognize the independence of the seceded States; while the latter favor war as the means, we suspect, of insuring permanent alienation, and increasing the antagonism between the North and South to such a degree as to exclude the probability of re-construction for several generations at least.

might possibly have both been attained had the The New York Tribune, the leading represenpolicy of the Republican party not caused the tative of the war party, is in favor of a fight destruction of the Union. But having broken at Fort Pickens. Its plan is to make that the the Union, the tariff is as worthless, for both Sebastopol of the Union; to concentrate large purposes, as the paper upon which it is writbodies of soldiers around the fortification, and ten. The schedule of the tariff adopted by the there to beat the army of the Southern Confed-Confederate States exhibits about one-half the eracy. It calculates that if the Southern army duties imposed by the Morrill tariff. Pig iron, fight, it must be whipped-and then the Union for instance, which under our tariff pays a is maintained. But if it retreats, the people specific duty of from six to fifteen dollars per will rise on them and expel them from power, and still the Union is maintained. The possisibility of defeat does not enter into this calculation-and the impossibility of the border States remaining passive spectators of the struggle does. But the maintenance of the Union by war is a mere pretence with the Tribune. It wants war for a different purpose .--It does not rest easy with the border States in the Union, and desires war for the purpose of driving them out, together with the cotton States which have already seceded. That is the true motive disguised under pretended attachment for the Union. So imperiously is this war demanded of Mr. LINCOLN, that the Tribune would, in the event of the abandonment of Fort Pickens, regard him as disgracefully betraying the country as did Buchanan; a threat that may soon be put to the test. On the other side we find the Washington correspondent of the North American arriving at the conclusion that "the Administration is "powerless to enforce the laws in the seceding "States"-a discovery that was not made until after Mr. Lincoln assumed the responsibility of office; for the Republicans were unanimously of the opinion, a short time ago, that Mr. Buchanan was an imbecile old traitor, because he did not do what it is now admitted the President has no power to do. But circumstances alter cases vastly. Let us quote a portion of this correspondent's letter to show the direction in which the moderate wing of the Republican party is rapidly drifting: "The fact is not to be disguised that the Administration is powerless to enforce the laws in the seceding States. An extra session of Congress, to obtain authority for that purpose, would only aggravate and intensify the crisis through which the country is now laboring like a giant in a morass. People may well begin to ask themselves, when the government is in a great measure demoralized, and after an experience of four months of active and energetic revolution in one section, and almost passive speculation in the other, what is the remedy for this evil? If coercion be attempted the South would be compacted in twenty-four hours after the first gun was fired. And, even if there were abundant resources of men and money to carry out such a policy, it is not recommended by any inspiration of statesmanship, unless permanent separation of the free and slave States be desired. That would be the inevitable effect of an effort to compel submission on the part of the cotton States. They might possibly be conquered, but they could never be subjugated. The border States desire to adhere to the old Union, and will not sever the present ties, unless driven to that extremity by the pressure of stern events, or a supposed necessity of their condition as slaveholding communities. They have thus far patriotically resisted all the appeals, importunities and appliances which have been so unfortunately successful elsewhere. They cannot be driven off but by an attempt to enforce the federal authority in the States where it is now repudiated and renounced. Is it wise to try such an experiment, and thus precipitate civil war and its calamities? There are narrow and warped minds which regard every proposition to deal with imposing facts as they exist according to any other rule than that prescribed by a party platform, as surrendering principle, compromising dignity and submitting to rebellion. This has been the temper of partizanship in all times. It cost England the American colonies, the Bourbons their throne in France, and has now expelled the last of that race, which learnt nothing and forgot nothing, from the throne of Italy. Let us profit by these lessons of experience." There is a great deal of sound practical sense in this view, forming as it does a striking | turics ago.

contrast with what emanated from the same quarter during the late Administration. In continuing the subject the same writer advises that the seceded States be allowed to work out the problem of separate government in their own way. "Let them keep and maintain the "forts and arsenals which are now needed for "the protection of national commerce." says he—and it may possibly be an intimation to prepare the public mind for the abandonment of Fort Pickens and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

These two Republican authorities are wide apart-as far asunder as peace and war-as diverse as the elements of the irrepressible conflict.

The Northern and Southern Tariffs.

siderations of domestic policy.

her reckless disregard of her own highest in-

terests. By neglecting the cause of the Union

to run after a protective tariff, she has won

Union. She has a tariff adapted to her inte-

perfect Union without adequate protection ?-

of ensuring protection figure up the result.

FLOATING CUSTOM HOUSES. From the Journal of Commerce.

Those determined politicians who have declaimed so loudly against any concessions, and have insisted "upon collecting the revenue at all bazards," either in or outside of the ports of seceding States, have had very little experience, probably, in the importing business, and know very little of the legal process by which the duty is ascertained and received. Fancy a first class packet ship, with a full cargo of French goods, stopped by a revenue cutter or small steamer, outside of port, for the purpose of collecting the duties. She has ten thousand packages of dry goods and fancy articles, subject to different rates of duty, all to be ex-amined, entered, appraised and delivered.---Where is the owner or consignee whose oath is required? The goods belong to five hundred different people, each of whom must attest his invoice. But there are no invoices on board. The ship has only her general manifest, the Pennsylvania, of all the States that voted invoices having been sent by mail. Suppose, for LINCOLN, was probably least influenced by however, that the owners are found, present the anti-Southern, Abolition sentiments that their invoices, make out their entries in due form, and the examination of the goods begins. swept over the North. The Chicago platform But the cargo is mixed, and packed below in and the enunciations of the Northern and Westthe densest order, and the vessel must be disern leaders of the Republican party were not charged before the goods can be examined and entirely palatable to a large section of the party appraised. A floating warehouse securely anchored, might furnish room for such a purpose, in this State which carried its electoral vote for but anchorage ground is within reach of can-Lincoln. So evident was this that it does not non shot, and this work must all be done outadmit of doubt that had the issue been confined side. Eight or ten ships' decks might give to the sectionalism and anti-slaveryism of the room to display the outside of the packages of one ship's cargo; when these were all arranged, Republican party, on the one hand, and the then comes the opening of the cases for examicomprehensive nationalism of the Democratic nation. Silks, ribbons, fans, artificial flowers, party on the other, the people of Pennsylvania &c., are not especially benefitted by sea air,would not have endorsed Lincoln upon the Chiand by the time a few hundred or thousand cases were opened, it it should happen to blow ago platform. But this paramount issue was or be a little stormy, umbrellas and oil cloth artfully obscured by another question appealcoverings would probably be at a premium !-ing directly to the interests of Pennsylvania-The beauties of the new tariff would shine out that of a Tariff. The people were persuaded with most resplendent lustre at such a moment. that we required protection, and that protec-A dozen different rates of duty on as many packages of cotton or woolen fabrics, each to tion could only be procured by voting for the be determined by counting the threads to the candidate of the Republican party. This was square inch, ascertaining the square yards, made the main issue in many quarters of the and determining both the weight and export value. All goods valued by weight and mea Commonwealth, to the total exclusion or parsure are to have a weigh-master's or measurer's tial obscuration of the vital questions affecting certificate to the exact contents. It would be the very existence of the Union, which should easy on ship board to rig a line on which to have been met and decided independent of conhang the steelyards, but the dip of the vessel, if there was much of a sea on, might make the beam go up in the wrong place. Pennsylvania must now face the results of

The talk of collecting duties according to any egally recognized standard, upon the cargo of a vessel while the latter is at sea, is too ridiculous for sober consideration. The thing is practically impossible. If there were no violaresults that must cover her with confusion and ion of the statute in such a measure, the work shame. She has procured the shadow, the could not be done by any skill or strength of merest mockery; of protection, at the cost of the human agency. The vessel might be brought to, under the guns of a man-of-war, and made to pay toll, or a certain sum for the right of rests, but what is it worth ? How much better way; and the amount might be graduated acoff are we now, with a protective tariff and a cording to the supposed or estimated value of dissolved Union, than we were before with a her cargo ; but this would be piracy in fact, if not in name, and would not come within the sanction of any revenue code. The whole Let those who voted for LINCOLN as the means difficulty might be avoided by compelling a vessel bound to a port thus, in fact, outside of We were told that a modification of the tariff the Federal jurisdiction, to discharge at another port for collection purposes, and then reload was necessary for two reasons: First, to inthe goods for their proper delivery; but this crease the the revenue and replenish an exhappens to be expressly forbidden by the Conbausted Treasury; second, to afford adequate stitution, in these words : "Nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to protection to domestic industry. These results enter, clear, or pay duties in another." There is, therefore, no way, either with or without the consent of Congress, by which the President can collect the revenue upon cargoes bound for the seceding States, unless he can establish and maintain permanent warehouses upon, or near to, the land where the goods may be discharged for examination. The oft repeated assertion that "the Revenue will be collected at all hazards," even though the Federal authorities were driven from the seceding States, we have regarded from the beginning as an empty boast which could never be exe-outed. The proper officers must be within the

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SEKFS.

The Nord says: "Our correspondent at St Petersburg sends us to day an account of the closing sitting of the Council of the Empire, held on the 25th ult., upon the question of the serfs. It was decided that the latter should receive their personal liberty, and that all the relations between them and their proprietors should cease at one stroke; that the peasants on each property shall receive the enclosure, that is, the house they inhabit and the kitchen garden attached to it; that there shall be allotted them at a price fixed by the Government the fourth of the quantity of ground which was fixed in the plan elaborated by the commissions, that is, from one to two hectares according to the provinces. This allocation is obligatory, the other territorial arrangements are optional. The Imperial manifesto which will publish these decisions is already printed at St. Petersburg; but it will not appear in the present week, which is that of the Russian carnival. The publication will take place in Lent. in about fifteen days perhaps, at a time of meditation and sobriety for the Russian people, the opportuneness of which for the proclamation of emancipation there is no need to point out."

An article in the London Post, based upon the statements of its correspondent in St. Petersburg, gives the following statistics :

The number of serfs, or, as they are called in Russia, souls, amounts to no less than forty-four millions of men. Some of these are crown pensants; but it should be remarked that the peasants on the principal crown lands had already some measure of freedom bestowed on them by Alexander I. The owners of serfs in Russia, according to the latest statistical account, are one hundred and sixteen thousand in number, and they hold among them twenty-two millions of serfs. Two thousand five hundred landed proprietors possess from one thousand to two thousand serfs, while twenty thousand possess only from a hundred to a thousand; fifty thousand small proprietors hold less than twenty-one serfs, or souls, each; and probably there may be more difficulty in settling the social status of these fifty thousand persons than in any arrangement connected with the actual question of serf emancipation.

The crown peasants, including both men and women, amounted in 1860, in round numbers, to fourteen millions four hundred and thirtysix thousand souls, in a gross population of sixty five millions. It cannot be denied that in a country in which there is no middle, or at least an infinitely small middle class, and in a country in which there is little accumulated capital, the throwing of such a mass of men on their own resources is a hazardous experiment; but of twenty-two millions of serfs, at least eleven millions can work at handicraft or household trades; and there is scarcely one of these who has not saved some money. This capital, great or small, will assuredly be invested in land or in commerce, for the Russian is a shrewd speculator, and has always a keen eye to the main chance.

Many men born serfs, resident in Russian cities or towns, are worth from £5,000 to $\pounds 20,000$ and $\pounds 30,000$; and these dealers and speculators will now enlarge the sphere of their industuy by engaging in manufactures or by speculating in land. This latter course must be very beneficial to a country imperfectly cultivated, and but half developed. The Russian is docile, laborious and easily manageable, and not likely to abuse his recently acquired liberty. No one is fonder of peaceful pursuits, or has more aversion to a soldier's life. Yet habit and training; more powerful far than nature, have made the Russians excellent soldiers. No doubt the new system of serf emancipation may work awkwardly and operosely for some years. It will require, like everything else, time for its development ; but, as the Russian persant is obedient and well disposed, there is little danger of refractoriness or riot.

GENERAL NEWS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

stagnant atmosphere within the vehicle, and exclaimed, "small pox in this car, I smell it." He retired, and all the passengers, save one. were taken with a leaving, without any further

STECOTAL NOTICES. IF WARRANTED IN ALL CASES DR. HAR VEY'S CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS For the prevention and Cure of all those difficulties to which the female system is peculiarly liable. arising from STOPPAGE OF NATURE OR OBSFRUCTION. These Pulls have never been known to fail when the perfectly saf. to take by the most delicats. TO MARRIED LADIES they are particularly recom-no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. A although so powerful, yet no injury will ever result from them, as they prevent difficulties, and restore nature, no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. A although so powerful, yet no injury will ever result from them as they have an effect contrary to nature. Pamphles detailing their virtues, with numerous certificates from will known physicians and apothecaries, can be had on applica-tion to the sgent, who will send the Pills, if desired, by mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of the monor. Sold in boxes containing sixty pills.—price One Dollar. by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by lory A CO., wholesale agents, North Second str.et, Philadel phia. nov2-codd&wly

they paid \$1,100 rent. They dug down and came under the vault of the bank. They then

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PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE. The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is to re. roofing and preserving the unfinished work of store the health, no matter from what cause it may be suffering. They take out all imparities from the systo fitting up suitable rooms for the accommotem; and they have the same power of expulsion over miasm, poisonous vapor of decayed vegetables, or indeed any poisonous exhibitions breathed by man whatever. In fact, if the blood is poisoned, it is impure, and im. fifty-four pawnbrokers' shops in full blast in pure blood results in disease.

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though innocent as bread, yet they are carstle of purifying the blood and curing disease. So, they cure all kinds of fevers, all asthmas, catarrhs, costiveness and painful affections of every kind.

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Cristadoro's Hair Dye

	18	
	THE ONLY DYE	Ever analyzed
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•	I THE ONLY DYE	That dogo data at
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and the ONLY DYEE For all who desire to have the color of their hair changed with safety, certainty and randity, to any shade they may desire. Manufactured by J CRISTADORO, 6 Asto-House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. mar19-dawlm

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prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordi-mary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cute of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and re-moves all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the nonthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. THESE FILLS SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN BY FEMALES DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PREGMANCY, AS THEY ARE SURE TO BRING ON MISCARELAGE, BUT AT ANY OTHER THE THEY ARE SAFE.

SURF TO BRING ON MISOARBLAGE, BUT AT ANY OTHER THE THEY ARE SAFE. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Paintation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Fills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a pow-erful remedy, do not contain 'ron, calomel, antimony' or anything hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. N. B.-S1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any an-thorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail. For sale by C. A. BANNYART, Hartishurz, irLiawly The Union party of Tennessee have called a convention for nominating a Governor, to meet LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

For sale by C. A. BANNVART, Harrisburg. jy7-dawly

The following is an extract from a letter written by pastor of the Baptist Church to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine-MRS. WINS favor of that world-renowned medicine-MRS. WINS LOW'S SOOTHING STRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING: "We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. New we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no hrmbug -we HAYE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply. than to lay in a supply. sep29-d&wly

Mothers, read this,

ton, is charged but five per cent. ad valorem by the Southern rates; and how are we to prevent the importation of foreign iron at the South, and its unrestricted transportation Northward. under the free intercourse prevailing between the States? So with iron of every description, and every article of commerce imported from foreign countries. Entering Southern ports at one-half the rate they would be compelled to pay at the North, it will be impossible to prevent their spread over the country. The government would find it a huge undertaking to guard the line separating the Confederate States from the Union; and even if practicable. the cost would almost exceed the benefit. It would be equally difficult to prevent the entry of vessels into Southern ports by a rigorous blockade; and the other remedy proposed-the abolition of these ports of entry-could not long bind foreign nations, whose immediate interests would compel them to recognize the de facto government established at the South, when they would claim and enforce free and

unobstructed intercourse. This conflict between the two tariffs must esult in diminishing the revenue of our government, and in subjecting manufacturers to a flood of foreign competition, in comparison with which the old tariff, in a compact Union, at the unreal, unsubstantial good of a protecat the expense of the Union.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENING .- The Administration is actively engaged in sending out of the country many of the most noted agitators who have afflicted this Republic for a long time past. Having no public duties demanding their attention, most of these have have had little to do besides making speeches and circulating documents. When once fairly packed up and gone off, we may reasonably hope for a period of comparative repose. There still remains quite a number of editors who should be disposed of in like manner. Several of some prominence in this city are itching for a foreign appointment, and it is a public misfortune that here should be so much delay in gratifying their wishes. Can nothing be done for Wendell Phillips, or Mr. Garrison, or Mr. Greeley ?-N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

HORRIBLE DEATH -In Cleveland, Ohio, a few days since, some children playing in front of a small house on Canal street. discovered smoke issuing from the crevices about the door. An | at low rents, and not unfrequently, the entire alarm was raised, and neighbors entering the house found the occupant, an old Irish woman | erected in Liberty street, between Broadway named Mary Hickey, sitting in her chair, with her clothing nearly burned from her body. She | a few years ago, have proved a melancholy inlived but a few minutes, her body being burned vestment. To day, there is scarcely one of so that the vitals were exposed. It is supposed Hickey, while intexiented, sat down to smoke, and her pipe falling into her ap, communicated the fire. She was about 50 years of age, and has one or two daugthers, but no usband.

A writer in the Historical Magazine for the current month gives an early-perhaps the earliest-authentic notice of the land in England from which the name of Washington is derived. In the first volume of the "Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon," published in illustra-tion of mediæval British History, under the direction of the Master of the Roll by the British Government, at page 337, we find a grant of land from King Edgar, the Anglo-Saxon King, to "Athelunold Washingatune." The document bears date A. D. 963, about nine cen-

e proper officers must State, and acting according to legal regulations,

in order to collect the duty upon imports. If such a location cannot be maintained, the revenue cannot be collected. If it is deemed desirable to attempt the maintenance of a position at the ports for this purpose, at the cost of war and its attendant horrors, then the assertion of a determination to collect the revenue has a terrible force and significance. But the proposition to enforce the revenue laws without a collision, by collecting the duties at sea, is too ridiculous for sober argument.

Neither do we see by what right a revenue cutter or a national man-of-war could stop a vessel bound into such a port, even if a blockade were attempted. A ship coming out might be stopped for want of a clearance in a proper form, but such an interruption of the commerce with a foreign port, would probably be resented by other nations, and lead to fresh complications. We see but two ways out of our present difficulties. Either bring the seceding States back by an amicable settlement of our political differences; or let them go in peace upon the path they have chosen. In either case, an armed enforcement of the revenue laws would be unwise, as well as impracticable. If we are to come together again, strife and bloodshed will not strengthen brotherly tics; and if we are to live apart, let us try to preserve the peace, both before and after our formal separation. It does not follow that the smuggling of European goods across the border need be a serious evil to the North, even without a very watchful line of sentinels. If the tariffs of the was as nothing. Pennsylvania may thus com- | two sections were nearly equal, the goods would prehend the fearful retribution she has brought. have paid about the same tax, whether landed upon herself by neglecting the cause of the bly be quite as many goods entered at Northern Union when assailed by its enemies, to clutch | ports and flowing Southward over the borders, as would meet them in a reverse course. The tive tariff. She has purchased a worthless tariff border war which we should fear most, would have another origin, and lead to a more hostile feeling than any revenue question, is likely to provoke; but sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. The question of floating Custom Houses will therefore set itself at rest without the aid of legislation, as no wit of man could devise a method of ascertaining and collecting the duties on imports by such an agency.

> BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK-Decreased Importations.-There appears to be very poor prospects in New York, as elsewhere, for anything like activity in business. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, after speaking of a falling off of \$2,557,429 in foreign imports, last week, adds: These figures tell their own story. And if it

> needs any additional illustration, it may be had by a walk lown Liberty street, and most other thoroughfares in that neighborhood, where the wholesale dry goods trade is transacted. On almost every warehouse may be seen a little placard, announcing "lofts" to let, house. The marble faced stores which were and Green wich streets, during the flushed times, them, I am told, that could not be purchased for cash at about one-half the original cost A little further up town-in Murray, Warren and Chambers streets-there is more business doing, and real estate is suffering less depreciation-yet, even there, the vast falling off in business is, in a variety of ways, painfully visible. It is idle to deny that the foreign importers are greatly alarmed lest this state of things, bad as it now is, is to be aggravated by the Morrill tariff and the anticipated competition from the seceding States. It is also true that not a few of them are making arrangements to transfer their business to the South Politicians, for partisan purposes, may poohpooh these things, but they are facts nevertheless.

> B. R. Wood, the new minister to Denmark. succeeds James M. Buchanan, of Baltimore.

ACQUITTAL OF A WIFE FOR THE POISONING OF HER HUSBAND.—The trial of a young wife for poisoning an old husband, has just been concluded in Delaware county, N. Y., and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. Mrs. Herrington is handsome, and was married to James Herrington in July, 1859, when under sixteen years of age, while her husband was thirty-six. She claimed that she was deceived by Herrington, he having represented himself as rich, which proved to be false. She bought a tablespoonful of arsenic, as she said to poison rats, and soon after her husband was taken sick and died. A post mortem examination proved that arsenic enough was found in his viscera to kill two men. But then it was shown that he had been in the habit of taking arsenic. She had corresponded with a young man named Hall, calling him "dear friend," and asking him to lend her money. Her case excited much sympathy, and her acquittal was applauded and cheered in the wildest and most excited manner, by an immense crowd of spectators.

MASSACHUSETTS PREPARING FOR WAR .--- We perceive, by a report presented to the House of Representatives, that Massachusetts has been actually preparing for civil war on a large scale. The contracts made for the equipment of troops for active service include two thousand knapsacks and two hundred thousand ball cartridges, and an appropriation of \$25,-000 has been made by the commonwealth to defray the expenses of putting the State troops on a war footing. It would have been well for the country if Massachusetts had been as ready with her troops during the war of 1812-14-when she refused to allow them to leave the State—as she has shown herself in the present instance.-N. Y. Herald.

SUICIDE ACCOUNTED FOR .- The New York papers of Thursday recorded the mysterious suicide of a gentleman named "Henry," at No. 48 Lispenard street. All that was known was, that he died from poison administered by himself. A friend of the deceased, who knew him well, thus accounts for the sad affair : About two years ago he married a young lady who was living at Chicago. He took her to New York about a year ago. She had been there but a short time when she left her husband and went with a certain Wall street broker. who opened a house of prostitution for her.-This so preyed upon his mind that he several times threatened to commit suicide, and at last he has done it.

At Tucson, California, a ball is not considered "success" unless it terminates in a general fight with knives and revolvers. A few weeks ago a man by the name of Elam commenced a spirited little difficulty at a Mexican fandango in that place, which concluded in a "beautiful" fight. He killed a musician, to properly inaugurate the melee, and then began an indiscriminate slaughter. He was pretty badly cut up himself, but had the satisfaction of shooting another musician through the leg and a senorita through the arm before he was ar-

rested. A GHOST STRIPPED OF HIS TERRORS. - A ghost rushed upon a party of both sexes, one night recently, near the La Fayette, La., cemetery, frightening them into a rapid flight. One strong armed and strong minded feminine stood her ground and gave the ghost such a taste of her quality that he begged for quarters, and owned to the cheat, and she carried him back, a captive of her fists and nails. In answer to the eager inquiries urged upon her she said : "Poh!-can't fool me. I can tell a man, no matter what he has on, I'll bet."

MOVEMENTS IN FLORIDA .--- By private dispatches from Tallahasse, the Charleston Mercury learns that Gov. Perry is concentrating troops ai Pensacola with the utmost activity.

Nearly all the workmen have been discharged from the Philadelphia navy yard-cause, nothing to do.

The Delaware Republican reports the peach crop in that State greatly damaged by the "cold snap."

The Administration will make no more ap-States A Connecticut and Rhode Island, until after their State elections are held.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, a phy-

ician entered a car on Market street. There

were eight or nine passengers in it already,

and just as he seated bimself he snuffed the

ceremony. The person who remained behind

was a female, habited in deep black, her face

being covered with a veil. It was ascetained

that she had the small pox about as severely as

The physician, whose sands of life have just be-

gun to run, must have an acute olfactory to

BOLD ATTEMPT AT BANK ROBBERY .- The

New York Exchange Bank, at the corner of

Greenwich and Dye streets, was entered by

burglars after the building was closed on Sat-

urday night. The robbers hired a cellar ad-

joining the bank about a month since, for which

went under ground about seventy feet until they

vault, which was constructed of stone and iron,

and succeeded in getting into the outer portion,

but they failed in breaking through the inside

iron chest, and hence failed to get any plun-

Appropriations by the Southern Congress.

The Montgomery Congress has passed an act

the unfinished work upon the Charleston Cus-

tom House, during the year ending February 4th, 1862—likewise appropriating \$10,000 for

the New Orleans Custom House, and \$15,000

dation of the Courts and Clerk's office at New

New York. The largest amount of money kept

on loan in any one of them is \$150,000. From

ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the pledges are redeemed. Most of the shops charge 25

per cent. on all loans. The loaps of one con-

A prominent merchant of Memphis, Tenn.,

states that since the secession movement began

to affect the channels of trade, the business

at Memphis has fully doubled, and that the

Memphis and Charleston railroad has been

actually choked up by the pressure of cotton

coming into Memphis, and supplies going over

An English traveler writing home from Rus-

sia, says of it, that its "civilization is small,

bribery and corruption are deemed only

finesse, religion is a superstition and morality

The large increase of the number of lunatics

in England is attributed by eminent physiolo-

gists of that country to the deleterous subatan-

The Pawtucket (R. I.) Gazette says there is

in that town a single house which contains

seventy children, sixty of whom are too young

Handsome velvet pile carpets are now sold

n England at sevenly five cents per yard (our

money,) about half what is asked for them in

The city of Providence, R. I. is about to

ntroduce gymnastics in the public schools.

having made an appropriation to that effect.

From Washington.

The vexed question of who shall be Commis-

sioner of Patents is at last settled. Mr. Hol-

loway will remain in possesion of the office.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

at Nashville, on Thursday, May 2d.

ern amount to \$360,000 per annum.

the road to Charleston.

ces mixed with food.

a myth."

o labor.

New York.

THE PAWNBROKING BUSINESS .- There are

der.

Orleans.

any one could have that loathsome disease.

detect the disease by merely smelling it.

The President has expressed his disapproval of the appointment of objectionable route agents by the Post Office Department, in the State of Virginia. Some of the present route agents have been removed. The Hon. Sherrard Clemens has written from Virginia that it "will not do" for special agent Hall to visit Virginia.

The Cabinet will await the return of Col. Lamon, from Fort Sumpter, before anything is done in reference to giving the order to evacuate Fort Sumpter.

There are no discrepancies or inconsistencies in Major Anderson's dispatches to the War Department, as has been recklessly alleged. The President and Cabinet have positively decided not to call an extra session of Congress at present.

Senator Nesmith will conclude his speech in Executive Session to-day, and will urge prompt action on the part of the Government in reference to the San Juan troubles.

> Later from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, March 25.

The steamship Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 21st inst.

The U.S. steamship Macedonian was a Sacrificios. *

The principal road to the Capital is swarming with bands of robbers. Captain Aldham, of H. B. M. ship Valorous, was severely wounded by the robbers while returning to Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico.

The Constitutional Government is making progress slowly.

Gov. Lamora is dead.

Rumors have reached the capital that a party of fillibusters have invaded Lower California; and it is also reported that a movement is progressing for the secession of a number of the border Mexican States, and their erection into the Sierra Madre Republic.

M. Saligny, the French Minister, has presented his credentials to the Constitutional Government, and been formally received.

Later from the Rio Grande-\$276.000 in

Specie. New Orleans, March 25. The steamship Arizona, from Brazos, is below. She brings \$276,000 in specie. Mr. Owens. the Governor of Arizona, in his reply to the Commissioners appointed by Texas, to

confer with New Mexico and Arizona, in relation to the formation of a new Confederacy, invites them to be present at a Convention to be held in Mesilla on the 15th of March to consider the crisis.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, March 26. The House of Assembly to-day passed to third reading a bill to provide for the submission to the people the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.

The Markets.

The Markets. PHILADELPHIA, March 26. Flour quiet at \$5a5.12½ for superfine; \$5 25a6 for ex-tra; \$5.62a6 for extra family, and \$6.1246 75 for fancy. Wheat in good demand; red \$1 28a1.30, and white at \$1 35a1.50 Corn active; new Southern yellow 60 cents afloat, and old at 62½ c. Lard held at 10c. in bbls., and 11a11½ c. in tierces. Whisky sells at 18a18½ c. New York, March 26. Flour advanced 5c.; sales 14,000 bbls. at \$5.20 for State, \$5.60a5 65 for Ohie, and \$5 40a5 75 for Southern. Wheat advancet; white Western \$1.50; Northwestern club \$1.26½. Corn advanced; mixed 68a69c., and 71½ cts. for white Southern. Provisions steady but un-changed. Whisky dull at 17 %a17% c.

cfs. for white Southern. Provisions steady but un-changed. Whisky dull at 17 ★ a17 ★ c. BALTINGE, March 26. Flour dull; Howard Street and Ohio \$5.12%, and City Mills \$5.00, without sales; wheat active and firm at \$1 27a1.30 for red, and \$1.40a1 55 for white. Corn steady —mixed 53a55c. Pork dull at \$17 for mess, and \$14 for prime. Coffee firm at 11 ★ a13 ★ c. Whisky dull at 17 cents cents.

D l E D.

On Sunday evening. Rev. B. R. WAUGH, aged 36 years. [The friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and the pupils of the Pennsylvania Female College and his Sabbath School class, are cordially invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Front street.]

MANHOOD. HOWLOST, HOWRESTORED. JUST PUBLISHED ON THE NATURF, TREAT-MENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from Self-abuse, &c. By Robt, J. Culverwell, M. D. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHARLES J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box. No. 4,586. MARCHICK, MARCHICK,

New Advertisements. R EMOVAL. The subscriber has removed his PLUMBING AND BRASS FOUNDRY from Market street to Fourth street above Market, opposite the Bethel Church Thankful for past patronage, he hopes, by strict attention to busi-ness, to merit a continuance of it. mar27-dtf WM PARKHILL. **FOR RENT.**—A COTTAGE on Pine street. Inquire of MRS. MURRAY, mar27-dtf Corner of Second and Pine Sts. REMOVAL. JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR. Has removed to **60 MARKET STREET,** Where he will be pleased to see all his friend . oct8-dtf WARRANTED TWELVE MONTHS! ANOTHER LOT OF MORTON'S UNRIVALLED GOLD PENS! PERSONS in want of a superior and really good GOLD PERSIONS in want of a superior and really good topy FEN will find with me a large assortment to select from, and have the privilege to exchange the Pens until their hand is perfectly suited. And if by fair means the Dia-mond points break off during twelve months, the pur-chaser shall have the privilege to select a new one, without any charge. chaser shall nave the privilege to actor without any charge. I have very good Gold Pens, in strong silver-plate! cases, for \$1, \$1.25, \$1 50, \$2.00 For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, mar26 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Ps. WANTED-\$1,000 City or County Bonds. Enquire at this office. mar22-dtf \$2,000 TO LOAN! \$2,000 JOHN SHANNON, Agent. North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pa. Inquire of mar25-2td 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

> WARD, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN STRAW GOODS

Nos. 103, 105 and 107 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK, which will com-prise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of STRAW AND LACE GOODS. Also, a large assortment of LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HATS

ATS Our stock of FLOWERS and RUCHES will be unusually Uurstock of FLOWERS and KUCHES will be unusually large this Season, and we would invite your special at tention to that department. Please call and examine them before making your purchases. H. WARD, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 NORTH SECOND St., above Arch. mar18-2awlmd. HATS