

helped to form little governments which soon consumed each other?—or that old Kentucky was left, when the land had been swept by secession and revolution, and nothing was left of the Union, Kentucky alone was seen standing upon the field which revolution had conquered, standing alone, like a stalwart, unconquered old warrior, with the flag of his country in his hand, standing by the falling column—that the last scene of your ancestor should leave him sitting like Marius upon the ruins of Carthage, mourning the melancholy and disastrous fall of his own once glorious country? Where would you rather your ancestors should be presented as history—as sliding off into revolution and secession, making the experiment of the new Republic, or see him standing unconquered and alone, with the stars and stripes in his hand, or falling nobly and faithfully and devotedly with the Constitution of his country?—I think there is not one of us that would not prefer our ancestor to take that course. I know that we sometimes would be willing that our ancestors would pursue courses that we are unwilling to pursue ourselves. There is hardship, difficulty and danger about it that we would rather avoid, provided we can have, even through an amount of hereditary glory of acting such a self-sacrificing part as that.

Mr. Speaker, I have occupied much more of the time of this enlightened body than I intended. In conclusion, I will only repeat my acknowledgments for the great many honors you have conferred upon me. They will make my retirement honorable, peaceful and happy, and will revive recollections continually of your kindness and of that confidence which you placed in me. I have been a long time in the service of my country. Here, sir, was the earliest scene of my political life. Like you, and the youngest among you, I was once upon the floor of this house, endeavoring to serve my country, as you are, for many long years, in one position, or other. I have lived, I ought to retire. The time has come. I have wished for it. You have made the way to that retirement dignified and honorable. With all my heart, I pray to that Providence, which has been, as it were, a shield over our country so long, that you may be the instruments of preserving it and saving it through all the great emergencies and the great perils through which it has now to pass; that by your fortitude and courage you will uphold the principles of your government; that by your wisdom and persuasive policy bring back to us the friends and countrymen we have lost. We do not love them the less because we love our country more and would preserve the Union and the Constitution under which we live and hope to live. May your wisdom be so crowned with success that you will bring us out of these tribulations to peace and to the security for which we now struggle.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1861.

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

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. FETTERGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the Agents for the Patriot and Union, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at lowest rates.

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

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

The Telegraph thinks that we exhibit a great deal of venom towards the Germans generally, because we objected to the appointment of CARL SCHURZ as Minister to Spain. Not at all. We believe in the perfect equality of all citizens, whether native or naturalized. We do not believe, however, that a German is entitled to an office because he is a German, irrespective of qualification and fitness; and it will hardly be denied that Schurz was appointed solely on account of his supposed influence with his own countrymen. We defended the doctrine of the equality of all citizens when the editor of the Telegraph and his associates were laboring day and night to exclude foreigners from any participation in the affairs of Government; and we expect to adhere to it after this new love for citizens of German birth shall have evaporated.

We must say, however, that we regard it as very unkind in the editor of the Telegraph to even insinuate that we have a spite against Germans after we set forth his claims to the Harrisburg Post Office in such a convincing way that the Administration immediately appointed him. He owes his office to our unanswerable arguments, and now has the base ingratitude to accuse us of hostility to Germans.

Senator Crittenden and His Compromise. Senator Crittenden, on invitation by the Legislature of Kentucky, gave his views, at some length, to that body, on the crisis of the country, which we commend to the particular attention of our readers. Mr. Crittenden is opposed to coercion, and gives excellent reasons for it. He shows the folly of Kentucky going with the seceded States, and is convincing in his argument to show that within the Union is the place to remedy all grievances arising under the Constitution. On the value of the Union to the States, their prosperity, and the individual freedom and happiness of the people, Mr. Crittenden is eloquent and convincing.

But just at this time we wish to speak mainly of the compromise proposition of the distinguished Ex-Senator. It has been insisted upon that Mr. Crittenden abandoned his own proposition, and is satisfied with the simple resolution of Mr. Corwin. Mr. Crittenden thought his proposition was correct, just, and should have been adopted, but knowing that it was useless to press it upon the Senate, he voted for Mr. Corwin's simple resolution—to show his disposition to do any thing for pacification. But he nevertheless, was convinced that his own proposition should have been adopted. And if the Republicans had been one quarter as anxious for pacification as Mr. Crittenden was, they would have taken his just proposition.

The Republican leaders would not only have none of his propositions themselves, but they would not allow the people a chance to vote on them! They were afraid of the love of the people of the North for the Union would incline them to accede to the wishes of their Southern brothers, and induce them to take Mr. Crittenden's compromise. And these are the men who are so indignant at the Southern Confederacy for not submitting its work to the people for their approval or rejection?

The Connecticut Election.

The annual election in Connecticut takes place to-day, and will undoubtedly be sharply contested, although we do not hear of such active exertions as were put forth last spring, when the Republicans triumphed by a majority on Governor of 541 votes. That was a hard fought battle, and the Democracy did better than in the Presidential election, when Lincoln obtained a majority of 6,634 over all other candidates.

We are not fully informed as to the present state of the canvass. The present election probably enlists less of real enthusiasm on the Congressional candidates, than would have been the case had not the political complexion of the House of Representatives been changed by the secession of the Southern States, so as to give the administration party a decided majority under any circumstances. Nevertheless, the conservative men of Connecticut owe it to themselves and to the cause of sound political morals, to displace their present Congressional delegation, and substitute those of better political views. The present delegation may be said to be thoroughly abolitionized.—Every one of them voted in the last Congress against "Corwin's amendment" proposing a change in the Federal Constitution to protect the slave States against interference with slavery in the States where it now exists. Very few Republicans occupying prominent positions have been willing to admit that they contemplated disturbing slavery in the States. That doctrine has generally been left to the Garrison Abolitionists, so far as its open profession was concerned, but the members of Congress from Connecticut have been willing to range themselves alongside of the Abolitionists on this question.

The vote last fall in the several Congressional Districts was as follows:—First District, Hartford and Tolland counties, Lincoln 11,018, Opposition 8,873. Second District, New Haven and Middlesex, Lincoln 11,550, Opposition 10,520. Third District, New London and Windham counties, Lincoln 9,086, Opposition 5,787. Fourth District, Fairfield and Litchfield, Lincoln 12,143, Opposition 12,478. This was on Presidential candidates, and we are assured by gentlemen well informed respecting the political condition of the State at the present time, that the vote to-day, both for Governor and Congress, will be largely favorable to the conservative ticket, as compared with that above stated. We cannot doubt that it is in the power of at least three of the districts to defeat the Abolition candidates.

The Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Hon. James C. Loomis, and Hon. A. G. Hazard, are widely known as sound national men, and worthy of entire confidence.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Adjournment of the U. S. Senate.

The Senate adjourned sine die at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. There was a prospect, at one time, of a formal expression of sentiment on the question of enforcing the laws and holding the Federal property in the seceded States. A motion recommending that course of procedure, was made by Mr. Trumbull, (Rep.,) of Illinois, and on that motion he desired that a vote might be taken. The Democrats unanimously concurred in desiring a vote, but the Republicans fought shy, and finally, with only two exceptions, (Trumbull and Wade,) refused to allow the vote to be taken. They preferred to maintain their non-committal policy—unwilling to disavow a purpose which, if carried into effect, would be sure to inaugurate a bloody war, and also unwilling distinctly to recommend it. Thus the nation, or what was the nation, is left to drift where it may; for, without a special session of Congress, no more legislation can take place on the subject until next December. Without such legislation, the President can make no arrangement with the seceded States for the adjustment of differences.—He is left to be guided by the existing laws; and these are alike applicable to the seceded and the adhering States. But he can exercise himself from their enforcement, if he so elects, on the ground that Congress has provided no means to enable him to enforce them; or, if he so elects, he can use what little power he has, which is just enough to get the nation into a war, without the possibility of bringing it to a successful issue. Whether the Confederate, or even the border States, will be able to keep quiet, in such a state of uncertainty, until next December, remains to be seen. We hope they will.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATE REV. B. R. WAUGH—ACTION OF THE M. E. CONFERENCE—BOOK-THIEVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—SUSPENDING CHARITY—POLITICAL MATTERS, &c.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1861.

The announcement of the death of Rev. Beverly R. Waugh, Principal of the Pennsylvania Female College in your city, caused most painful surprise in the Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session in this city. I understand that an obituary notice of the deceased will be published with the proceedings of that body. Your correspondent enjoyed an acquaintance with the deceased running through a number of years, in all of which time he looked upon Mr. Waugh as one of the most amiable and unassuming gentlemen he had ever known. Humble, unselfish, pure in purpose, kind in heart, earnest in practical piety, and zealous in every good word and work, he presented to the minds of all who knew him a happy illustration of the "bright and shining light" which the true disciple of Christ should ever be to those around him. As a man of letters and rare literary cultivation, Mr. Waugh proved himself most competent to instruct others; and during his connection with the Pennsylvania Female College of your city rendered lasting service to the many minds whose development it was his duty to assist. Among children his genial nature shone in all its purity and attractiveness, and many, very many, of them will keep his name green in their memories for years to come. Mr. Waugh seldom preached, I believe; but the few sermons I heard him deliver were marked by clear reasoning, great familiarity with the Bible, and peculiar fitness of metaphor, drawn from sacred writings—his subject always well chosen and fully elucidated, so that you could not fail to carry away with you lasting impressions of the discourse.—The death of a man like Mr. Waugh is indeed a loss to community, whether we view him as a worthy citizen, philanthropist or moralist; but, as the "good which men do shall live after them," the virtues of this man will not go forth barren and return without fruit. "Peace to his ashes!"

The public libraries of this city have long suffered serious losses through pilfering. In some instances the rarest and most costly publications have been missed, and no clue could be had of them,

A gentleman who is connected with one of these institutions informed me to-day that their association was compelled, by self-protection, to have the name of their library stamped on each volume, both on the cover and title-page, at an expense of several hundred dollars. In this connection, I see that a man named George Hickman had a hearing yesterday, before Alderman McCabe, on the charge of stealing several volumes from the Mercantile Library. He was held in \$500 bail to answer. It is supposed that the accused has followed up the practice of stealing books from the library for some time. It appears that the books were offered for sale at one of the "old book" stores, and the party offering them failing to give a satisfactory explanation as to how he came by them, the keeper of the "stand" suspected something was wrong, and hence his arrest, which developed the fact that they were stolen from the Mercantile Library.

One of the most useful branches of our public charities, the soup societies, has suspended operations for the season. The amount of suffering relieved by these institutions is almost incredible, and yet I hazard nothing when I say that if they had had ample means, there would have been twice the amount of relief extended to the poor to what there was during the winter just closed. Here are the operations in figures of only one of these societies, of which there are seven in the city: 13,744 pounds of bread distributed, 9,375 pounds of meat, 89,400 quarts of soup, 1,882 persons relieved—1,087 of whom were children, and 815 adults. The community take a livelier interest in these societies now than formerly, and contributions in their behalf are more frequent, substantial and general; whilst, however, the soup societies present a very cheap medium of dispensing wholesome food to the hungry poor, it is painfully manifest that the managers of these institutions cannot keep pace with the demands upon them, simply because they do not receive sufficient material aid. A plan is talked of at present which, if carried out, will overcome this drawback. It is proposed that, on the first Sunday in October, 1861, to the first Sunday in March, 1862, there shall be lifted in all our churches a collection in their behalf, on the first Sunday of each month intervening in the above period—the sums so collected to be divided pro rata among the several societies which may be in operation. Thus presenting their claims upon public charity so prominently to our citizens cannot fail to secure to them large contributions, because it will keep before all the necessities existing, and present, at the same time, a most economical mode of relief, to which all could contribute a little of their means. Thirty thousand dollars annually, it is estimated, could be expended in this channel of charity, and not one penny of this sum need be misapplied.

It is said that "the wrath of man knoweth no bound," and, verily, I believe it, when applied to the feelings of our people in reference to the new election law, changing the time of holding our municipal election. Everywhere, and by all classes, you hear this act of usurpation denounced. As a specimen of the feeling now current, I append a resolution of the Constitutional Union Convention: Resolved, That the enactment of the Legislature referred to is a palpable and flagrant violation of the ordinances of secession lately passed by the constituted conventions of political parties in seven of the Southern States, and which those arrogant law-makers were afraid to submit to a vote of the people, knowing well that there was still some honesty in the ballot-box.

It might be more elegantly expressed, to be sure; but when men are angry it is a natural falling of human kind that dignity is laid aside till the storm is past. The committee on behalf of this party, who were appointed to inquire into the constitutionality of this act, have reported that it would be "expedient to institute proceedings," and that it "would be best to let the matter be as it is, as a victory in the fall would be far sweeter."

The committee of the Democracy, who have the same inquiry under consideration, have not yet reported. It is rumored that Mayor Henry will resign his office about the middle of April, and if he does, the aspect of the case may be entirely changed.

MORE KNOW.

MAGNIFICENT DWELLINGS DESIGNED BY A LADY.—A Boston correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes to that journal as follows: Two or three years ago a wealthy and intelligent mechanic—a cabinet-maker and joiner by trade, now a dealer in pine lumber, possessed, among other goods, of a remarkable wife, a lady of taste, culture, enterprise and energy quite extraordinary—conceived the idea of building a house such as had never been built. He owned, at that time, a large quantity of very fine woods of the most costly varieties—mahogany, satin-wood, rose-wood, &c., which had undergone twenty years' seasoning, and he said one day to his wife: "Do you design such a house as you want, and I will build it and make it a piece of cabinet-work such as this country, at least, never saw." No sooner said than commenced. Mrs. — designed it from foundation to roof, laying every partition, fixing the place of every door, closet and recess, giving all the orders, and so continuing with the zeal and insight of a true artist, until now, *his coronal opus*. Are you enough interested to go into the *opus*? The house is of handsome brick, with brown freestone caps and sills, steps, door posts, &c. Let us enter through the rich and massive front door of elaborately carved rosewood. Here is a vestibule beautifully frescoed by foreign artists; pass through another or inside door, glazed with richly wrought French plate glass, and we are in the main hall, and before us, on the right, rises the principal staircase built of solid mahogany—the most costly varieties—steps, risers, balusters, rail, &c., and designed not to be carpeted. The entire hall is wainscotted to the height of three feet with the richest carved Gothic moldings of the same rich wood, the finish being that of the finest cabinet work. The doors, "à deux battants," which enter the parlor from the hall, are ten feet high, exquisitely wrought, and so skillfully fitted and hung that a child's little finger will give the impulse necessary to shut them; and, when shut, you cannot pass the blade of a knife between the wings. The papers, imported expressly from Paris, are of the most beautiful patterns, the window glass the heaviest French plate. The staircases and doors are of enormous cost. In every room excepting the parlor, even to the attic chambers, are "commodities" or chests of drawers of various sizes, adapted to the wants and fancies of housekeepers, to the number of one hundred and ninety in each house. These are all faced with the nicest woods, of pianoforte polish, and the nicest cabinet workmanship; dark cedar closets for linen and clothing, conveniently disposed on different stories; extra bathing rooms; a handsome billiard room, with floor of marquetrie, expensive table and exquisitely inlaid cues; water in every conceivable and in some hitherto unthought-of forms of convenience is found everywhere, high and low.

At the foot of the front stairs, as an ornament to the rail post, a spangle, exquisitely carved, is carried up a slope, perfectly true to nature. This trifle cost one hundred dollars. So perfect is the whole establishment that it would give pleasure to descend to minutest details of wine closets, heating apparatus and numberless other items, going to show how perfectly the whole work is carried out; but I have taken already more of your space than I intended. Why should not such a house be thrown open to the public for a few weeks?—It certainly would be in Europe.

The thought will suggest itself to most readers: "All very fine; but who will be willing

to pay for all this fancy work?" The answer may astonish some of our too material people. The builder is no ordinary man. He is not merely a cabinet maker or lumber dealer, but a philosopher. Let him answer this question as he did to me: "Suppose I don't get my money back; what then? Do you get your money back that you paid for that painting? Yes, say you, in the pleasure it gives you. My answer is the same. My wife and I could not, in any other way, have purchased the pleasure which the process of this work has given us and which its consummation secures to us."

A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.—A Mississippi steamer is built for shallow water and a nearly death. It has neither lower cabin or hold. The main deck is occupied by the boilers, the two engines, bunks for the crew, the fuel and freight. Over it is the cabin, a long passage flanked on both sides by state rooms. Above this is the hurricane deck, on which are the most comfortable berths in the boat. Higher still is the pilot-house. If you make friends with the pilots, you will find it the best place for lounging and sight-seeing. They are very companionable, full of incidents, and worth studying. They know the Mississippi as a Boston boy does Boston, and receive from \$150 to \$200 per month, besides the \$200 or \$300 from their helpers, to whom they teach the river. As a class they spend their money freely, though some save enough to retire, after a few years' service, on a farm. A look out from their perch, will prove to you that "the longest way round is the shortest way home," for the boat, in order to reach a point four miles off twists and turns in the crooked channel until she has sailed eight.

A fellow student in the seminary was accustomed to maintain that the words of Job 41: 18—21, were a prophetic description of a Mississippi steamer. I was reminded of them one night by the lurid glare of the open furnace, the chimneys belching forth fire and smoke, and the Atlantic cough of the steam pipes: "By messings a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning. Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out. Out of his nostrils goeth smoke, as out of a seething pot or cauldron. His breath kindleth coals, and a flame goeth out of his mouth."

I noticed on each side of the bow large spars, with heavy tackle attached, hung to stout, upright posts. "What are those for?" I inquired of a fellow passenger.

"To spar the boat off a sand-bar. I reckon you'll see before we get through."

I did see that night. I was lying in my berth, and heard a dull grating sound, and then the boat stopped. "What's that?"

"Nothing. Run on a bar, I reckon," replied my room-mate.

Going on deck, I found that we were aground on the worst bar in the river. The pilot-rung, the engineer backed, and the mate assisted him, but still the boat moved not. An up boat tried to pull us off, but ran herself aground.

"Call all hands, lower the spars, man the bars." The spars were rounded on the bottom, the tackle of one was ground the windlass, and all hands heaved at the bars, spurred by the mate—"heave away; lively, men; why don't you heave?"—till the blocks met, when the spar was hoisted, the other heaved upon, and so on, amid odds (they can swear some on the river) and blows, to quicken the laggards, for nine hours. As our windlass worked by hand instead of steam, it was a difficult and tedious process. At last the leadman cried "five feet," and we were afloat. Slowly through the crooked channel we steamed, backing, crossing to one side, then to the other, guided by the cry, "five feet, scant," "four feet, large," "six feet," "five feet," "seven feet," "nine feet," "quarter past twaine," and we were clear. The last expression is the river term for the vessel for the passage of the passage includes board, and they feed well, the passengers took their detention as an ordinary occurrence not worth grumbling at. On the Mississippi the boats are sometimes detained for several days, and are actually lifted over the bar.

PARQUETERS OF THE HEAD MASTER OF ETON SCHOOL.—The March number of the *Cornhill Magazine* opens with a satirical paper upon education at aristocratic Eton, in the guise of a third letter from "Paterfamilias" to the editor.—Here is a passage which records what seems a very mean transaction on the part of the Head Master of a great public school, whose legitimate emoluments from his pupils are probably equal to some \$25,000 a year:

"When an Eton boy is about to quit the school he usually 'takes leave' of his tutor and of the head master. It is understood that, if he has been a very ill-conducted boy, his tutor or the head master would decline to see 'leave' of him; but such severity, at such a moment, is rarely, if ever, practiced. The theory, however, works admirably in a pecuniary sense; for well-behaved boys are thereby induced to consider that it is a slur upon them not to 'take leave.'"

"The details of the ceremony are as follows: The boy waits on the head master, who expresses his sorrow at parting with him, his wishes for his future welfare, and sends his best compliments to his parents; and the two then shake hands, and the boy retires. As he leaves the room a small table is set up, on which is placed with several bank notes displayed upon it; if I may venture, without disrespect to anybody, to compare great things with small, I may observe that something of the same kind, with the same object, may be seen at the stick and umbrella department of the National Gallery, and I am told, indicates that, although money is not positively demanded, it will be gratefully received. On this plate the boy deposits a note, varying from £10 to £25. It is said that the sons of dukes and railway kings go as high as £50, but of that I do not pretend to speak with any degree of authority.

"The next day, when the money has been counted, the head master's servant goes round to every boy who has 'taken leave' with a handsomely-bound volume as a keepsake from that dignitary, and receives from each boy a fee of 10s. 6d. as his share of the transaction. "The general estimate is that 'leaving money' gives to the head master at Eton £1,500 a year."

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY AND MURDER.—On Tuesday night the dwelling of Mr. Perry Moore, in Cincinnati, was entered by burglars. Mrs. Moore, who was sleeping beside her husband, was awakened by the sound of a pistol shot; leaping from the bed, she sprang into the arms of a man, who seized her by the throat; she released herself from his grasp, and he fired a shot at her, dropping the pistol, and ran out of the house. She opened the window and made an outcry; no one coming to her help, she went to a neighbor's; on her return with lights, Mr. Moore was found weltering in the bed, with a pistol shot wound over the right eye. Physicians were immediately summoned, but they were unable to remove the ball, and his recovery is very doubtful. Seven suspicious characters have been arrested.

HEAVY PRODUCE SALE.—The provision house of Messrs. J. D. Early & Son, of Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday last made a sale to a Baltimore house of 300 hds. of bacon at 79c cents, delivered at Terre Haute, the gross purchase reaching about \$25,000. This is not only a good price, but the transaction is a heavy one, for a single article, in one day, and is equal to the sales reported in most of the large cities. The contract was made by telegraph.—*Louisville Journal.*

PRESENTATION OF THE SARDINIAN MINISTER. Chevalier Beriniati, the representative of the Kingdom of Sardinia, was on Wednesday formally presented to the President in his new character of Minister Plenipotentiary. The President, in cordially welcoming him, expressed the pleasure with which he hailed the new position which Sardinia now holds in the family of nations.

GENERAL NEWS.

A TRAGEDY IN TENNESSEE.—W. C. Moore, of Sumner county, Tenn., was attacked with a knife by one of his slaves a few days ago, and received two terrible wounds, one on the throat and the other on the chin. Mr. Savanders and the father of Mr. Moore came to his rescue, when the negro turned upon the former, and commenced cutting him, and then upon the latter, cutting his throat from ear to ear, almost severing his head from his body, and killing him instantly. The alarm having been given, the people in the vicinity hastened to the bloody scene, and it was found necessary to shoot the negro three times before the knife could be got from him. He was then taken and hung immediately. It is thought that the wound of the younger Moore will not prove fatal.

LARGE IMPORTS OF SPECIE.—The specie importations here continue to be large, over \$400,000 in the city of Baltimore! This specie is of no more public use than so much "iron." We have \$20,000,000 more than we know what to do with—unless it can be put into business, profitably in some form or other.—The "Vigo," from Liverpool, on Wednesday night, brought \$125,000, so that in 24 hours \$1,650,000 in specie has come here.—*New York Express.*

"SWILL MILK."—The New York Legislature has just passed a bill making the sale of swill milk a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$50. The adulteration of the lactical fluid, with chalk or other substance, is likewise punishable by \$25 fine.

The congregation of the German Reformed Church at Carlisle, Pa., have elected the Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Chambersburg, as the pastor of the Church, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. A. H. Kreymer.

HEAVY BUSINESS.—The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 20th says: "We learn that from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars was collected yesterday in the shape of duties on goods landed here."

The home of Byron, which has been for some time in the market, has at length found a purchaser in the person of Wm. F. Webb, a British army officer. He bought it for his private residence, paying therefor £180,000.

CARLISLE BARRACKS.—Lieut. Col. Andrew Porter has been ordered to Carlisle (Pa.) Barracks, to relieve the present commandant, Major Graham, whose term of duty expires about the first of June.

BOOK TRADE SALE.—The semi-annual book trade sale of the New York Publishers' Association commenced on Thursday. The attendance was quite as numerous as the last sale. The catalogue comprises 400 pages.

A letter in the *N. Y. Times*, from the coast of Africa, says the American steamer City of Norfolk recently sailed from the coast with 780 negroes on board, bound for Cuba.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Dr. J. H. Scruggs, of Delhi, La., was shot dead in the street of that town on the 18th instant, by James Wright, with whom he had quarreled. The latter escaped.

FORT M'LANE.—The name of Fort Floyd has been changed to Fort M'Lane, in honor of the late Captain M'Lane, of Baltimore, who was killed in a battle with the Navajo Indians.

There is a bright Chinese editor in Sacramento, named Yee Yee. He writes well, and is fond of the ladies—just now he is in jail for abducting one.

Cook's Royal Circus was destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, England, on the 8th inst., with eight valuable horses.

Ulysses Harrison, convicted at St. Louis of killing John Massey, has been sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

Edward J. Chase, a brother of Secretary Chase, has been appointed marshal of the northern district of New York.

A raving lunatic in an asylum in California was restored to reason by seeing her father, from whom she had long been separated.

A boy in New York has been sent to prison for thirty days, for stealing newspapers from door steps.

Charles Francis Adams is the sixth citizen of Massachusetts who has been selected as American Minister at the Courts of St. James.

There are said to be 30,000 veterans of the war of 1812 in New York State alone.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The Cabinet did not hold a meeting to-day. There has been some talk about a difficulty which occurred at the White House between rival applicants for Federal posts in California.

High words passed between the belligerent Californians, and they were so boisterous as to force the President to interfere.

Mr. Lincoln requested the troublesome politicians to calmly state their business and then withdraw.

A conference between the Department of State and the Spanish legation has been held, and it is stated that the officials discredit that statement that the island of St. Domingo has been or will be attacked by Spain.

A large number of department clerks were paid off and dismissed, to-day, to give place to Republicans.

The Post office Department at noon, to-day, closed the time for letting mail contracts in New York and New England. A large force has been detailed to open and examine the bids. The announcement of the successful contractors will be made on the 24th of April.

Mr. Lamson says, in his report about Fort Sumpter, that Major Anderson considered the South Carolina batteries very effective. They had been entirely remodeled under direction of General Beauregard, and heavy Dahlgren guns had been mounted.

The rumors about an assault to be made on Senator Trumbull, are believed to be without foundation.

Charles Allgood, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Military Storekeeper.

Mr. Benson, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Paymaster in the Army.

The Steamship Daniel Webster Below—U. S. Troops from Texas.

New York, March 30.

The Steamship Daniel Webster is signalled below. She has on board the United States troops from Texas.

Departure of Steamers for Europe.

New York, March 30.

The steamships Europa, Vigo and Arago sailed for Europe to-day, with about 200 passengers in all.

Marine Disaster.

Boston, March 30.

The British ship Wm. Hammond, from New Orleans for Cork, was abandoned on the 16th inst., in latitude 35, longitude 65. The crew were rescued and brought to this port by the Dutch brig Sirene, from Rotterdam.

Death of Ex-Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts.

Boston, March 30.

Ex-Chief Justice Shaw died suddenly this morning while engaged in dressing himself.

H. WARD,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN STRAW GOODS,

No. 103, 105 and 107 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of STRAW AND LACE GOODS.

Also, a large assortment of LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HATS.

Our stock of FLOWERS and BOWERS will be unusually large this season, and we would invite your special attention to that department. Please call and examine them before making your purchases. H. WARD, No. 103, 105 and 107 North Second St., above Arch, mar30-2w1md.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.—On Friday last, a valuable WHITE and RED SPOTTED dog went astray from the premises of the subscriber. Any information will be thankfully received, and the parties producing reward will be liberally paid at THIS OFFICE, or at my residence in Tanagers alley, ap1-d15*

MISS S. A. BRYAN, No. 6 Market Square, has just received an assortment of FINE LINEN, to which she invites the attention of the Ladies. ap1-d15*

REMOVAL.—The subscriber has removed his Coal Office to two floors from Fourth and Market streets, near the Post Office, where he will be pleased to supply his old customers with the different kinds of hard and soft coal, at as low prices as any regular yard in the city. Full weight guaranteed. HARRISBURG, April 1, 1861. DAVID MCCORMACK. ap1-d15*

ONLY ONE DOLLAR!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORDS PRAYER FOR SALE!

VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!

The idea of representing the LORDS PRAYER by an engraving, and of ornamenting and circulating such a work in a manner as to produce an order of model of national character, was carried out by ORMSBY, the celebrated Bank-note Engraver of New York City. The engraving was executed with the utmost skill and most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOUR, Jesus Christ, and the entire engraving is a masterpiece of engraving, and is a work of art in every respect. The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious and secular press, and is a work of art in every respect. The engraving is a masterpiece of engraving, and is a work of art in every respect. The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious and secular press, and is a work of art in every respect.

Who that loves Art—who that delights to study a fine engraving—who that would possess a beautiful picture—who that would receive impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is only ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for that sum in addition a permanent home for another valuable work of art.

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the dollar asked for it, and will readily be acknowledged by an inspection of the engraving. The subscribers intend to make the Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engraving of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough