had only seen actual service, what pains would he not take to seek, in moderation and compromise, the means of avoiding the effusion of so much blood." A reflection which we commend with all our hearts to those ministers of our Government in Washington who are now called to decide that momentous question. Said Sir Harry Smith, one of the heroes of India, in reply to a toast given by his fellow-officers in honor of his victories: "Gentlemen, ours is a damuable profession." Even the great Napoleon exclaimed: "War is the trade of barbarians."

And if such is the character of war, even between different nations, what shall be said of that climax of all its cruelties and crimes, that aggravation of its evil passions and its harrowing torments, that gorgon, hideous and gigantic, disrobed of all the splendor which poetry and genius throw over the rugged features of ordinary battle, and stalking over the earth a naked fiend, fresh from the infernal pit. with the scars and stains of Hell in every feature -CIVIL WAR? Surely none but a Satanic spirit would consent to let loose upon this once happy country—this former political Paradise of the nations—the legion curses of the bottomless pit.

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1861.

Q. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the author. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

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Rhode Island and Connecticut. Rhode Island has pronounced against the Republicans. The Union candidate for Governor is elected by a large majority, and the Republican candidates are defeated in both Congressional Districts.

The Republicans have elected their State ticket in Connecticut by some 1,500 majority and carried both branches of the Legislature, but they have lost two members of Congress. The Democrats have gained two of the four Congressmen, defeating two very Black Repub. licans, Ferry and John Woodruff.

Every member of Congress from New England in the last Congress was a Republican. The elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island have displaced four of them, and substituted Democrats and Union men in their stead.

Even the political supporters of the Administration no longer take pains to conceal their disgust at its indecision. The Tribune records the existence of dissatisfaction with the present Statemen de man na . 1 Administration, because That paper calls upon the powers at Washing. ton to "proclaim its policy so plainly that it "cannot be mistaken." The Times is more direct and out-spoken. It admonishes the President that the responsibility of his office is not met by supervising the distribution of office. "Mr. Lincoin should reserve his thoughts "and his strength for nobler duties than pre-"siding over the wranglings of hungry and "selfish hunters for patronage and place."-Very good advice: but what is the use of pouring good counsel into the ears of a deaf man

While Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are det voting all their energies to the distribution of offices among the crowd of greedy expectants who besiege Washington, secession is making fearful progress in Virginia. Nothing is done to strengthen the hands of the Union men in that and other Border States, while the indifference of the Administration affords constant encouragement to the precipitators of secession. Every day of hesitation increases the danger. If the Administration means peace, some decided proceeding giving assurance of the fact would tend to dispirit the secessionists. But hesitation is interpreted to mean hostility, and suspense encourages resistance. Virginia is drifting further and further away, and no measures are adopted to retard her movement. One of the worst signs is the announcement that the proprietors of the Richmond Whig, heretofore an able advocate of the Union, have determined to change its policy and advocate secession. Another ominous sign is the election of a secessionist Mayor of Richmond by one thousand majority. Yet while these momentous events, indicative of the disruption of an empire, are transpiring, Mr. Lincoln is exhibiting his Jacksonian resolution by quelling turbulent office-hunters, or exhausting his energies in apportioning the spoils among the rapacious crew of political wreckers who surround him.

The Government Loan. Some of the Republican papers are particularly happy because thirty-three millions of dollars were bid for the new Government loan, and a portion of it was allotted at 94 cents one the dollar. Considering that these bids ranged from six to fifteen per cent. below par; that a few years ago capitalists were eager to lend money to the Government at a premium, and that at this time there are hundreds of millions of dollars in the country lying idle fer want of safe investments, the bids for the new loan afford lamentable evidence of the lack of confidence on the part of capitalists in the stability of the Government. Whether this is attributable to the proverbial timidity of capital or the distrust inspired by the vacillation of the Lincoln Administration may admit of some doubt; but it is certainly a very remarkable commentary upon the highly flourishing and prosperous times we were promised as the result of a Republican Administration that the Government is compelled to endure a shave in order to obtain money for necessary purposes.

The bids for this loan present a beautiful prospect to the Government if it should determine upon war. Eight millions would not furnish enough to begin with; and once begun the Government would be compelled to call for hundreds of millions. When these bids were feel that a collision in that direction would years of age.

to defray the expenses of a war, who can estimate how much more the credit of the Government might decline?

The Issue-Compromise or Disunion. The question of compromise as the means of retaining the Border States within the Union, though temporarily obscured by the more pressing anxiety to determine the policy which the Lincoln Administration intends to pursue towards the seceded States, will, in case war is averted, return with redoubled force upon the Northern people, and peremptorily demand a solution at their hands. If the Administration means war-if force is to be used against the seceded States-if Forts Sumpter and Pickens are to be held as the basis of aggressive operations, and if there is to be a trial of strength between the Government and those States that no longer acknowledge its supremacy, the breach will be widened beyond repair. Instead of seven inferior States to deal with, the government would be compelled to confront fifteen. The Border States would regard war as the death of compromise, and the influence of the noble band of Union men who now prevent those States from joining the Southern Confederacy hopelessly destroyed. If it requires unceasing activity to prevent the secession of the Border States while the intentions of the | United States, as well as that which they now Administration towards the seceded States are yet undeveloped, it is easy to see that the moment war is decided upon, that moment will the restraining power of conservatism cease, and the borders of the Southern Confederacy be extended northward as far as the southern line of Pennsylvania. In this event, which is more immediate than speculative in case the Administration determines to employ force against the seceded States, compromise will be out of the question, at least for many years, perhaps generations, to come. The separation will have been finally accomplished. The dream of Abolitionism will have been realized. The "irrepressi-"ble conflict" will have produced its bitter

But in case the vacillating and irresolute councils at Washington conclude to avoid the evils of war, and to confine secession, for the present, to the States composing the Southern Confederacy, by severely letting them alone, then the great, the absorbing issue, must be met at the North, whether the progress of disintegration shall be stayed by agreeing to a compromise satisfactory to the Border States, or whether they shall be driven into the embrace of the Southern Confederacy by the continued, obstinate and persevering hostility of lory. But my great object was compromisethe North. This issue is rapidly being made up. It must be met. There is no way of avoiding it; for we regard it as a fixed fact that the Border States will consent to remain in the Union upon no other condition than that their rights shall be recognized in such manner as to guarantee their future safety and the security of their property. Hence the issue will be one of Union or disunion-one between saving the Border States; or cutting them adrift-one between a separate Northern Confederacy, cominated by Abolitionists, or a continued Union, in the spirit of that framed by the Fathey "consider when they should already have thers. Those who resist concessions for the sake "decided, and pause when they ought to act." of Union must adopt the opposite, of separation rather than compromise. The "no concessionusts -: | wear the badge of disunton. They cannot be permitted to escape the consequences of their obstinacy; for the alternative will be presented to their free choice-and in choosing against compromise they will choose against the Union.

fruits in the first year of the Administration of

the party that proclaimed it.

We already see irresistible evidences that the border States will present this issue to the North. Virginia has a strong attachment for the Union, but her Convention is about to agree upon an ultimatum which is similar in its provisions to the resolutions adopted by the Peace Conference, and the compromise proposed by Mr. Crittenden-the main feature being an offer to divide the Territories by the line of 36° 30', and thus settle forever the status of present and future territories, until they acquire sufficient population to be admitted into the Union as States. Another part of her plan is to summon a Convention of all the border States-and this term includes all slave States not connected with the Southern Confederacy -to unite upon a plan of compromise and present it for the determination of the North.-This action is regarded by the secessionists in Virginia, who from all accounts are growing in numbers and influence, as odiously conservative and indicative of unpardonable timidity. If they had their way, the State would be rushed out of the Union without a moment's delay. We see no good reason to doubt that Virginia speaks for the majority of the Border States, and that North Carolina and Maryland, and even Kentucky and Missouri, will be constrained to follow her lead in case she determines to secede. Instead of a reaction in favor of the Union, the secession feeling has grown, and is growing. Apprehension of this Administration has been displaced by contempt for its timidity and vacillation, and the hereditary affection for the Union in a measure destroyed by the determined obstinacy of the Republican party, which, in the eager hunt for the spoils of office, refuses to do anything to rescue the country from impending destruc-

Will the North permit the unyielding Republicans to alienate the border States beyond recall, and will the do-nothing, give-nothing, concede-nothing policy be persisted in, until the Southern Confederacy extends its borders to Washington? This question requires an answer, and it must be answered before many months, unless, indeed, the Administration should accomplish the worst that can be apprehended, before the people have time to act, by adopting coercive measures.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—Action of the United States Government .-- Within a day or two several United States vessels have been ordered to prepare for sea immediately, and the rumor is that our Government is about to take decisive action concerning the designs of Spain against St. Domingo. A Washington dispatch in Wednesday's New York Herald says:

The army and navy are suddenly being put ipon a war footing, and the knowing ones state hat it looks towards Spain, growing out of her designs upon St. Domingo. Such activity in both these arms of the service has not been visible for a long time. The Government is fully apprised of the intentions of Spain towards that island, and will not permit her to take possession of it. Undoubtedly the Government

made at a discount, there was every prospect | divert the attention of the country from our of peace. Should another loan be demanded internal quarrels, and lead to a favorable termination of our own troubles.

It is known here that an understanding has existed for some time between the English, French and American Governments not to allow Spain or any other Government to obtain a foothold upon that island. In relation to this matter their policy is not only important to us in support of the Monroe doctrine, but is peculiarly so to us at the present time, in view of our domestic troubles. It is feared that the Administration has not the nerve to step boldly

forward in the matter. An officer of the navy stated this morning he had reason to believe that a rupture would occur with Spain within twenty days. It is known that orders have just gone out to several vessels to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. The Powhatan, now at New York, whose crew was discharged the day before yesterday, is ordered to at once receive back her crew, and prepare for sea.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN J. CRITTEN. DEN, EXPLAINING THE "CRITTENDEN

FRANKFORT, Friday, March 29

Larz Anderson, Esq., Cincinnati: I observe that one of your respectable newspapers in Cincinnati has misstated my motives and my course in relation to the resolutions which I submitted on the 18th of December last to the Senate of the United States. It represents me as having "repudiated" them, and as having been "disgusted" with them, after, by an amendment, they had been made to embrace all territory hereafter acquired by the possessed. A simple statement will correct these errors.

These resolutions were proposed in the pure pirit of compromise, and with the hope of preserving or restoring to the country peace and union. They were the result of the joint labors of, and consultations with, friends having the same object in view, and I believe if those measures thus offered had been, at a suitable time, promptly adopted by the Congress of the United States, it would have checked the progress of the rebellion and revolution and saved the Union.

For myself, I had no objection to including in their scope all after acquired territory, because that made a final settlement of the distracting uestion of slavery in all time to come, and because hoped that such a provision, by prohibiting slavery in all after acquired territory north of the line of 36° 30' of north latitude, and allowing it in all south of that line, would have the effect of preventing any further acquisition of territory, as the Northern States would be unwilling to make any Southern acquisitions, in which slavery was to be allowed, and the Southern States would not be inclined to increase the preponderance of the North by Northern acquisitions. And thus I hoped that the provision respecting future territory would prevent any further acquisitions of it. Our roubles had arisen from acquisitions of terriory, and I did not desire that any more should

e made. These were my reasons for submitting the proposition in relation to future acquired terricompromise on terms satisfactory, as far as possible, to all parties and all sections; and when I found that this provision in my resolutions was much and particularly objected to, and might prove an obstacle to their adoption, I determined, in my anxiety for a compromise, that I would not insist upon, but would consent

to have it stricken out. To accomplish the great object I had in view the peace and union of the country, I would, rather than have witnessed their total failure, have yielded to any modifications of my resolutions that would not, in my judgment, have destroyed their essential character and their pacifying effect. Indeed, I intended, if the opportunity had been afforded me, of making several amendments in the phraseology of those resolutions, in order to render their language as little offensive as possible.

I wished to see reconciliation and union established. It was of no importance by whose resolutions or by whose measures it was brought about, so that the great end was accomplished. patriots are only eager for office! It was in that spirit that when the Peace Conference or Convention, that met at Washington upon the invitation of the State of Virginia, made a report to Congress of the resolutions or measures recommended by them for the restoration of peace and union, I at once determined to support their measures, rather than those I had before proposed. I did this, not only because their propositions contained. as I thought, the substance of my own, but because they came with the high sanction of a Convention of twenty-one States, and would, therefore, be more likely to be acceptable to Congress and the country. Besides that, I felt myself somewhat bound to act with this deference to a Convention so distinguished. I had ascertained to my satisfaction that the resolutions I had offered would not be adopted in the

Senate. From this hastily written statement you will liscover the motives of my conduct in all the above recited transactions, and that I did not so act, either because I was "disgusted" with or had ever "repudiated" the resolutions which submitted to the Senate.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c., J. J. Crittenden.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.—No Transportation in Bond to Southern Ports.-Collector Schell, of New York, has received the following circular from the Treasury Department:

" TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 30, 1861. "Sir: The control of the warehouses of the Government in the several ports in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas having been usurped under the alleged authority of those States, and the officers of the customs acting under the authority of the United States having been forcibly excluded from their proper functions in the custody of merchandize and superintendence of the entries for warehousing and withdrawal, it has become impracticable to continue the privilege of bonding for transportation to those ports.

"Collectors of the customs are accordingly hereby instructed that no entries for transportation in bond to those ports can be permitted until otherwise directed by this department.

'Very respectively, your ob't sev't, "S. P. CHASE, "Secretary of the Treasury."

The Yelverton trial has attracted attention in Great Britain to the Scotch and Irish marriage law. A writer in the Manchester Guardian writes as follows:- "In Scotland, at present, the payment by a gentleman of an account addressed to the lady as his wife has, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, been allowed to prove a marriage. This state of law is worthy of the Cannibal Islands, rather than of the land of Knox and of Mansfield. I knew, lately, of three considerable estates lying contiguous, in one of the best cultivated parts of Scotland, for which no man could tell who was or might be heir. Each laird had children living who might be legitimate; or, being bastards, might yet be made legitimate, or, by their father's death, might be left to contend for their positions as they might. The uncertainties were determined-one by marriage, legitimatizing the heir, who was nearly of age; one by compromise between the claimants, on the laird's death; one (unentailed) by will. acknowledging one lady as widow, and leaving the property to the child of another."

AMERICANS THE HEALTHIEST PEOPLE IN THE World .- DeBow's mortality statistics, compiled from the last census, show that the people of the United States are the healthiest on the globe. The deaths are 320,000 per year, one and a half per cent. of the population. Virginia and North Carolina are the healthiest of the Stater, and have 638 inhabitants over 100 a hill near a sugar estate. They had evidently

TABLE TALK .- A philosophical investigator of the daily press, whose researches have not been confined to the present generation, informs the world that beefsteaks were discovered by a Roman priest, whose name the writer forgets, though it may be found in a book the title of which he does not remember. The pricet is said to have been broiling a piece of beef, to be offered to the god in whose temple he officiated, and seizing it by the thumb and forefing ar for the purpose of conveying it to the altar, he found it so hot that he was compelled to drop it, andinstinctively placed his thumb and finger in his mouth. They happened to be covered with the juice of the steak, which he tasted, and lest all sense of pain in the exquisite enjoyment thus conveyed to the palate. The priest was a man of genius, and of course put another slice on the coals, which, being cooked he at himself, instead of giving it to the god as he had always done before, and as his official duties required. It is unnecessary to add that he persevered in this practice, until his sleek appearance attracted attention, and he was watched and his secret discovered. Being called upon by the Roman judge to know what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, he simply asked his Honor to eat a steak himself, which the judge consenting to, the prisoner was immeditely acquitted, and made High Priest of the Ronan Empire as a reward for the benefit he has conferred on mankind. From that day to this beefsteaks and broils have been universal aming mankind. De gustibus non est disputandun, and while some people like beefsteaks, there are others who prefer human flesh. A work on New Zealand, written by an Englishmin, who had probably dined often with the natives, says that this article of diet is tough, and, to be palatable, requires more cooking that any other meat, but, once "done to a ture," it is of singular tenderness and sweetnesi. A highly civilized New Zealander, who had become partner in an English commercial house, was addicted, in his younger days, to hunan flesh, and even now, it is said, the recollection of his cannibal feasts is not disagreeable to him. The flesh of young females is preferred to any other. The book has this curious remark: "The cannibal propensity is desper in the highest conditioned races of men then most people imagine. Why was pork, for instance, prohibited to the Jews? Why, but because it so closely resembles human flesh that pecple in a state of semi-barbarism might get into the habit of overlooking the distinction.—Baltimore

"RESTORING THE GOVERNMENT TO THE CON-OITION OF THE EARLY FATHERS!"-Only one purpose, we were told during the last election, was entertained by the Republican party-that was "to restore the Government to the purity of the early fathers!" That was all. And there were some people green enough to swallow that sort of talk. There were those who really believed that the Republican managers told the truth when they declared that they were "animated with nothing but patriotism!"

The country is beginning to see what kind of patriotism it was that animated these politicians. In one department alone of the government at Washington there are already SIXTEEN THOUSAND LETTERS asking for In another department there are 32 BUSH-

ELS of letters begging for office! In one department there are per 900 letters day, now coming in-all asking for OF-FICE! Thirty-one clerks, paid by the people's

money, are kept constantly busy all day opening letters from applicants for office! Letters from Republicans in Washington state that the horde of office seekers who press their claims personally-instead of by letteris immense beyond all precedent and baffling all calculation. This ravenous horde, numbering many thousands, are all exclusive of the countless numbers whose written applications

It is said the new President is breaking down in bodily health, under the pressure to which as is subjected by these office greedy cormorants. In the face of the fact that the Union is threatened with disruption, these early

tax the services of thirty-one government

Thus early the country begins to get a glimpse of the Republican process of "restoring the Government to the purity and simpli-

city of the early fathers!! What are the people to believe of the professions of such a party ?-Hartford Times.

THE LONDON TIMES AND SECESSION-We copy the following from the editorial remarks of the London Times in reference to Mr. Lincoln's

"We believe that, instead of ignoring the secession of the South, and determining to treat it as non avenu, the President ought to recognize it as a reality. We do not say that he ought to recognize the right to secede, which clearly does not exist, any more than the right to rebel against the English Crown, claimed by the American Colonies, existed as a part of the English Constitution. We do not say that the President is bound to treat as legal the Confederacy which has risen up in opposition to his own; but what we maintain is, that as a wise man, a patriotic magistrate, and a good citizen, he is rendering an evil service to his country if he does not deal with things as they are instead of as they ought to be. When civil war is as imminent as it appears to be at this moment in America, it is well to admit the only possible alternative, that of hearing what terms the South is prepared to propose in order to avert so dreadful a calamity. The last alternative always remains, and the fratricidal sword will not have lost its edge by remaining in its sheath a few weeks longer.

POPULATION TO SQUARE MILES .-- The census of 1860 shows the following as the population of the various States compared with the square miles of area in each: Massachusetts, 169.8; Rhode Island, 145.5; New Jersey, 98.1; Connecticut, 96.9; New York, 82.5; Maryland, 62.4; Pennsylvania, 61.8; Ohio, 58.5; Delaware, 53.0; New Hampshire, 40.6; Indiana, 39.9; Vermont, 30.4; Illinois, 30.9; Kentucky, 30.7; Virginia, 26.0; Tennessee, 25.2; South Carolina, 25.1; North Carolina, 21.8; Alabama, 19.0; Georgia, 18.2; Missouri, 18.0; Maine, 17.9; Louisiana, 17.1; Mississippi, 16.8; Wisconsin, 14.4; Michigan, 13.3; Iowa, 13.3; Arkansas, 83; Florida, 2.4; California, 2.0; Minnesota, 2.0; Texas, 1.9; Kansas, 1.5 Oregon, 0.5.

Secession in Court.-A day or two ago one William Chester was arraigned before the Kenton (Ky.) Circuit Court, charged with passing a counterfeit bill on the State Bank of Louisiana. After the evidence was heard, counsel for the prisoner claimed that as the State of Louisiana had seceded, the court had no jurisdiction in the case. Judge Moore, however. ruled that as neither the President of the United States nor Congress has recognized secession, the trial would proceed under the laws of Kentucky; and it did, resulting in the jury awarding Mr. Chester three years in the penitentiary .- Louisville Courier.

DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA. - Miss Frances Marks, aged 14 years, who was bitten by a dog six weeks ago, at Mountville, Lancaster county, Pa., died on Sunday, of hydrophobia, after three days intense suffering. Her sister, who was bitten at the same time, manifested no symptoms of the disease until Sunday evening, when she was violently attacked, and died on Monday night. She was about 12 years of age. As the Lancister Express truly remarks, two such lives are worth more than all the yelping curs in the world.

SUICIDE AMONG THE HAVANA COOLIES .letter from Havana mentions that the custom of suicide among the Asiatics still continues. Recently a lot of bodies, disposed in order for taken a liquid poison, and by agreement.

GENERAL NEWS.

FRATRICIDE. - Mr. Thomas H. Paulk, of Union Springs, Ala., was recently killed by his brother William A. Paulk. The deceased was sitting in a room conversing, when his brother entered with a double-barreled shot guu-denounced deceased for having threatened his life, and swore he "would kill him first," leveled his gun and fired, first one barrel and then the other, both shots taking effect in the face. The deceased, without uttering a word or attempting to rise, fell lifeless to the floor. The assaulting party, with his wife, immediately fled, and have not since been heard from. No less than three out of six brothers of this family have come to an untimely end.

GEN. LEWIS CASS .- The official career of Gen. Lewis Cass commenced when he was elected a member of the first State Legislature of Ohio, in 1803, and he has been in high public position ever since, a period of nearly 58 years. Within that time he has been member of the Legislature, Governor of a Territory, Indian Superintendent, Secretary of War, Mioister to France, United States Senator for twelve years, candidate for the Presidency, and Secretary of State. He is the patriarch of American statesmen, so far as length of official service is concerned, and has now retired to private life at the advanced age of 79 years .-Lancaster (Pa.) Intel.

A NEW QUESTION .- A new question has arisen, viz: whether the Seceding States can demand the enforcement of the extradition treaty with Canada. A business man of Browns ville, Texas, is alleged to have swindled his creditors to the amount of \$140,000. He took refuge in Canada, and offered to commute with his creditors for fifteen cents on the dollar .-They, however, preferred to demand his arrest under the Extradition treaty, and it remains to be seen whether Canada will recognize the application.

A LADY OFFICIAL .- Ann Whitbeck is the Light-House Keeper at Stuyvesant, on the Hudson river, twenty miles below Albany. She was appointed in the year 1832, since which she has retained it. The salary is \$350 per annum. Her husband was the keeper of the light-house previous to that time. In 1832 the light-house was carried away in a freshet, and Mr. Whitbeck killed. Mrs. W. has an only daughter, and between them they perform the duties of the office.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- On Sunday pight last five young men. Frederick and George Hoppe, and Frederick, Henry and Louis Wagner, took refuge under a tree near St. Louis, during a thunder storm. They had been standing under the tree but a short time when a stroke of lightning rendered them all senseless. On returning to consciousness it was discovered that Frederick Hoppe was dead. . His brother was also severely injured by the lightning.

The new Territory of Nevada is twice as large as England, Wales and Scotland, and larger than New York, Pennsylvania and New England. Its population is about 9,000. It is formed from parts of Utah, New Mexico and Washington Territories, and a portion of Eastern California.

The French army has been increased to a nillion of men, being equal to about one (wentysixth part of the population of the Empire. -Then there is the navy, the police force, the spies, and so forth, making a formidable public PROTRACTED SLEIGHING .- The Bangor (Me.

Union says, "we have now had uninterrupted sleighing since the 26th of November, a period of one hundred and twenty-six days. It is still good in the country, and by no means entirely gone in this city. OPERATIONS OF THE MINT .- The United

States Mint statement for the month of March shows that the amount of deposits was \$7,149,-565 88. The gold coinage amounted to \$5,049,-827 59; the silver coinage \$287,500; the copper coinage \$9,000.

Hou. D. Applevon White, formerly a member

of Congress from Massachusetts, died on Saturday last. There are over 5,000 applications for one

hundred and sixty situations in the Boston Custom House. It is rumored that the Duke of Newcastle will succeed Lord Canning as Governor-General of

India. The Louisiana Convention has exempted the bonds for the \$15,000,000 Southern loan from taxation.

Second Lieutenant. S. M. Cooper, (son of ex-Adjutant General Cooper,) of second artillery, United States army, has tendered his resignation.

Baron Rothschild arrived in New Orleans from Paris via Havana on the 22d ult. He has been some weeks in Havana.

Mr. William Kid is giving lectures in London for the benefit of "homeless and starving

dogs. Senators Crittenden, Douglas and Johnson have been invited to visit and accept the hospialities of Nashville, Tenn.

BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

Washington, April 4. Capt. Barry's company of artillery left here to day for New York. The same train carried away from 25 to 30 carpenters engaged here by the Government, but for what purpose is not Captain Gorgas, recently resigned from the

army, has tendered his services to the Confederate States. He is a native of Pennsylvania. and was formerly in command of the Charleston Arsenal.

Orders have been given to the Commissioner of the Land Office, and to the Pension officers, to hold no more official correspondence with persons residing in seceded States.

The Cabinet is in session again to-day.-There are interesting dispatches from the South under discussion. There is no longer any doubt that Fort Pick-

ens has been re-inforced within a few days. Nothing has transpired as yet as to the decision of the Administration in regard to Fort Sumpter, though the impression prevails that the Pawnee leaves on Saturday to take off Maj. Anderson and his garrison.

Mr. Fox, the first messenger to Sumpter, was before the Cabinet yesterday. He is still of opinion that Sumpter can be reinforced. A good deal of uneasiness prevails at the War Department to hear again from Fort Pickens, as the recent apprehension of an attack on the frontiers appear to be well founded. Gov. Curtin, of Pa., is yet here to see about

the Philadelphia appointments. William. B. Thomas is still said to be ahead for Collector. The following Philadelphia appointments are rumored to-day. The "slate" may not be correct, as we have no official information:

Collector--Wm. B. Thomas. Postmaster-C. A. Walborn. Navy Agent-J. J. Lewis, of Chester county. Director of Mint-James Pollock. Attorney for Eastern District, Pennsylvania

-Isaac Hazelhurst. Texas. NEW ORLEANS, April 4. Advices from Galveston state that Governor

Houston had sent a message to the Legislature protesting against the Convention, appealing to the Legislature to sustain him, and claiming still to be Governor. The Legislature took not the slightest notice of it.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 4. Lieuts. Talbot and Sneider, from Fort Sump ter, reached this city about noon, with a flag of truce. They are now having an interview with the Governor. Nothing has transpired with regard to the movement.

Death of Judge McLean. CINCINNATI, April 4. Judge McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, died this morning.

Municipal Elections.

CINCINNATI, April 2.-Full returns of the city election yesterday show a Democratic Union average majority of 2,800, the highest majority being 4,196, and the lowest 2,077. The Democratic Union party elect 26 councilmen, and the Republicans only 8 members.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2. R. T. Vanhorn, the Union candidate, was elected mayor of Kansas City, by a large majority. Toledo, Ohio, April 2 .- At the city election held yesterday, the Democrats elected their

candidates for mayor and treasurer, and seven

out of the ten councilmen. CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2 .- At the municipal election at Sandusky, yesterday, the Democratic candidate for mayor was elected by a majority of 155. The Democratic candidates for treasurer and solicitor, and the republican clerk and marshal were elected. The board of councilmen stands two Republicans to three Democrats.

ELMIRA. N. Y., April 2.—The election for charter officers took place to-day. A full vote was polled, and a Democratic mayor elected by defeat of the Republicans. The Democratic 167 majority—a gain of 160 over last year. All the Democratic officers are elected except a trustee in the third ward.

BEOOKLYN, N. Y. April 2 .- The city election here yesterday resulted in an overwelming majority for mayor is 5,233, which is nearly double what was anticipated.

PORTLAND, Maine, April 2d.-William W. Thomas, Repub., was to-day elected mayor of this city. St. Louis, April 2d.—At the election in Jef-

ferson City yesterday, Ewing was elected mayor over Miller, the unconditional Union candidate, by two majority. RICHMOND, April 8.—Mr. Mayo was to-day elected mayor of this city, by 1,000 majority

over Mills, the Union candidate.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3. The State Election was held to-day, with the following result: The Republican ticket, headed by James Y. Smith for Governor, is defeated. Gov. Sprauge, the Union candidate, is re-elected by a large majority. The Legis. lature is of the same political character. The Union candidates for Congress, William P. Sheffield, from the Eastern, and George H. Browne, from the Western district, are elected over the late Republican members-Messrs,

Robinson and Brayton. MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. G. J. Marts, Mr. John C. Hocker to Miss Mary Ann Ferrer, all of Clarke's Valley, Dauphin county, Pa.
Also, on the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. William Farling to Miss Margaret Taylor, all of Dauphin county, Pa.

New Advertisements.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
MOUNT JOY, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNA.

Students prepared for College or business. Location pleasant, healthy and easy of access by Pennsylvani Central Railroad. For Circulars containing terms, tes imonials, &c., address the Principal.
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E. L. MOORE. FOR SALE.—A SEVEN OCTAVE

ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, a very heautiful and superior instrument in tone and finish. The owner being about to remove from Harrisburg, will sell the same, if application be made before next Monday, at the office of the PATRIOT AND UNION. Price \$200. FOR SALE .- Will be sold, at the Eu-

ropean Hotel, in Harrisburg, on SATURDAY EVE-NING, APRIL 6, 1861, A VALUABLE TWO-STORY WEATHERBOARDED LOG DWELLING HOUSE AND WEATHERBOARDED LOG OWELLING HOUSE AND PIECE OF GROWN, situate on the southeast corner of Mulberry street and River bley. For dimensions, &c., see handbills. Terms will be made known at the sale by GEO. F. WEAVER. PHILIP ENSMINGER, Auctioncer. ap4-d3t

F. MUENCH,

TRAVELING AGENT OF THE OLD WALLOWER LINE This old Transportation Line is still in successful operation, and prepared to carry freight as LOW as any other individual between Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven, and all points on the Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, and Williamsport and Elmira Reliroads.

Local Agent at Harrisburg,

D. A. MUENCH.

Goods sent to PEAGOCK, ZELL & HINCHMAN, No. 808 and 810 Market street, above Eighth, by 4 o'clock, p. m., will arrive at Harrisburg, ready for delivery, the next morning.

G. F. MUENCH, ap4-dtf Traveling Agent.

WARNE'S RIFLE AND PISTOL VV GALLERY.—Now open for a short time, in the rear of Brant's Hall, Harrisburg. ap3-d2w*

YKENS VALLEY NUT COAL-Just I received by canal, for sale at \$2.25 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts, by April 2, 1861.

JAMES M. WHEELER.

TO BUILDERS .- The undersigned is prepared to dig, take up, excavate, construct and erect sewers, drains and ditches of every description within the city limits upon the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

| FREDERICK TRACE, Second street, near Chesnut, Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN.—
A good COOK can find constant employment and good wages. Apply to DANIEL WAGNER, at the Seven Stars Hotel, corner of Second and Chesnut streets. DEMOVAL.—The subscriber has re-

I moved his Coal Office to two doors 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 M'CORMICK. apl-d6t DROCLAMATION .-- Whereas, the

Honorable John J. PBARSON, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, conof Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Siting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. A. O. Hisster and Hon. Felix Nissley, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issues their precept, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1861, to me directed. for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April next, being the 224 day of April, 1861, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the aid county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the foremon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their own remembrances, to do those things which to their or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the eight third year of the independence of the United States.

Sierriff's Office.

Sierriff's Office.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, March 15, 1861. WALL PAPER, CEILING PAPER.

TRANSOM PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE-PRINTS, WINDOW

mår16-d&wtd

CURTAINS, TASSELS, AND FIXTURES. AT LOW PRICES, at SCHEFFER'S Book-store.

Near the Harrisburg Bridge. THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The fol-

lowing words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12; What, therefore, God has joined together let not man ut as under...
Whoseever shall put away his wife and marry another committeeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeeth 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 yet asynches?"

R E M O V A L. JOHN W. GLOVER,

MERCHANT TAILOR, GO MARKET STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see all his friends.

oct8-dtf LELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place

to buy Domestic Medicines