The Patriot & Anion.

SATURDAY MORNING, AFRIL 6, 1861.

O. BABRETT & THOMAS C. MAGDOWELL, Pubishers and Proprietors.

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To Members of the Legislature.

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Now or Hereafter.

Those persons and presses that exclaim against the division of the Territories as the means of satisfying the Border States, on the ground that it would humble the Republican party and compel an abandonment of the cherished ideas of the Chicago platform, seem to overlook the absolute necessity of making some such compromise if the Border States are to be retained. Of course we de not refer to that portion of the Republican party which would drive off these States, and choose party integrity, with permanent disunion, in preference to a Union perpetuated at the cost of concession and compromise. These see the ultimate result of their unvielding policy, and do not shrink from it. They know precisely the direction in which they are traveling, and have no desire to retrace their steps. They want the Border States to secede and join the Southern Confederacy, and would be vastly disappointed at any other result. Hence their bitter denunciations of everything like compromise, and of the men in their own party who have suggested or advanced measures of reconciliation. They are disunionists of the deepest dye, and have done, and are doing, more to advance the cause of secession than all the fireeaters of South Carolina.

But there is another class that give the cold shoulder to compromise, and at the same time profess deep anxiety that the Border States should remain loyal to the Union. What are such professions worth without corresponding action ? Look at the Union men of the Border States ; the men who are laboring to keep back the advancing tide of secession, and what is their argument, what their reliance, what the weapons with which they fight? It is reliance upon the justice of the Northern people-the belief that we will agree to such measures of adjustment as will save the honor of the Border States, and that relentless Republicanism will not always dominate in our councils. It is for us to justify this expectation, and thus afford support to the friends of the Union in these States: for once let it be finally ascertained that the North is implacable, and that we prefer the dogmas of the Chicago platform to the preservation of the Union with the Border States; that moment will the conservatives lay down their arms, and permit secession to have undisputed control. Why not agree to a division of the Territories as suggested by the Crittenden compromise? What is to be gained by refusal? Suppose the North concludes not to accept these terms of adjustment, but insists upon having every inch of territory, and thereby precipitates the hesitating States into the embrace of the Southern Confederacy-what then ? Would the North gain its point by this procedure? Suppose all the slave States became united under one government, and war with the United States ensues, how are we to possess, hold and protect the territory lying south of 36° 30'the line now proposed as an amicable division ? Would not the enlarged Southern Confederacy sieze this territory and defend their possession to the last extremity ? and would we be willing to go to war for a strip of land that is really not worth fighting for ? These are questions to be answered. In our view, the secession of the Border States would involve the ultimate loss of every acre of land lying south of the Missouri line. Our Government might fight for it; but they could not continue the conflict forever. A settlement would at last have to be made, relinquishing the claim of the Government to this disputed territory; and the North, at the conclusion of an expensive war, exhausting her wealth and prostrating her industry. would in the end be constrained to relinquish the very territory, which, had it been abandoned before the commencement of the conflict, would have arrested secession and preserved the Union. Which is, therefore, the wiser course, to agree to a partition of the Territories now, as the means of saving the Border States, or to be forced to it hereafter by inexorable necessity ?

expectation or to command the confidence even of its political friends.

The same paper declares in favor of a vigorous peace policy in the following impressive language :

It is not probable that we should agree with the Times as to the proper policy for the Government to pursue in the present posture of affairs; but we concur most emphatically in the opinion that some policy is necessary, and that any Administration which undertakes to get on without it will sooner or later fail to discharge, properly, the functions of the Government. We do not think the exigencies of the case leave room for doubts what the present policy should be. We do not believe the President would be justified for a moment in balancing the question of peace or war. But we do believe he should immediately and unequivocally indicate a vigorous peace policy. And let no reader suppose that in using this expression our language implies a contradiction. To insugurate and pursue an enlightened peace policy demands more of vigor, energy and true to initiate and carry on a war. It would be easy to bring on a collision, and thus arouse the passions and inflame the minds of the people, possibly to the point of rallying by tens or hundreds of thousands to meet by force of arms the people of the Confederate States; but to breast the storm of fanaticism-to repudiate the counsels of ultra and radical partizans-to declare for justice and equality to all parts of the country, and thus pave the way for peace and re-union-this is the work of the man of

AFFAIRS begin to have a warlike aspect.-The Administration has determined to re-inforce Fort Pickens at all hazards, and troops are being concentrated at New York preparatory to a descent upon the South. The Southern Government is also preparing for the conflict, having collected an army of at least four thousand men at Pensacols, which is being daily augmented, to repel any assault that may be made, or, possibly, to attack the fort in case an attempt is made to re-inforce it. Charleston was thrown into a great state of excitement on Thursday by the appearance of a schooner off the harbor, and her attempt to pass the batteries. She was fired into and turned about and disappeared. It is supposed that she contained re-

courage, of self-confidence, and of true patriot-

inforcements for Fort Sumpter. While the Administration hesitate concerning the evacuation of Sumpter, the Charlestonians are becoming impatient, and rumors were current that an attack would be made upon it from the fortifications in case the troops were not withdrawn. The suspicion begins to prevail that the Administration have delayed the evacuation for the purpose of inciting the Southern Government to make an attack upon the fort, and thus to throw upon it the responsibility of commencing a war which the Lincoln Administration has determined upon.

FANATICISM.

From the Baltimore Exchange. It was Sydney Smith who, in commenting upon a particular phase of fanaticism that developed itself with remarkable strength in England, some fifty years ago, remarked that "it was one of those evils from which society is never wholly exempt; but which bursts out at different periods with peculiar violence and sometimes overwhelms everything in its course." The last "eruption," he added, in relation to the Puritan outbreak and the elevation of Cromwell to the Protectorate, "destroyed both church and throne with its tremendous force." We presume that there are very few who will deny that the Abolition sentiment which has become of late years so prevalent at the North, is part and parcel of the same puritanical leaven. In the earlier days of New England, the outcroppings of fanaticism developed themselves in interminable discussions on abstruse points of theology; in denying liberty of conscience to others; in framing Blue laws, and in executing people on suspicion of being guilty of witchcraft. What was then done in the name of religion is now sought to be accomplished, by the more advanced disciples of the anti-slavery movement, by a resort to those "Higher Law" doctrines, of which they have constituted themselves the originators and expounders. President Lincoln in guarded phraseology, and Senator Seward with much more than his accustomed boldness of utterance, have started the theory of an "irrepressible conflict" between the free States and those which recognize the institution of slavery as inextricably interwoven into their social system. There is, in point of fact, scarcely a single prominent leader of the radical wing of the Republican party who has not, at one time or other, declared it to be the mission of those who have given in their allegiance to the political organization which has now possession of the Federal Government, to ex-

month of its existence but for the immense pa-tronage which it has been dispensing among a nothing; as they do not intend to do anything; host of applicants-fails to fulfil the public as they have not abandoned, according to Senator Wade, a single principle, and as they "will not," according to the New York Tribune, "yield an inch," the rallying cry of "Stand by the Union !" can have but one interpretation, and that is, "Stand by the Republican party !"

> MRS. BURDELL IN CALIFORNIA-Another Victim.---Mrs. Cunningham Burdell has turned up in a sentimental role in California. We quote

from the San Francisco Mirror : During a late ball season, a gentleman who in his native city had figured as one of the "pinks of fashion" determined upon creating a sensation, He had amassed by diligence and economy some five thousand dollars, on the strength of which he had resolved to cut the shears and yard-stick, to enter into the new role of a dealer in Washoe stock, to buy a neat cottage on the hill side, and get married; a somewhat extensive series of investments, as may be imagined, for an operator whose "pile" might have been carried without inconvenience in one of his pockets. Young Muff was, however, a fellow of infinite zest and was not to be put down when he had made up his mind to statesmanship, at a time like the present, than any undertaking. As a preliminary step, therefore, he purchased a showy wardrobe and indulged in a variety of jewelry, which swept off at once some five hundred dollars of his capital.

For some evenings Muffy haunted the various concerts and ball-rooms without attracting anything like the attention he had anticipated. At length, Muff is conscious of an improvement; one evening at a ball of the Sons of Celibacy or some such Order, as he stood in a graceful attitude aloof from the throng, during the promenade, he observed that the eyes of every lady were fastened upon him in passing, and that a whispered conversation ensuel, with a backward reference to himself. He increased his attitudes ---they re-doubled their attentions. An elegantly attired lady, "fair, fat, and forty," who had been sitting by herself for some time on one of the benches, attracted his regards. He made a desperate shove and introduced himself. In a moment they were entangled in the mazes of the Lancers. The lady was well informed and vivacious, and belonged to one of the first families, as he felt assured by the manner in which she manœuvred her fan. They indulged in conversation, and more dancing, descended together to the supper room, and, in fact, passed the evening together-being the ob served among the observers.

The lady professed to be wealthy-a widow traveling to wear off the melancholy impressions excited by her bereavement. An invitation ensued, and at all the balls of the season this enamored couple were to be seen, attracting all the attention of the ball-rooms, and the crowd actually making room for them wherever they passed. Evidently the men and women were all dying of envy. Once, even, an intimate friend, with an air of pity, had asked him whether he knew with whom he was dancing, when he put on a knowing grin and replied: " Don't I, though !" At which the friend shrugged his shoulders and passed on. This went forward for some weeks, when one evening, having penned his partner in a cotillion in a corner of the extensive pavillion of the Institute, he was gratified by observing that a crowd of eighty or a hundred persons had collected about them. The gentleman was delighted-the lady was not so much so. Presently, Doctor Burke, the affable Chief of Police, made his appear ance among the spectators, where he remained for some twenty minutes, gazing upon the lady,

by the information that he had for some weeks een vigorously making love to Mrs. Cunningham Burdel!!

MURDERS IN STRIA.-The Syrian correspondent of the Boston Traveler, under date of March I4th, writing from Beirut, says :

With sorrow of heart I am compelled to give you a bad account of the state of the country More tales of bloodshed are told, and the people fear that after the departure of the French a state of things will ensue more terrible than that which brought them here. However unwelcome these dark forebodings, we cannot but entertain them, inasmuch as the speedy departure of the French is now a good deal talked of. Five christians have lately been killed by the Druses, at Harberya, and two others beaten to death by the Turkish soldiers at Damascus. On the other hand, the christians have not been slow to avenge their wrongs since the arrival of the French troops-the number of Druses lately assassinated by the Christians being estimated at one hundred and twenty-two of those unresisting wretches who had a little while ago played such havoc among those who are now determined to show them they can return the compliment. I am glad to be able to give a good account of the result of the exertions of Mr. Page, American Consul at Jerusalem, to recover the money stelen from Dr. Lavburn and his companions, all Americans. The sum stolen was £80, all of which has been recovered. The following account of the robbery was given me :- The party were quietly drinking their coffee on the banks of the Jordan, after having bathed in the sacred stream, when the tramp of horses was heard, and on looking over the bleak white hills, seven Bedouins were seen inguish slavery wherever it exists within the approaching, brandishing their long spears over their horses' heads. With one loud shrick of fear the guides and muleteers fled, leaving Dr. Layburn and Mr. Lowe to the mercy of the wild and ferocious sons of the desert. Both the Americans were stripped and robbed. But, not satisfied with this, the unmerciful Bedouins stabbed Mr. Lowe in the mouth and beat him over the head. THE GREAT EASTERN COMING AGAIN .--- The English papers received by the Africa announce that the Directors of the Great Ship Company have determined upon dispatching the Great Eastern to New York on the first of May ensuing. Capt. John Vine Hall, her com-mander on the first voyage, has been superseded by Capt. Carnegie, R. N., who is to be her future commander. Upon the death of Capt. Harrison, Capt. Hall was selected as the commander of the great ship, on account of the reputation he had won in the service of the East India Mail Company, as commander of their steamers. He had distinguished himself | parsonage in Lehigh township, Northampton on several important occasions by the exercise of superior skill and judgment under trying circumstances. Upon the successful conclusion of the first Atlantic trip of the monster ship, he was highly complimented, in connection with his associate officers, for his skillful management during the voyage. Joining in this testimonial was Capt. Carnegie, with four others, Captains of the Royal Navy, who were among the passengers. HORRIBLE AFFAIR-A Woman Killed by a Dog. On the 28th ult. an old lady named Betsy Davis, residing in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., was found lying by her bedside, in a dying condition, her left leg having been horribly lacerated by her own dog, as was supposed -The flesh, from the knee to the ankle, had been literary torn off and eaten up, as it could nowhere be found in the room. The body was badly scratched over the bowels and thighs, as if by the nails of a dog. The old lady was raised and placed in bed, where she expired in about two hours. It rarely happens, says the Pittsburg Gazette, that a dog will attack and wound his master or keeper; but two instances have come under our observation in which the owners of dogs have been attacked and almost killed.

PENN'A LEGISLATUE.

SENATE. FRIDAY, April 5, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. PENNEY, Speaker pro tem. BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. HIESTAND, an act to refund Clement

B. Grubb, of Lancaster county, certain mo-Mr. BENSON, an act in relation to the time

of holding courts in the Fourth judicial district. Mr. BOUND, supplement to an act to extend the provisions of certain road laws.

Mr. HALL, an act relative to the Altoona Fairview cemetery association. Mr. CONNELL, an act to incorporate the

Merced mining company. Also, a supplement to the act incorporating

the Veterinary college of Philadelphia. Mr. FULLER, supplement to an act incorporating the Youghiogheny navigation company. Mr. PARKER called up a supplement to the act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors

in Philadelphia; passed. Mr. FULLER made a motion that the Finance Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the Appropriation bill, and that the Senate proceed to its consideration; not agreed to.

Mr. BENSON called up supplement to an act o incorporate the Fishing Creek improvement company: passed.

Mr. WHARTON called up an act to incorporate the Juniata Valley railroad company; passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, for the SPEAKER, on leave, read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Connecticut and Schuylkill coal and iron company ; which, on motion, was aken up and passed

Mr. BENSON called up House bill, entitled 'An act to incorporate the Tidiout bridge company;" passed

Mr. PARKER called up joint resolution to pay the committee in the contested election case of Joseph Caldwell; passed.

Mr. BOUND called up an act to legalize certain elections for military officers in Montour county; passed.

Mr. BOUGHTER, an act to authorize the sale of certain real estate; passed. Mr. IMBRIE called up public bill, entitled

'An act for the more efficient collection of debts due the Commonwealth ;" passed Mr. WHARTON, an act to incorporate the Trough Creek coal and iron company; passed. Mr. IRISH, a supplement to the act incorporating the Monongahela water company; pased.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act in relation to passengers using the Pennsylvania railroad. This bill contemplates connections with certain ity passenger railways, in order to facilitate the speedy transit of passengers from West Philadelphia to depots of other railroads, and various sections of the city.] Passed.

Mr. FULLER called up a supplement to an act relating to boroughs; passed. Mr. BOUND called up an act to vacate a State

road in Clinton county; passed. Mr. HALL called up an act relative to the Altoona Fairview cemetery association; passed. Mr. HAMILTON, an act to incorporate the Conestoga and Big Spring turnpike company; passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up a supplement to the act to incorporate the Veterinary college of Philadelphia; passed.

Mr. HIESTAND, on leave read in place an act authorizing the supervisors of Rapho and East Donegal townships to pay one-third the cost of erecting a bridge over Little Chiques creek, in Lancaster county; passed.

Mr. MEREDITH called up an act to enable the county of Armstrong to compromise with the holders of her bonds; passed. Mr. PENNEY, on leave, read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Monon-

gahela passenger railroad company ; which was taken up and passed. Mr. BLOOD called up an act to lay out a State road in Clarion and Venange counties;

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, asked leave to withdraw a petition which he presented yesterday, in favor of the erection of public buildings; granted. BILLS PASSED.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Calender of Public Bills. The following bills were taken up and passed :

An act to regulate intelligence offices in this Commonwealth. An act to equalize taxation on watches and

carriages. An act providing for the election of an additional judge of the district court for the county

of Allegheny. A further supplement to an act relating to inspections, passed the 15th day of April, 1835. Supplement to an act for the regulation of

the militia of this Commonwealth. A supplement to a further supplement to an act to reform the penal laws of this Commonwealth, passed the 23d day of April, A. D. 1829. This bill takes from the Supreme Court, the power of appointing inspectors for the Eastern and Western penitentiaries, and other municipal officers in Philadelphia and Allegheny

county.] Mr. RANDALL asked that the bill be postponed in consequence of the absence of Mr. ARMSTRONG, who had been called home by death in his family.

Mr. SELTZER objected to the postponement. The absence of Mr. ARMSTRONG was not a good reason for such postponement. This pretext had been resorted to too often, and he hoped the House would frown it down.

Mr. RANDALL confessed he was astonished that his colleague could treat such a serious matter as the domestic affliction of Mr. ARM-STRONG, in such a frivolous manner.

Mr. SELTZER replied, that he did not make any frivolity, and any one who said that he did, told what was not true.

This caused a slight sensation, which soon subsided.

An amendment to give the power to make such appointments to the Legislature in joint convention was voted down.

Mr. WILDEY moved to amend by striking out Philadelphia; lost.

The House finally refused to suspend the rules to allow the bill to pass. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

ROUTE AND LOCAL AGENCIES .-- On the rail road line from Harrisburg, Ps., to Baltimore, Wm. C. Simms, of Baltimore, and G. S. Mc-C'ure, of Harrisburg, are appointed route agents in place of George W. Bennet, and S. S. Barrett. From Wheeling to Parkersburg, Philip Kuhn route agent, vice Thomas M. Walker. Wm. L. Billington is appointed local agent in Baltimore, Md., for the inspection of mail bags, in place of Francis Casey, removed. George Senor, a citizen of Lawrence county, Pa., while boring for oil, on his farm, in Little Beaver township, a few days ago, struck a vein of coal, at a depth of 170 feet. It is 14 feet thick, and of superior quality. He is about sinking a shaft, and beginning to mine forth-

with. A negro was recently arrested in the town of Chili, N. Y., for attempting to commit a rape upon a married lady named Wentworth, as she was returning home from church. She was severely injured in the struggle with the scoundrel, and some of her clothing was torn from her person.

The Staunton (Va.) Spectator says that the village of Mount Solon, is Augusta county, was nearly destroyed by fire on Friday night last thirteen buildings having been burnt. The fire was accidental.

The schooner Carry, while engaged on the 26th ult., carrying coal and supplies to the U. S. ship Wyandotte, off Pensacola, was captured by the Confederate forces, and will be confiscated.

The Liverpool Mercury, of the 12th ult., published the following telegraphic dispatch from the Board of Trade in London : "Hoist signal down-dangerous winds may be expected." Vessels did not leave port in consequence.

Surveyor of the Port-M. Yardley. Postmaster-Wm. Elliott. Navy Agent-Wm. Moran.

Marshal Eastern District of Pennsylvania-Wm. Baker.

District Attorney-Chas. Gilpin. Director of Mint-Townsend Haines. Treasurer of Mint-Charles O'Neill. General Appraiser-John C. Martin. Appraisers-Daniel J. Cochran and Joseph

M. Cowell. The Philadelphia appointments as I send

them must not be relied on absolute y. In fact, it may be a week yet before we are certain who are appointed beyond a doubt.

The Markets.

The Markets. PHILADELPHIA, April 5. Flour firm; sales superfue at \$5:37½; extra family at \$5:75a6, and 'to trade at \$6:2 a7.25 for fancy. Wheat scarce; sales 2,0% bushels red at \$1 35 and white at \$1.35. Corn active; 12,000 bushels prime dry new yel-low sold at 60c a62. Whisky steady at 17½ a186. BALTIMORE, April 5. Flour firm; City Mills \$5:37½; Howard \$1.\$55.0; Ohio \$5. Wheat steady; Red \$1.38a1 39; white \$1.50. at 55. Vellow con 60a61 cts., white 60 cts. Pork firm; mess \$17, prime \$14. Lard 10 cts. Coffee firm, at 122 at3½ cts. Whisky steady, at 17½ a18 cts. Flour market heavy; sales 7,500 bbls, at \$5:20a5.30 for State and \$5.60a5.70 for Ohio; Southern unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; White Western \$1.50a1.622, --Corn quiet; 15.000 bushels sold, at 69 cts. for mixed_-Pork firm. at \$17a17.12½ for Mess, and \$12.75a13 for Prime. Whisky firm at 18½ a18½ cts.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. James Colder. Mr. JACOB ABLE and Miss ANGELINA BOYER, both of Harrisburg. On the 28th ult., by the Rev. G. J. Martz, Mr. WIL-LIAM FARLING to Miss MARGARET SAYLOR, all of Dauphin county.

DIED.

On the 1st instant, of consumption. Mr. (ROAGE W. WOOLISON, of Myerstown, Pa., aged 22 years, 3 months

New Advertisements.

FORRENT.-A FRAME DWELLING T HOUSE, situate on Second street, below Mulberry, containing six rooms. recently papered and painted. Enquire of [ap6-dtf] E. M. POLLOCK. TMPORTED BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.-A very rare lot just received and for sale by ap6 WM. DOCK, JR., & Co. NOTICE .- The citizens of the different NUTIOE. — The CILIZENS Of the different cities and towns throughout the State are invited to competition for the place at which the next ANNUAL STATE PAIR shall be held. Proposals containing in-ducements and advantages directed to the undersigned Committee, appointed by the Executive Committee. will be received up to and including May 31st next. Com-munications should be addressed to either of the follow-ing persons: WM. COLDER, Jr., JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, JACOB MISH, IOHN W KIKALER

JOHN H. ZIEGLER, Harrisburg, Pa. AMOS E. KAPP, Northumberland, Pa., Committee.

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Budents prepared for College or business. Location leasant, healthy and easy of access by Pennsylvania jentral Railroad. For Circulars containing terms, tes. ap4-10tda4tw E. L. MOORE,

FOR SALE. - A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, a very beautiful 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. ap4--35

FOR SALE .- Will be sold, at the Eu-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 PIECE OF GROUND, situate on the southeast corner of Mulberry street and River siley. For dimensions, & c., see handbills. Terms will be made known at the sale by GEO. F. WEAVER. PHILIP ENSMINGER, Auctioneer. 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 be ween Pbiladelphia, Harrisburg, Sun-bury, Lewisburg, Williamsport. Jersey Shore, Lock Ha-ven, and all points on the Northern Centr-1, Philadel-phie and Erie, and Williamsport and Elmira Raliconds. Local Agent at Harrisburg, D. A. MUENCH. Goods sent to PEACOCK, ZELL & HINCHMAN, No. sources were the reaction of reaction of the second street, above Sighth, by 4 o'clock, p. m., will arrive at Harrisburg, ready for deliver, the next morning. . C. F. MUENCH, ap4-dtf Traveling Agent. Traveling Agent. WARNE'S RIFLE AND PISTOL W GALLERY.—Now open for a short time, in the rear of Brant's Hall, Harrisburg. ap3-d2w* YKENS VALLEY NUT COAL-Just L received by canal, for sale at \$2.25 per top, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts, by April 2, 1861. JAMES M. WHEELER. TO BUILDERS.-The undersigned is L 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, ms. FREDERION Innol., Second street, near Chesnut, Harrisburg, Pa ap3-d6t

ap6-d1t&wtd

Wanted-A Policy.

The New York Times, one of the most formidable organs of the Republican party, opens its guns upon the Lincoln Administration with deadly effect. With every disposition to furnish support, it is compelled to administer censure. An extract will serve to show the opinion entertained by many of Mr. Lincoln's party friends of the conduct of his Administration :

It is idle to conceal the fact that the Administration thus far has not met public expectation. The country feels no more assurance as to the future-knows nothing more of the probable results of the secession movement-than It did on the day Mr. Buchanan left Washington. It sees no indications of an administrative policy adequate to the emergency-or, in-deed, of any policy beyond that of listless waiting to see what may "turn up."

The fact is, our government has done absolutely nothing towards carrying the country through the tremendous crisis which is so rapidly and so steadily settling down upon us. It allows everything to drift-to float along without guidance or impulse of any kind. This might do well enough, if the Southern States were pursuing the same policy. But while we are idle, they are active. While we leave everything at loose ends, they make everything tight and snug for the coming storm.

The Journal of Commerce, in commenting upon this article from the Times, is not at all surprised that an Administration which came into nower without a policy-which is composed of the most discordant materials, and which would have broken to pieces the first best efforts to preserve the Union, the cry would saved.

limits of the Republic. Attaining to power on this one issue only, and deriving all their vitality from their persistence in carrying out this doctrine to its ultimate consequences, what probability is there that such a party can be induced, either by earnest entreaties or mild protestations, to sacrifice its only cohesive principle on the altar of the Union? In ordinary cases of sectional disagreement fraternal appeals may answer a good purpose; but radical differences of opinion admit of no such gentle palliations. Mr. Seward may blandly prophecy a speedy return of the seceded States into the Confederacy of which they were formerly members; but who expects they will ever come back without such guarantees as the North has shown no disposition to give? We are told to wait until reaction sets in. What is to cause this reaction ? Will the Republicans abandon their principles ? To do this were to disintegrate the party; to surrender the Government patronage, and to sacrifice the emoluments of office. Is it at all probable that they will rise to the height of this sublime act of sclf-abnegation ? Will these men subdue their long cherished prejudices, intensified as they have been recently, by the infusion of fanatical elements, and in a spirit of pure loyalty to the Union, whilst extending the hand of fellowship to the people of the South, gracefully yield, for the sake of peace and harmony, all that the latter can reasonably ask?

If the Republicans will not do these things, who that knows the present temper of the South, can believe that it will submit to an aggressive sectional party, now that it has been rudely awakened to a consciousness of impending danger, and exasperated to the last pitch of endurance by the covert or open menaces of a fanatical faction of which Garrison is the chief apostle, and Sumner, and Giddings, and Lovejoy, and Burlingame, and Carl Schurz, and others of the same stamp are the acknowledged deciples. In times like these it becomes necessary to speak plainly. Whilst the Lincoln administration is hesitating to declare its policy in the vain hope of a revulsion taking place in popular sentiment at the South, the feeling of antagonism has been gradually deepening. Even the border slave States are now straining upon their cables, and, in a little while, in default of their moderate demands being complied with, will be found ranging themselves side by side with the seven who have separated themselves from the old Union and organized an independent form of government. The cry at

On Tuesday last, a heavy vein of oil and gas, recently tapped at the oil well of the Hon. Arnold Plumer, on the Clap farm, near the mouth of Oil Creek, Pa., caught fire, destroying the North, at this juncture, is "stand by the | the engine house, derrick, and seriously burn-Union." If the Republicans had exerted their | ing two of the employees. The engine was

Mr. LAWRENCE, on leave, read in place a supplement to the act protecting persons navigating the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers; which was taken up and passed. Adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. MOTT called up an act to prevent fishing in Leeds creek, Monroe county; passed Mr. FULLER, a supplement to the act incorporating the Youghiogheny navigation company; passed. Mr. CLYMER, an act for the peservation of

insectiverous birds, and the protection of game in Berks and Lebanon counties; passed. Mr. ROBINSON, an act to re-annex certain

farms in Mercer county to the Cool Spring school district; passed.

Mr. SCHINDEL, an act to vacate Oak alley, in the borough of Easton; passed.

Mr. SERRILL, an act to secure to farmers certain rights in the markets of Philadelphia;

nassed-yeas 21, navs 3. Mr. BLOOD called up an act to incorporate the

Shawmut cannel coal company; passed. Mr. LAWRENCE, (for the SPEAKER.) an act to prevent goats from running at large in Schuylkill county ; passed.

Mr. BENSON, supplement to an act incorporating the M'Cauley Mountain railroad company; passed.

Mr. THOMPSON, supplement to an act incorporating the Mattson's Ford bridge com nany : passed.

Mr. BOUND, an act to extend the provisions of certain road laws to Mt. Carmel township, Northumberland county ; passed.

Mr. SERBILL moved that when the Senate djourn this afternoon, it adjourn to meet on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock; agreed toyeas 14, nays 9. Mr. CONNELL called up an act supplementary

to an act incorporating a company for making an artificial road from Philadelphia to Perkio men bridge ; passed. Mr. KETCHAM, on leave, read in place an

act relative to sheriff sales in Luzerne county; which was, on motion, taken up and passed. Mr. BENSON called up an act relative to the time of holding courts in the Fourth judicial

district ; passed. Mr. BLOOD, on leave, read in place an act to annex certain real estate to the borough of Brookville; which was taken up and passed. Mr. SCHINDEL, on leave, read in place an act to authorize the trustees of the Lutheran county, to sell certain real estate.

Mr. CRAWFORD called up a supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Carlisle. Mr. FULLER called up an act to authorize the sale and conveyance of certain real and

Mr. HALL called up an act to authorize an examination of the claim of Charles Miller passed.

Mr. IMBRIE, a supplement to the act to enable the commissioners of Beaver county to borrow money; passed. Mr. HIESTAND, an act to provide for the

organization of a gray batallion and regiment in Carbon county. Mr. MOTT moved that the bill be postponed for the present, and printed; which was agreed to-yeas 12, nays 8.

Mr. LAWRENCE called up a bill to incorporate the Pittsburg and Brownsville turnpike company ; passed,

Mr. ROBINSON, an act to establish a ferry over the Allegheny river near M'Crea's run

in Venango county; passed. Mr. CONNELL, an act relative to prothonotaries in the city of Philadelphia; passed. Mr. MEREDITH, supplement to an act authorizing the managers of the Indiana and Ebensburg turnpike company to collect tolls for certain purposes; passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act to incorporate the Merced mining company; passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, April 5, 1861.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by the SPEAKER.

Forgeries to the amount of \$50,000 have been detected in Boston, the perpetrator of them, H. P. D. Bigelow, of the firm of Bigelow & Knight, shoe dealers, having absconded.

The Maysville (Ky.) Express says the prose pect for a heavy wheat crop was never morpromising than now in that section of the State.

The New York Supreme Court has decided that a person resident in that State is liable to be taxed for personal property which he owns or uses in another State.

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge arrived at home, in Kentucky, from Washington on Saturday evening, and will address the Legislature before their adjournment.

The city election held at St. Paul, Minn., 3d inst., went Democratic. Columbus, Ohio, for the first time, has also elected Democratic city officers.

Twenty-eight thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire in Troy, N. Y., on Sunday last.

An insane negro named Israel Bishop killed his wife at Reading, Pa., on Wednesday by crushing her skull with a hatchet.

Mr. Davidson, postmaster at Berlin, Canada, recently robbed the post office of \$10,000 and left for Europe.

It is alleged in the Westminster Review that iron fetters for slave dealers are sold by Liverpool merchants.

Maj. Ben M'Cullough passed through Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday.

Failures to the extent of \$400,000 have taken place in Brookville, Canada, lately.

Camphor has been discovered to be an antidote for that terrible poison strychnine.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington. WASHINGTON, April 5.

The Confederate Commissioners here, growing restive at the uncertainty and warlike aspect of affairs, have telegraphed to Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, that it would be advisable to precipitate a final adjustment of affairs by stopping the supplies of Major Anderson, if that has not been already accomplished.

The Superintendent of the Census has again informed the marshals in seceded States that they cannot receive their pay from the Government in any way except by their taking drafts on Government money in the possession of the seceded States, though belonging to the Federal

Advices from the South state that all importations which pass New Orleans for St. Louis and other Mississippi ports are subject to the supervision of the Confederate Custom House at New Orleans, formal bonds being required that the goods thus passed through will be landed at their destination and not within the boundaries of the Confederate States. It is now reported that the supplemental

squadron of war vessels now being so hastily got together, is to be sent to St. Domingo .-This we give only as the report of the hour. Mr. Crawford, one of the Confederate Commissioners, now here, is satisfied that no hostile demonstration toward the South is intended by the Administration.

A few New England appointments were made to-day.

A dispatch from Charleston says that Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregaad have visited the fortifications "for the last time."

No credence is given here to the report that Fort Sumpter has four months' provisions. Secretary Chase is talked of as the successor

of Judge McLean on the Supreme Bench. The Philadelphia appointments have been compromised, and the "slate" is now made up as follows, my advices being that the names

were fixed on in Cabinet meeting to-day : Collector-Harry Conrad.

Naval Officer-Dr. Luther.

WANTED-A WHITE WOMAN.-good wages. Apply to DANIEL WAGNER, at the Seren Stars Hotel, corner of Second and Chesnut streets. marl2

DEMOVAL.-The subscriber has re-HIMOVAL.—Inc SUDSCIDET has re-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 regu-lar yard in the city. Full weight guaranteed. HARRISBURG, April 1, 1861. DAVID M'CORMICK. apl-d6t ap1-d6t

DROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable JOHN J. PRARSON, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, con-sisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. A. O. HIESTER and Hon. FELIX NISSLEY, Asso

Hon. A. O. HIESTER and Hon. FELIX NISSLEY, Asso ciate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their pre-cept, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1661, 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 com-mence on the 4th Monnay of April next, being the 22d day of April, 1861, and to continue two weeks. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Jus-tices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin. that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the fail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. 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 eighty-

third year of the independence of the United States. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, March 15, 1861. | mar16-d&wtd

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

oct8-dtf

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.-The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12: "What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder."

"Whoseever shall put away his wife and marry another "Whosever shall put away his wife and marry another committed badulery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committed hadulery." 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 wut comdet?" jan12 dtf put asunder."

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed to 60 MARKET STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see all his friends.

ZELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place 1 to buy Domestic Medicines

Government.

personal estate ; passed.