rosettes referred to have been sent to the bookstore of Messrs. White, Pfister & Co., Exchange Hotel, to be disposed of for the benefit of the young lady by whom they were made. It is thought that there will be a strong competition for the handiwork of "the little Northern girl," who is so true to her glorious Southern ancestry:—

WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1861.

Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS, first President of the Confederate States of America:—

SIR—I am a young school girl, born in the State of Pennsylvania, and the great-granddaughter of Colonel Eleazer Oswald, who served his country nobly at Ticonderoga, Quebec, Danbury (Conn.), on the line of the Hudson, at Monmouth, and on the battle fields. My great-grandmother was a Virginia lady, Holt by maiden name, whose brother, Capt. John Holt, was a captain in the old Virginia line. You may be sure I feel proud of my ancestry. My parents are not rich, and I thought I would make a few rosettes, typical of the Southern confederacy, and dispose of them by raffle, in order to buy some rather expensive books I could not. But none could I sell, though one of my little brothers tried hard to do so in New York. Now, what can I do with them than to send them to you as a present? Won't you accept them? I hope you will. If you give them away to any of your young soldiers, say that the little Northern girl who made them—inspired by patriotic impulses—sent them as a souvenir to the gallant Col. Jefferson Davis, of whose brave deeds at the battle of Buena Vista she has so often felt proud in reading about. With much respect, LOUISA GLEN.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., March 13, 1861.

Our Postmaster here has just received from a correspondent in Baltimore the following article, said to have been written by Judge Robert Lyon, of this town:—

LETTER FROM JUDGE LYON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO A FRIEND IN TEXAS.

[From the Waco (Texas) Gazette.]

The following letter from Judge Robert Lyon, of Abbeville Court House, South Carolina, speaks for itself:—

ABBEVILLE C. H., Jan. 24, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I desire you to procure for me and send by mail a Texas almanac. Six months since I felt perfectly willing to remain in South Carolina, but I can remain here no longer. At the election of Lincoln we all felt that we must resist. In this move I placed myself amongst the foremost, and am yet determined to resist him to the bitter end. I had my misgivings at first of the idea of separate secession, but thought it would be but for a short time, and at small cost. In this matter, together with thousands of other Carolinians, we have been mistaken. Everything is in the wildest commotion. My bottom land on Long Cane, for which I could have gotten $30 per acre, I now cannot sell at any price. All our young men nearly are in and around Charleston. Thither we have sent many hundreds of our negroes (I have sent twenty) to work. Crops were very short last year, and it does now seem that nothing will be planted this coming season. All are excited to the highest pitch, and not a thought of the future is taken. Messengers are running here and there, with and without the Governor's orders. We have no money. A forced tax is levied upon every man. I have furnished the last surplus dollar I have. I had about $27,000 in bank. At first I gave a check for ten thousand, then five thousand, then the remainder. It is now estimated that we are spending $25,000 per day, and no prospect of getting over these times. It was our full understanding when we went out of the Union that we would have a new government of all the Southern States. Our object was to bring about a collison with the authorities at Washington, which all thought would make all join us. Although we have sought such collision in every way, we have not yet got a fight, and the prospect is very distant. I want the almanac in order to see from it what part of Texas may suit me. I want to raise cotton principally, but must raise corn to do me. I will need about a thousand acres of good land. My force is increasing; many young negroes are coming on. I can send to the field about sixty-five, big and little. I shall make no crop here this year. I shall start my negroes from here to John Brownlee, at Shreveport, about the first of April. I will leave my lands here to grow up in pines. When we all get to Shreveport John Brownlee says he will go with me all over Texas. I cannot live here and must get away. Many are leaving now; at least ten thousand negroes have left already, and before long one-third of the wealth of South Carolina will be in the West. I desire you to look around and help me get a home. As ever, yours, ROBERT LYON.

This article is supremely ridiculous, and is nothing but a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

It is a lie, in the first place, because we have never had a Judge Robert Lyon at Abbeville Court House, in Abbeville district, nor in the State of South Carolina.

It is a lie, in the second place, because there is positively no such distress as the writer speaks of in the State of South Carolina.

It is a lie, in the third place, because not a solitary negro has been sent from Abbeville Court House, or from the district, to aid in the work at Charleston. A few, perhaps a dozen, have voluntarily gone as body servants for some of our officers.

It is a lie, in the fourth place, because not one dollar has been levied on any individual, nor a dime taken from the pocket of any man, without his voluntary consent.

It is a lie, in the fifth place, because money has been much more plenty since the State seceded than before; and as an evidence of it not a dollar of the bonds of the Confederate States have been sold below par, but, on the other hand, they have generally commanded a handsome premium. It is astonishing that slandering, fictitious lying letter-writers cannot let us alone. We are out o the Union, and intend to remain out, and if a black republican administration will make no attempt to coerce we will trade as formerly with the North; but let coercion commence, and we will first pay our debts, and then bid a long adieu to our Northern neighbors.

As I am personally known to fifty, perhaps one hundred New York merchants, I will subscribe my own name to this article. ISAAC BRANCH, M. D.

MOVEMENT SOUTHWARD AMONG NEW YORK MERCHANTS.

We learn that the following firms have either done so or are about establishing branch houses in the South in consequence of the difficulties which exist at the North and the broader field for enterprise opened in the new confederacy:—Messrs. Lewis B. Brown & Co. (clothing), No. 31 Chambers street, Mobile; Saulsbury, Henry & Co. (clothing), Allen, McClain & Bulkley (dry goods), Adler & Newbouer (clothing), go to Mobile or Charleston; Bruff Brother & Seaver, foreign and American hardware, New Orleans. Others are likewise preparing to avail themselves of the double advantage of having a house in each section of the Union, and will make a change soon.

THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That in the event of a conflict of arms between the Confederate States and the United States, or of refusal on the part of the authorities of the United States to recognise the independence of the Confederate States, or to receive the Commissioners sent by the latter to treat with the former in relation to the several matters of the controversy existing between them, the courts of the Confederate States shall not take cognizance of any civil case in which the plaintiff is or may be in either of the said United States or either one of them, or any citizen or citizens thereof, or assignee or assignees, or endorsee or endorsees, or any such person.

Sec. 2. All pending cases in which the plaintiff shall be in either of the classes aforesaid, shall, upon the happening of either of the contingencies aforesaid, be dismissed on motion, and all process, mesne or final, which shall have been issued at the suit of such plaintiff, shall be arrested and decided inoperative.

GEORGIA.

NORTHERN INVESTMENTS AT THE SOUTH.

[From the Savannah Republican, March 14.]

The Macon *Telegraph* is informed by the President of the Macon and Western Railroad, Isaac Scott, Esq., that there is no foundation whatever for the report that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has attached the Northern stock in the Macon and Western Railroad, amounting to about $1,000,000. The Northern papers which copied the allegation will do our Governor and the State the justice of inserting this correction. The report first appeared, we believe, in the *Telegraph*, though, as heretofore stated, we gave it but little credit. Northern capitalists may rest assured on this point, for our Convention, at its first session, took special care to vindicate the good faith of the State by passing an ordinance for the protection of their investments. That there may be no misunderstanding or apprehension for the future on this subject, we annex the ordinance, and would request our New York exchanges to copy:—

AN ORDINANCE TO PROTECT INVESTMENTS OF FOREIGN CAPITAL. PASSED JANUARY 29, 1861.

In view of the present condition of the country and the alarm and apprehension of foreign capitalists as to the security of capital invested in this state,

Be it ordained, That to encourage the manufacturing and mining and other permanent improvements of this state, the Convention does hereby declare it to be the fixed policy of Georgia to protect all investments already made, or which may be hereafter made, by citizens of other States in mines or manufactures in this state, and capital invested in any other permanent improvement.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD, President.

A. R. LAMAR, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO., March 10, 1861.

I notice in the *Times* of the 7th of March an editorial which reflects somewhat on officers of the army who are by birth and feeling Southerners. The editors of the *Times* are endeavoring to carry out the views of General Scott, namely, that in these days of trial trust none but Northern officers. I have only to refer you to the case of Captain Arnold Elzy, of the Second artillery, who was deprived of his command in Washington. A better, braver and more efficient officer you cannot find in the army, and his qualifications as an officer are not accompanied with the desire that his name should be renowned for the spilling of the blood of his fellow citizens. The article in the *Times* is a libel on the officers of the army from the South. And the only way, I suppose, the article can be met must be with the pen, and I know your hand can do it. ANDERSON MERCHANT,

Lieutenant second artillery.

COL. LOCKRIDGE.

Col. Lockridge, of Nicaraguan fame, is in Montgomery, Alabama, waiting for something to turn up whereby he can show his gallantry in the cause of the South.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The official returns from all the counties but two in North Carolina show a majority of about 1,200 against a convention. The Raleigh *Register* says, however, in the face of this action of the people, that it is quite likely "Governor Ellis will at once issue his proclamation for the reassembling of the Legislature, and there is no telling if they will not order, peremptorily, the election of delegates, without giving the people the opportunity to say whether or not they wish a convention."

Judge Wade Keyes, of Montgomery, Ala., has received the appointment of Assistant Attorney General of the Confederate States.

THE LATEST NEWS.

SOUTHERN SHIPS AT HAVRE,

SOUTHERN SHIPS AT HAVRE.

CHARLESTON, March 18, 1861.

The *Courier* of to-day learns from a despatch received by a mercantile house here, that the proper officers at the custom house at Havre, have notified merchants that ships from the seceded States will be admitted on the same footing as those carrying the federal flag.

REGULATION IN REGARD TO GOODS PASSING THROUGH THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

SAVANNAH, March 18, 1861.

Goods for Tennessee and other States out of the Southern confederacy pass through the Confederate States without payment of duty. R. R. CUYLER,

President of the Central R. R. and Banking Co.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18, 1861.

Advices received here from Fort Brown state that the Ringgold Barracks at Brazos Santiago have virtually been surrendered to the Texas authorities. The entire evacuation takes place on the 20th inst. Possession will then be taken by the Texas troops, who have enlisted for six months.

Resolutions have passed the Texas Convention unanimously tendering thanks to Gen. Twiggs.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, March 18, 1861.

The Tariff bill reported last week was not passed into a law. It will be up for action when Congress again meets on the second Monday in May.

The Commissioners for Europe—Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, A. Dudley Mann, and P. A. Rost, of Louisiana—are about leaving for New Orleans, and will sail thence to Havana, to take the English steamer which leaves that port on the 27th inst. for Southampton.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18, 1861.

The ordinance submitting the permanent constitution of the Confederate States to the people for ratification or rejection was defeated in the Convention to day.

THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18, 1861.

The Florida Convention will reassemble in April.

Thomas P. Wall has been elected to the Legislature, from Clay county, to fill a vacancy.

Two persons have been arrested for burning the town of Newport, and will probably be hung by the people.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, March 18, 1861.

The subject of equality of taxation caused an excited debate in the Convention to-day, between eastern and western members.

A communication from the Maryland Commissioners on the subject of a border State conference was referred and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations was taken up, and Mr. Randolph made a speech. Before concluding the Convention adjourned.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, March 18, 1861.

The following amendment to the fifth resolution to the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations, which had been under discussion the past week, was voted down yesterday in the Convention, by a vote of 61 to 30:—

"And further believing that the fate of Missouri depends upon the peaceable adjustment of our present difficulties, she will never countenance or aid a seceding State in making war upon the general government, nor will she provide men and money for the purpose of aiding the general government in any attempt to coerce a seceding State."

MOVEMENTS OF BEN McCULLOUGH.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18, 1861.

Colonel Ben McCullough passed through Mobile on Saturday *en route for Richmond, Virginia, to purchase arms* for the State of Texas. He goes also to Montgomery with a view to induce Jeff. Davis to order a regiment of mounted riflemen to Texas for the protection of the frontier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1861.

The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown, which was taken off the Dry Dock at the Navy Yard last week, is now being fitted for sea.

The steamer Water Witch was launched from the Dry Dock this afternoon. She carries four guns, and will be fitted out immediately.

Obituary.

DUKE PROSPER LOUIS D'ARENBERG, ETC.

Death has just cast a gloom over a family whose name has been famous in European annals for several centuries. The Duke of Arenberg died on the 27th ult. in the seventy sixth year of his age. The Duke Prosper Louis Arenberg, Duke of Aerschot and of Croy, Duke of Meppen and Prince of Recklinghausen, was the head of that princely house which formerly occupied a seat in common with the ancient sovereign houses at the Diet of the Germanic Empire. Born at Enghein, on the 28th of April, 1785, he was son of the Duke Louis Engelbert and Pauline Louise, daughter of the Duke of Brancas Lauraguais. The troubles of the French Revolution compelled the Arenberg family to emigrate. On their return to Belgium at the commencement of the present century, the Duke Prosper Louis, at the age of eighteen years, and with the consent of his father, assumed government of the duchy, situated in the north of Germany, which now constitutes part of Prussia and the kingdom of Hanover. In his capacity of sovereign prince he signed the Act of Paris of July 12, 1806, which placed the Confederation of the Rhine under the protectorate of Napoleon I. Two years later he organized at his own expense a regiment of Belgian light calvary, which was afterwards the Twenty-seventh regiment of Horse Chasseurs. This regiment he commanded himself during the campaigns of Germany and Spain, and in every battle in which he took part proved that hereditary military prowess of his family which had won brilliant distinction for many of his ancestors in the wars of the House of Austria in the Low Countries, in Germany and with the Turks. His bravery during the wars in the Peninsula gained for him frequent honorable mention in the army orders of the day. He had already received more than one wound, when he was seriously wounded at the battle of Arraya Molinos and made prisoner by the English.

While thus lavish of his blood, Napoleon, by the creation of the kingdom of Westphalia and the extension of France to the banks of the Elba, plotted out the Duchy of Arenberg from the number of sovereign States. For this act of spoliation there was no possible remedy. The Duke, besides, was still a captive in England, and was not set at liberty until after the first peace of Paris, in 1814. He embarked at Dover in May of that year, and betook himself to the Congress of Vienna, there to plead the cause of his house, unjustly despoiled of its sovereignty. But his efforts were of no avail. The act of the Congress of Vienna of June, 1815, placed the House of Arenberg among the mediatized princely houses, where it occupies the first rank, because it was the only princely house of ancient creation which met with that fate. Since that time the Duke of Arenberg has been hereditary member of the First Chamber of the State in Prussia and Hanover, and in these two kingdoms the house of Arenberg occupies the first position after the royal house. In 1819 the Duke married the Princess Maria Ludmille of Lobkowitz, whose family has been illustrious for many centuries in Bohemia and Austria. Five children—four sons and one daughter—the offspring of this union, survive their father.

Retiring from political life, the Duke, as he advanced in years, devoted himself to the cultivation of literary tastes, and showed himself a proficient in everything that charmed the tedium of his leisure hours. His palace at Brussels, reconstructed in part and considerably enlarged, became a museum of the arts and sciences, where pictures, statues, engravings and a magnificent library were collected, all exhibiting the enlightened taste of the owner. The Duke was Grand Cordon of the Black Eagle of Prussia, Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, Grand Cordon of the Orders of St. Michael and St. Hubert of Bavaria, and Officer of the Legion of Honor.

JOHN LEBOUR, who died at Trenton, N. J., on the 10th instant, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, was sergeant major of the Fourteenth regiment United States Infantry at the bombardment of Fort McHenry, and gave notice of the approach of the enemy's barges by ordering the sentries to discharge their muskets. He served on board the frigate United States, Commodore Decatur, in the action with and capture of the British frigate Macedonian, and was wounded in the right leg by a splinter, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered, and which probably hastened his death.

Lieutenant Colonel LATOUR, Vice President of the National Swiss Council, and formerly Minister to Naples, is dead. This distinguished man was but thirty-four years of age.

RIESENER, one of the best statuaries in Germany, has just died at Dresden.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Slim Attendance in the Legislature—Petitions from Cartmen and Property Holders for a Broadway Railroad—Post Office—Contracts—Charter Commissioners—Tenure of Offices in the Militia, &c., &c.

ALBANY, March 17, 1861.

The House this morning had a bare quorum, whilst the Senate was obliged to resort to a call to get their branch of the Legislature in a working order; and the third house was in a worse condition than either; it was empty boxes throughout, and only a half a dozen sentinels to watch events for them.

Several petitions were presented this morning in favor of the Broadway railroad. One, signed by one hundred and seventy cartmen was presented by Mr. Angel. Mr. Mekeel presented one signed by P. T. Barnum and twenty-two other occupants and owners of property on Broadway. Each signer has opposite his name his place of business on that street, and are mostly in that portion of Broadway below Chambers street. Another petition was presented, signed by fifty-four property holders and occupants between Nos. 400 and 600, among which are a number of prominent firms. Mr. Fullerton presented a petition, from the same class of men, above No. 800. Mr. Birdsall also presented one signed by one hundred and twenty names, most of them doing business between Nos. 170 and 350, and contain the names of many prominent firms. This would look as though New York was not all one way upon this subject, and that there is a divided sentiment on even a railroad in Broadway.

Several petitions were presented by Mr. Hardy for the Post Office to remain at the present site. A large majority of these petitioners are in Maiden lane, William and Wall streets, and one or two of them have placed along by the side of their signatures that they are in favor of any site south of the City Hall. A general law is all that these gentlemen will get from this Legislature. No bill to directly confirm the sale of the present site will pass this Legislature unless it is smuggled through in disguise.

Several bills were considered in the Committee of the Whole of the House. Progress was reported on nearly all of them. The bill to transfer the bureau of Assessments from the Street Commissioner to the Finance Department.

The Senate had also under consideration several local bills, but none of any public importance. The President appointed the following a committee of eight, or, in other words, the Grinding Committee:—Senators Ferry, Bell, Hulhouse, Truman, Sessions, Monroe, Spinola and Grant.

It has been in reality a dull day; perhaps, however, the afternoon and evening session will develope more life and make us believe that some work will be done.

The Committee on Cities and Villages appear to be holding the bill that passed the Senate to take the confirmation of contracts out of the hands of the Board of Aldermen. The Aldermen are making their boasts that they can buy up the whole Assembly for five thousand dollars. Can it be possible that they have already seen that committee? There is another bill in the hands of that committee, which has been laying there about four weeks, which the citizens of New York are exceedingly anxious to hear from the committee on, and that is the bill to appoint commissioners to frame a new charter. It appears to be the general disposition here to tinker the charter by piecemeal whenever any place is wanted for this or that politician, instead of doing the matter in the way that the interests of the city of New York demand. Comptroller Haws seems to have become one of the most anxious men in your city for these changes, especially whenever they transfer any bureau to his department. On the City Chamberlain question he is making personal appeals, and exhibits that kind of anxiety that has made many who looked upon his department as being free from peculations of other branches of your city government, as becoming somewhat shakey, and this, as well as some others, are to be placed there to bolster him up. There is unquestionably a screw loose somewhere, or else Haws would not exhibit the anxiety that he does about this. The motives of no person can be pure when they are laboring to strike at the very root of the financial system of the city, and taking away one of the safeguards that is now placed around it. There is certainly a screw loose somewhere, then, and a big one too.

The bill to limit the tenure of office in the militia of this State will be read the third time in the Senate to-morrow. A great deal has been said this winter about increasing the efficiency of the militia of this State, and if the Legislature wish to accomplish this object they will at once pass that bill. One of the greatest drawbacks of our present system is, that no person, however worthy, can be promoted until those over him die of old age. There is no encouragement whatever for a person to spend his time and money fitting himself for a military officer; and until that feature is incorporated in the militia laws of the State, they need not look for efficiency. That is the evil which is keeping the English army behind the French in all military skill. And if our law makers are governed in their votes by the interest of the country, they will cast them for this bill. It is worth ten times as much to the militia as the five hundred thousand appropriation. The feature that has made our nation prosperous is the one that enables true worth and not blood or favoritism to work from a place of small beginning to the very highest round in the ladder. By all means do not let us make the militia an exception to that rule.

Comptroller Haws, City Auditor Price, John P. Cumming, and a number of the prominent New York republicans, are expected up to-morrow to make a concerted attack upon the eleven and a half millions to which the Common Council have swollen the city tax levy this year. Some of the additional appropriations added by the Aldermen will be made the objects of uncompromising hostility by the friends of the finance department.

The Assembly has gone into the business of baggage smashing. The two passenger and baggage bills to incorporate cab companies were considered in Committee of the Whole, the bills completely riddled, and the enacting clause stricken out of both of them by a vote of almost two to one. This finishes these bills for this winter, and will no doubt end the controversy.

Progress was reported on the Metropolitan Health bill, and the Senate bill relative to the rights of juries in the trial of criminal causes was debated at much length.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, March 18, 1861.

Mr. ROBINSON reported favorably the bill relative to regulations for the port of New York. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Goss reported by bill amendatory of the Revised Statutes relative to the assessment and collection of taxes. It provides that when two or more persons shall hold, as trustees, guardians or administrators, any personal estate liable to taxation, and such persons reside in different towns or wards, such property shall be assessed in any ward in which said trustees reside, unless a written notice is signed by all the trustees requiring such property to be assessed in some particular town or ward, to be served on the assessor.

Mr. COLVIN moved that the resolution making the Annual Supply bill a special order for Tuesday be rescinded, and the bill returned to the Assembly. The joint rules of the Senate and Assembly provide that the Annual Supply bill shall be reported no earlier than the 15th of March, and made the special order for the 25th.

After a little debate the motion was agreed to.

The third reading of bills was then suspended, no quorum being present.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 17, 1861.

Petitions were presented in favor of the present Post Office site, and for a railroad in Broadway, New York.

Mr. Fisher's bill, amending the act relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements in New York, proposes to extend the provisions of the act of 1858 to Brooklyn.

No bills were passed, no quorum being present.

The bills for the better protection of strangers in New York city and Brooklyn, and to incorporate the New York Passenger and Baggage Express Company, were considered in Committee of the Whole, and, on motion of Mr. Pierce, were recommitted, with instructions to amend by making the bill a general act.

The bill relative to preferred causes in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court was ordered to a third reading.

The act declaratory of the rights of jury in the trial of cases of crime, makes the jury judges of the law and the fact, was also considered, and a motion to report progress carried.

Adjourned.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons.

TRENTON, March 18, 1861.

The Court of Pardons now in session, has commuted the sentence of Henry Dow from death to imprisonment for life. He was convicted of the murder of Samuel Hall, at New Brunswick, some time ago. Both of the parties were boys.

Fires at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18, 1861.

The premises of Smith, Cooper & Co., ship chandlers, Tchoupetoux street, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $100,000. Mostly insured.

A large fire in the Fourth district consumed thirty or forty frame dwellings, which were partially insured.

Sudden Death of a Priest.

SING SING, March 18, 1861.

Rev. Edward McGean, an eminent Catholic priest, died at his house, in this village, suddenly, while sitting in his chair.

A Child Frozen to Death.

COLD SPRING, March 18, 1861.

A little son of Mrs. Jamison, not quite six years old, while on a visit here from Brooklyn, strayed away from his mother last Sunday afternoon, and was traced through fields, swamps, woods, snow, &c., some five or six miles, where he was found frozen to death.

Fire at Freeport, Ill.

FREEPORT, Ill., March 18, 1861.

The livery stable of S. F. Taylor was destroyed by fire this morning. Ten valuable horses were burnt. Loss $25,000 to $30,000. No insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Resumption of Specie Payments in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1861.

The banks of this city resumed specie payments to-day.

Election of United States Senator.

ST. LOUIS, March 18, 1861.

After several days of balloting for United States Senator Mr. Green was withdrawn to-day, and Waldo H. Johnson nominated instead, who was elected on the second ballot, the vote being as follows:—Whole number of votes cast, 145. Necessary to a choice, 73. Johnson, 88; Doniphan, 36; English, 29.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, March 18, 1861.

The Canadian Parliament met at Quebec on Saturday afternoon. The speech of the Governor contains very little of importance. He congratulates the members on the returning prosperity of the country; alludes to the visit of the Prince of Wales; recommends assimilating laws in the two sections of the province; a bankrupt law for Upper Canada, and improvement in the discipline of the prisons. He says that great efforts will be made to establish a sound system of immigration, and promote the settlement of the wild lands. He then makes a slight allusion to the Anderson case.

Arrival of the Palestine at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., March 18, 1861.

The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., via Londonderry on the 1st inst., arrived here at eight o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, with forty-four passengers and £7,500 in specie. The Palestine reports having experienced continued head winds during the voyage, and passed, March 3, a steamer, supposed to be the United Kingdom, bound east.

The news by the Palestine is anticipated.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1861.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State 5's, 87¼; Reading Railroad, 21⅞; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41. Sight exchange on New York at par a ⅛ per cent discount.

BALTIMORE, March 18, 1861.

Flour dull: Howard street and Ohio are held at $5 12½, City Mills at $5. Wheat buoyant: red, $1 25 a $1 28; white, $1 45 a $1 70. Corn active: mixed, 53c. a 56c. Provisions dull. Coffee firm at 12½c. a 13c. Whiskey dull at 17½c.

CINCINNATI, March 18, 1861.

Flour steady: superfine $4 50 a $4 60. Whiskey firm at 13½c. Bacon firm at 7c. for shoulders and 9½c. a 10½c. for sides. Bulk sides in good demand at 8½c. Mess pork and lard: sales trifling. Money market unchanged.

Central Park Extension.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Your unexpected publication of my private note of the 14th inst. has opened a narrow issure, into which I propose to insert a wedge, with which to open wider the subject of the Central Park extension, and indicate some views which seem to have been studiously kept from the public consideration. Thus far all that has appeared in the public discussion of this subject has been on one side.

The owners of the property covered by the Central Park extension have hitherto been silent. Their most important interests have been seriously damaged, and in the burning zeal to defend the action of the Central Park Board, and denounce the action of the Commissioners of Award, the important pecuniary interests of the owners of the property in question have been totally disregarded.

It is now nearly two years since the Commissioners of the Central Park, of their own volition, but without doubt in a wise obedience to a public necessity, without asking for the consent or concurrence of the owners of the property affected thereby, obtained from the Legislature the passage of a law extending the Park northwardly from its original, impracticable and unfortunate termination on 106th street to that natural boundary on 110th street, where the Harlem heights so gracefully unite with that wide sweep of meadow land on which Harlem now stands, and which, by this fortunate juxtaposition, seems destined at no very distant period to become a portion of a populous and prosperous city.

The effect of the passage of this law does not seem to have been anticipated by the Central Park Board, nor by the general public; but causes produce effects, whether men heed them or not, and at this day no thoughtful man can look at the fact without the present conviction that active speculation in property around and adjacent to the new boundaries of the Park was the natural result of so important a measure; and an actual, intrinsic and rapid increase in values was inevitable.

Speculation followed, of course. The irrepressible intellectual activity of the enterprising men of this community seized upon the important movement and endeavored to turn it to their profit. Unexpected commercial and political embarrassments have broken upon them, and the usual fate of brave men who step into posts of danger impends over them.

The Commissioners of Estimates and Awards appointed under the law in question, after the delay of some eighteen months, made their report.

The owners of the property, who are generally active men, of enterprise and character, and some of them men of wealth, brought every honorable influence to bear upon this commission, and every available proof of present and prospective value, to obtain thereby appraisements of their property corresponding with their own well considered convictions of value.

The purpose of this communication will not be answered by either assailing or defending any character or any interest connected with the subject. I therefore confine myself to historical events of which the public are but partially informed, and which, when thoroughly understood, will extract the poison which has been insidiously instilled into the public mind, and has found expression whenever personal purposes or partisan malignity could be gratified. But of this I do not complain. I have no doubt that three years of prosperity will vindicate the justice of the claims of the owners of the property and the general accuracy of the appraisement made in their behalf. Thus far we have "in quietness and confidence" forbore to notice the public assaults upon our interests, and sought a remedy only by an appeal to the sense of justice of the right honorable gentlemen whose official action alone can afford us relief.

The valuation of the property was a surprise to the public. A very small portion of the public are directly interested in, or have any knowledge of the subject in controversy, and but very few have given the subject that patient thought and investigation which alone will enable them to express a wise and comprehensive judgment upon the valuation of the Commissioners of Awards.

The assessments for benefit were large, and fell upon another class of active and influential men, who resisted the infliction, of course, and made their influence felt by the Central Park Board, with that characteristic energy which has made our city the marvel of the world. This dissatisfaction likewise found vent in a thousand tongues, and a ready press, exciting clamor and anger, culminating at last in a summary discontinuance by the Central Park Board of all proceedings under the law, leaving the property owners, at a period of universal panic and distrust, suddenly encumbered with a large unimproved real estate, which, by the sovereign authority of the State, has been dedicated to and declared a park, and which, on the faith of that authority, is now a public park, with every street and avenue closed by law, and the property seized and held by that law for future public use, without that just compensation which the constitution enjoins.

Men judge of the value of real estate with very much the same inconsiderate freedom with which all men in our free country and in this age of free thought dogmatize upon the most abstruse questions in theology. They all know all about it, without the trouble of any previous investigation, and utter their profound dogmas with the confidence of Solon. Of this, too, I do not complain; I only state a fact.

To attain a just judgment upon the value of unimproved real estate, taken for public uses, is a work of considerable difficulty. There can be no reliable standard of value, and the varied minds and temperaments of men interpose insuperable obstacles to any well defined and conclusive judgment. It is one of the subjects which the exact sciences cannot define, and in which even mathematics will not tell the truth.

It is therefore not strange that when every differing judgment was assailed, and every interest, directly or indirectly, attacked, either by assessment or by a probable increase of taxation, the atmosphere should have been filled by discordant sounds, which willing men interpreted as the voice of public opinion, and called upon all dissentients to listen and obey.

I have great respect for an honest and intelligent public opinion; but the two elements honesty and intelligence are essential to make any "public opinion" respectable.

Real estate which is not appropriated to some useful purpose, which cannot be improved so as to pay more than the interest on the cost of its improvement, on which you can neither raise a potatoe nor pasture a goat, has no present value. In the future there may be promises of value which may be immensely important, and which the wisdom of the uninformed public has never fathomed, or even suspected. Public opinion on such a subject carries no overwhelming weight of authority. But the men who buy such property, and the men who, in the discharge of a public trust, are called upon to appraise such property, must take into account this subtle element of ultimate usefulness, in order to estimate wisely that "just compensation" which the constitution guarantees to the citizen.

But a large class of men carry their eyes behind them. They have no eye for coming events, they know only the past. And these are the men who, seeing nothing which is not yet, can honestly denounce the judgment of that other class who see, or think they see, the dawning of that approaching day when the northern boundaries of the Central Park shall be crowded with population and covered with palaces.

It has not been my purpose to make an argument or prove a case, but to give form to some suggestive sentences which just men will consider, and which may help to create an honest public sentiment on a subject which involves the important interests of the owners of that property which, by the highest authority of the State, has been appropriated to public use, and for which they have not received that "just compensation" for which for nearly two years the public faith has been pledged.

HENRY B. ELLIOTT.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The New Tariffs of the Southern and Northern Confederacies.

High Scale of Duties at the North and Low Scale at the South,

&c., &c., &c.

We publish to-day the new tariff of the Northern States, called the Morrill tariff, which goes into effect on the first of next month. We have arranged the duties in tabular form as accurately as the loosely prepared and bungling document will permit. In this shape it will be of more value to the commercial public than in the form in which it appears in pamphlet form as issued from the Treasury Department.

We also publish the new tariff of the Southern confederated States. It had been announced that it had become a law, and was to go into operation on the first of May, but a despatch from Montgomery, received yesterday, states that its final passage had been deferred till the reunion of the confederated Congress in May next. Meanwhile the old tariff, at no special higher rates, however, is to remain in force. It is probable, if this despatch is true, that the departure of the Southern Commissioners for Europe, by the way of New Orleans and Havana, is the cause of this postponement, to enable them to meet the views of the commercial Powers in effecting treaties and making other important arrangements on the other side of the Atlantic for the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by England, France and the other nations of the Old World.

THE SOUTHERN TARIFF.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROVIDE REVENUE FROM COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the 1st day of May next a duty shall be imposed on all goods, products, wares and merchandise, imported from abroad into the Confederate States of America, as follows:—

On all articles enumerated in schedule A, an ad valorem duty of twenty five per centum; on all articles enumerated in schedule B, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum; on all articles enumerated in schedule C, an ad valorem duty of fifteen per centum; on all articles enumerated in schedule D, an ad valorem duty of ten per centum; on all articles enumerated in schedule E, an ad valorem duty of five per centum; and that all articles enumerated in schedule F, a specific duty as therein named; and that all articles enumerated in schedule G shall be exempt from duty, to wit:—

SCHEDULE A.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Alabaster and spar ornaments.
Anchovies, sardines and all other fish preserved in oil.
Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain or other materials.
Billiard and bagatelle tables and all other tables or boards on which games are played.
Composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture.
Confectionery, comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, molasses, brandy or other liquors.
Cordials, absynthe, arrack, curacoa, kirschenwesser, liquors, maraschino, ratafia and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character.
Glass, cut, manufactures of, and all vessels or wares of.
Manufactures of cedarwood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood.
Scagliola tops for tables or other articles of furniture.
Segars, snuff, paper segars and all other manufactures of tobacco.
Wines—Burgundy, clarets, madeira, port, sherry and all other wines or imitations of wines.

SCHEDULE B.

TWENTY PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Almonds, raisins, currants, dates, figs and all other dried or preserved fruits not otherwise provided for.
Argentine, alabata or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured.
Articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal.
Balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes and tinctures, used for the toilet or for medicinal purposes.
Bay rum.
Beads of amber, composition or wax and all other beads.
Bracelets, braids, chains, curls or ringlets, composed of hair, or of which hair is a component part.
Camphor, refined.
Canes and sticks, for walking, finished, or unfinished.
Capers, pickles and sauces of all kinds not otherwise provided for.
Card cases, pocket books, shell boxes, souvenirs and similar articles, of whatever material composed.
Compositions of glass, set or unset.
Coral, cut or manufactured.
Feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental and parts thereof, of whatever material composed.
Grapes, plums and prunes, and other such fruit, when put up in bottles, cases or cans, not otherwise provided for.
Hair, human, cleansed or prepared for use.
Manufactures of gold, platina or silver.
Manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for.
Manufactures of paper mache.
Molasses.
Pepper, pimento, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon and all other spices.
Perfumes and perfumery of all sorts.
Plated and gilt ware of all kinds.
Playing cards.
Prepared vegetables, fruits, meats, poultry and game, sealed or enclosed in cans or otherwise.
Silver plated metals, in sheets or other form.
Soap, castile, perfumed, Windsor and other toilet soaps.
Sugar of all kinds.
Syrup of sugar.
Epaulettes, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses and wings of gold or silver, or imitations thereof.

SCHEDULE C.

FIFTEEN PER CENT AD VALOREM.

Alum.
Amber.
Arrow root.
Articles of clothing or apparel, including hats, caps, gloves, shoes and boots of all kinds, worn by men, women or children, of whatever material composed.
Balzes, blankets, hockings, flannels and floor cloths, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for.
Baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm leaf, straw, whalebone or willow, not otherwise provided for.
Beer, ale and porter, in casks or bottles.
Beeswax.
Benzoates.
Berries and vegetables of all sorts used for food not otherwise provided for.
Blue or Roman