

We find in the city papers of Saturday last, the following despatch:

“PAINSVILLE, Chester co., Pa., March 22d. —The Phoenix Iron Company, doing business at this place, and one of the largest iron manufacturers in the United States, have just given notice to their employees, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 men, that their wages would be reduced from ten to twenty five per cent on the 1st day of April, the same day the Morrill Tariff goes into effect.”

There is comfort for the laboring classes, truly! This is the reward Democratic employees receive for doing the bidding of their masters in voting for Lincoln! The cloven foot is visible at last. Germans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, ye who delve and dig, and toil and moid, to build up the nabobs who virtually own your labor, can you be blind to the trickery so knavishly practiced upon you? You were told that if you would vote for Lincoln a better tariff would be adopted, the Morrill Tariff Bill would become a law, and that in that event your wages would be increased. You took the Lincoln jugglers at their word and how shamefully you have been deceived!

They have kept the word of promise to the lip, but have broken it to the hope. Instead of your wages being raised, they are to be reduced! Instead of enabling you more efficiently to support your families, the bread is to be taken out of your children's mouths, and coined into dimes and dollars for the purses of your aristocratic employers. Oh! how bitter are the fruits of the tree you have assisted in planting! Beautiful and exceedingly fair to the eye did it seem to you, but ashes and dust compose the kernel. Shall not this fraud be a warning to you in all time to come? When the wily and oily-tongued orators of the “Republican” party, spread their net of sophistry for you again, will you not call to mind their specious promises unfulfilled, and profiting by the remembrance, turn a deaf ear to their cunning words, and stand firm and unwavering in your adherence to the great political architect of your country, the unconquerable and time-honored Democracy!

The Germans' Reward.

There is nothing more certain than that the desertion of the German element from the Democratic party, assisted in a great measure in bringing about the election of Abraham Lincoln. In fact the “Republican” party could not have been successful without it. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, it will be remembered, traversed this State as well as nearly every other Northern State, making speeches for Lincoln, and proselyting the Germans to the “Republican” faith. Well, Mynheer Schurz and other German “Republicans” are getting their reward. They ask for office and the Know Nothing feeling in the “Republican” ranks is aroused, and Schurz & Co., are marched out “in the cold.”

It was well enough to have their assistance prior to the election, but “Abe” can get along without them now. What think the Germans of Liberty township, who came well nigh “Republicanizing” that district, last fall, of the favors bestowed upon their friends by honest Old Abe.

Peaceful Disunion.

It looks to us very much, just now, as though Lincoln and his Cabinet had fallen back upon the old Abolition scheme of Garrison, Phillips & Co., to bring about a peaceful severance of the slave States from the Free. There is a telegraphic rumor that Governor Chase agreed to the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter, on the ground that in the course of time the Union would inevitably be divided into two separate republics. Taking this in connection with the well-known theories of Messrs. Lincoln and Seward, that there is an “irrepressible conflict” between opposing and enduring forces in the North and South, it seems to us to be quite probable that the present Administration is now laying the foundations for a separate Northern Republic, to be composed of the non-slaveholding States and such of the Border Slave States, if any, as may be induced to join them. There can be no doubt that such a line of policy would be agreeable to the great mass of the “Republicans” in New England and New York.

A Contemptible Outrage.

The Black Republican Legislature of this State, have passed, and the Black Republican Governor has signed, a bill continuing the present city officers of the city of Philadelphia in power until the October election. Their term of office would have expired in May next, and as it was feared that the Democracy might rout the “Republicans” at the coming Spring election, it was thought expedient by the political hucksters of that city, to have the election abolished. Thus the Legislature of Pennsylvania elects officers for the people of Philadelphia for the term of five months from May next! Of course, our legislative Solons could not see anything wrong in this, as the present city officials are all “Republicans.” The people had better look to their rights, or their servants at Harrisburg may soon assume to be their masters.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, PITTSBURGH.—During a recent visit to Pittsburgh, we had the good fortune to be a guest of “mine host” of the St. Charles. We found everything at this splendid hotel, exactly as it should be, the rooms comfortable and commodious, the waiters and servants attentive, and the meals always excellent. The St. Charles is now under the proprietorship of Mr. Harry Shiras, assisted by Mr. Ed. Seither, as Superintendent, and Mr. W. Tyler, as Chief Clerk.

LOCALS IN THEIR TRUE LIGHT.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28d.—The President yesterday issued an order to Major Anderson to put his command in readiness to evacuate Fort Sumter upon the arrival at that place of a U. S. steamer. Colonel Lamont, of Illinois, the confidential friend of the President, was sent bearer of despatches to Major Anderson. The evacuation will take place upon the arrival of the steamer which has been despatched by the Secretary of the Navy.

There is no intimation whatever, on the part of the South Carolina authorities, that any attempt will be made to prevent the evacuation in such a manner as the United States Government have seen fit to employ. Major Anderson will salute his flag and embark with his command. Major Anderson is ordered to report North.

Important News from Charleston.—Capt. Ferguson, of the steamer Planter, who returned this morning from Fort Sumter, reports no preparations for evacuation. Major Anderson was rather increasing the defenses by pouring molten lead in the crevices of the gally ports, strengthening the weak stone work, &c. Capt. F. carried the furniture of Capt. Foster from Sullivan's Island to Fort Sumter—indicating no present prospect of breaking up housekeeping.

The policy about Major Anderson being allowed to leave with the honors of war, is under consideration.

The Columbia sailed to-day without taking his men.

The works on Morris Island have advanced with such rapidity that no fleet with reinforcements can pass the batteries. There is the utmost vigilance night and day, and all suspicious vessels are obliged to come to.

The evacuation of Fort Sumter was confidently anticipated, and reported to have occurred.

It is reported that the twenty million government loan has been subscribed from one of the Southern cities alone. People of large and small means are subscribing here.

Major Anderson declines receiving verbal orders to evacuate Fort Sumter.

The Charleston Courier of the 21st inst., received here, says the assertion that the term of service of twenty six of Major Anderson's men had nearly expired, is a mistake.

Major Anderson is daily in expectation of receiving orders to evacuate Fort Sumter.

The supply of provisions and fuel was nearly exhausted.

If he is not speedily relieved he will be compelled to burn some gun carriages. He stated that the fort would be given up to the South Carolina authorities after an examination by the authorized officer and receipt for the property.

Col. Lay had a long interview with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.

ARE THE ENGLISH COAL MINES EXHAUSTED? During the recent debates in the British Parliament on the commercial treaty with France, a question was raised about the coal supplies of England. Some persons took a very gloomy view of the subject, and succeeded in frightening the weak nerved portion of the British public into a belief that on no very distant period they would have to seek some substitute for coal.

Others, more sanguine, took the opposite view, and affirmed that there would be a beautiful supply of the precious mineral for at least five thousand years to come.

This discussion was not without its results, as Mr. Hall, a competent authority, has investigated the facts and published for the general enlightenment a work on “The Coal Fields of Great Britain.” Mr. Hall's conclusions are an encouraging nature. “He does not aver that the coal mines are quite inexhaustible, but he always immediate apprehensions by showing that for many generations to come the mineral resources of England are capable of bearing any drain to which they can possibly be subjected, either for home or foreign consumption.”

Meanwhile John Bull can keep himself warm and meet the difficulty half way. Before two hundred years have passed over his head he will probably have solved many new problems, among others that of deep mining. The miners cannot now work as low in the earth as the coal lies, on account of the temperature, which increases progressively from the surface downwards. The limit to deep mining is conventionally fixed at four thousand feet, and some of the coal strata are ten thousand feet in thickness, and thus a measureless store of fuel lies beyond present reach. But the aid of science may help to accomplish what, at this date, looks impracticable, and it must not be forgotten that the commonest appliances of to-day were the impossibilities of the past.

Mr. Hall is entitled to the deep gratitude of the English public for his comforting assurance that their apprehensions are not only baseless, but that their coal fields are “deeper and more lasting than they had imagined.”

FRIENDS.—We learn from the Salem (Ind.) Times that an inhuman wretch in an adjoining county to Washington deliberately plotted the following, by which he put his wife to death. It seems that to accomplish his hellish work, it was necessary to employ his own son, a small boy, to assist him. He set his fence on fire, and instructed his little son to perpetrate the deed. After he had set the fence on fire, he sent the little boy to the house after his mother's mother, to come and put the fire out, while he (the father) secreted himself in the woods near by, telling the boy before this, that while his mother was engaged in extinguishing the fire to approach her from behind and set her clothes on fire, which he did, and before she was aware, her clothes were in a blaze, burning her entirely off, and of course burning her to death. The Times does not state that the inhuman wretch has been arrested.

THE MINNESOTA COPPER MINE.—We take the following from the Lake Superior Miner: The result of operations at the Minnesota mine during the past year is encouraging in the highest degree. The work done is greater than that of any previous year, and the amount of copper produced is larger than that of any similar period of time. The Minnesota mine has paid to the stockholders twelve hundred and eighty thousand dollars in cash dividends, besides the dividends of shares which now represent the Rockland Superior, Flint Steel, and Lake Superior mines. The net earnings of the past year will probably enable them to divide at least \$180,000 more, which will make their total cash dividends amount to \$1,460,000.—Now, the total cost to the original stockholders was only \$66,000. Truly, the success of this great mine will not suffer in comparison with any similar enterprise in any part of the world.

SOUTH WOODBERRY. March 16, 1861.

The Emperor of the French has contributed ten thousand francs towards a purse which the Academy of Sciences proposes offering for the best essay on the question of the “Reproduction of bone when broken or crushed by accident.”

ALL FOUR.—Martin Van Buren is the only individual who has filled the four highest positions under the American Government. He has been United States Senator, Secretary of State, Vice-President and President.

The amount of specie brought to this country from Europe, from December 15 to March 16, was \$1,320,455. During the same time, about \$5,000,000 of gold was brought from California.

The people of Fredericksburg, Va., have voted to establish free schools.

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Distressing Case of Hydrophobia.

The Binghamton Republican says:—“We have just heard from one of our citizens who returned from Attarat, Pa., about twelve miles south of Susquehanna Depot, of a singular and distressing case of hydrophobia. About two years ago, Miss Sarah Low, daughter of Lewis Low, a respectable farmer, started to visit a neighbor across the fields a short distance, and after going a little way, was furiously attacked by a large dog, (afterwards ascertained to be mad,) who tore nearly all the clothes off her; but reaching a stone fence, Miss Low succeeded in getting over, and the dog, in attempting to follow, pulled down a large stone, which, falling on his foot, held him fast, and Miss L., escaped as she supposed at the time, without being bitten. A few months ago Miss Low was married to Mr. Albert Townsend, and on Sunday, the 3d inst., while herself and husband were riding in a carriage to her father's house Mrs. T. exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia. Mr. T. hurried on to their destination, and during the night Mrs. T. was attacked with spasms, which were so violent that it required several men to restrain her—she attempted during the spasms, to bite any one within her reach. She continued in the same way up to the time our informant left (Friday morning last) and it was supposed that she could not survive much longer. It is believed by her friends that when attacked by the mad dog two years ago, there must have been some abrasion of the skin not observed at the time, through which some virus from the mad dog penetrated the system.

THE “OIL FEVER.”—The papers of Western Pennsylvania continue to bring accounts of “oil” discoveries and wonderful “strikes.” In fact one half the population in the oil region seems to have gone wild on the subject, though there is not a few that have strong suspicions that land speculators have got up the excitement with the views of “greasing” their own pockets. One of our Pittsburg exchanges says: “Large quantities of oil continue to reach our city daily. Six hundred and thirty-eight barrels were received yesterday, of which nearly four hundred barrels came up the Ohio. Since the discovery of coal oil in Pennsylvania, seventeen thousand barrels have been received in Pittsburg, and \$213,500 worth of purified oil has been sold. Great activity prevails among manufacturers of machinery, and large sums have been expended in purchasing steam engines and other necessary apparatus for boring the earth in search of oleaginous wealth. The generally received theory that the recent discoveries of oil are indicative of the speedy destruction of the world, is done away with by the following evidence of the antiquity of the “oleaginous.” We give it for the benefit of our more apprehensive readers:—“When I washed my steps with butter, and the rock poured me out rivers of oil.”—Job xxxix, 5.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—Wholesale Amalgamation.—Quite a sensation was created in the vile purities of Oak and Roosevelt streets, N. Y., just before daybreak on Tuesday morning, by the descent of a posse of police upon a notorious house of prostitution kept by a woman named Mary Fleming, with a view to the recovery of a young girl, seventeen years of age, named Mary McLaughlin, from Troy, who had been inveigled into the den. The scenes which met the eyes of the police, on entertaining the brothel, will furnish the richest material for a “kicker.” Amalgamation was in full blast in every room in the house, and the equality of the sexes was disgustingly manifest from cellar to garret. Several white females were found living with black males. The police took a dozen specimens of her black and white boarders, into custody, and the whole party were brought up for examination, which developed facts in the “social system” of the Fourth ward, which ought to induce the American Missionary Society for the Conversion of the Heathen to map out the whole district as a much more promising field than any that can be found in Polynesia or elsewhere.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—The State Legislature met on the 18th inst. The members of the House and Senate took the oath of allegiance to the new Government, a few of them under protest.

Governor Houston and the Secretary of State have retired from their offices and surrendered the archives.

Governor Houston has issued an appeal to the people denouncing the State Convention.

The Convention has passed a substitute for the Army bill, providing for the raising of only one mounted regiment.

The Texas State Convention, on the 16th inst., passed an ordinance declaring, on the refusal of Governor Houston to take the oath under the State Constitution, the office of Governor vacant, and appointing Lieut. Governor Clark Governor. The office of Secretary of State is also declared vacant.

An order of the Confederate Government has been issued for the purchase of the steamship Habana, to be immediately fitted out as a war steamer.

GRAIN AT THE WEST.—It is stated that among the immense quantities of grain now in store at the West, destined for shipment to Buffalo and Oswego, on the opening of navigation, there is at present stored in the great warehouses of Sturges, Buckingham & Co., on the Illinois Central Depot grounds, in Chicago, the amount of nearly a million and a half bushels of grain. In warehouse “B” there are 214,585 bushels of spring wheat, 567,534 bushels of barley, 7,883 bushels of oats. Total 801,118 bushels, or by weight, 22,672 tons. In warehouse “A” there are nearly 700,000 bushels of grain, and the quantity will increase until the amount in the other is reached, unless in a short time owners commence putting it on board vessels in the river.

LATEST FROM JAPAN.—Trade with the United States.—Letters have been received in New York from Mr. Harris, our minister at Yedo, dated as late as the 10th of December. The health of Mr. Harris has been entirely restored, and he was in the “active performance of his official duties.” He represents the feelings of the government and people of Japan to be in the highest degree favorable to this country. Mr. Harris differs essentially from the opinion of recent letter writers from Japan, in regard to the “prospective importance of the American trade. There is reason to believe we may expect large importations of teas and silks from there during the present year. The ambassadors who visited the United States had returned their official employments, and were loud and sincere in their acknowledgments for the honor and kindness shown them while in the United States.

INDIAN MASSACRES.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republic writes from Tucson, Arizona, under date of the 25th ult., complains bitterly of the neglect of the General Government in not affording them either civil or military protection.

“We have lived,” says the writer, “through lawlessness and crime, with over fifty deaths per annum by violence, in a community not numbering more than 3,000 whites, and have inaugurated enterprises which will enrich future generations, but now all our energies are prostrated by the neglect of Government. Already, this year, though two months have scarce elapsed, we have lost eighteen men by Indian massacres, and our future promise to be recorded, ‘even more bloody than the past.’”

A “FUGITIVE” SLAVE.—A few days since a great excitement was created in Hadley, Mass., by a “fugitive slave” who went about town soliciting aid to enable him to reach Canada. He found hearts and hands open to aid him in his escape from officers who were reported to be on his heels. Towards night it was ascertained that the fugitive was a white man who had blackened his face and dressed himself for the occasion. The fellow, it is presumed, knew very well that in that abolition town a white man meets with very little sympathy, and therefore painted himself black in order to make a raise.”

MASONRY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Bunker Hill Aurora reports that the number of persons received into the Masonic institution in Massachusetts for several years past, has been as follows: 1857, 1092; 1858, 951; 1859, 1188; 1860, 1323. Five dispensations for new lodges were granted; seven new lodges constituted, and twelve new halls dedicated, during the last year. At the close of the year there were 113 lodges in the State, and three in South America, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

TOBACCO FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch states that Jas. Gray's Sons, merchants of that city, have been awarded the contract for buying tobacco in the Richmond market for the French government. The firm named are the sub-agents for parties in New York, who have the whole contract for the United States. The tobacco trade is a monopoly with the French government, to which it yields yearly a revenue of about thirty-five millions of dollars. The profit on the Richmond contract must be in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

PRODUCING SILVER BY ARTIFICIAL MEANS.—It is stated that a German chemist has discovered a method by which he produces sterling silver at a cost of about seventy-five cents per ounce, and that a company is forming to work the discovery on a profitable scale. The appliances required are certain chemical preparations and a galvanic apparatus of sufficient power to act on them. Should the experiment succeed on a large scale, the profits will be handsome, and additional weight will attach to the opinion that all metals are resolvable into two or three elements.

MR. BATES ON THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.—The St. Louis Democrat of Monday gives currency to a rumor that the Attorney-General, Mr. Bates, has given the opinion to President Lincoln that the revenue cannot be collected, except under the law of 1860, which renders it necessary for collectors to reside within their respective districts, and therefore it will be impossible to execute the laws with propriety, even were it otherwise feasible, in vessels.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—A correspondent of the New York Herald says that one of the large manufacturers in the country, situated at Phoenixville, in this State, will reduce wages from ten to twenty-five per cent, after the first of April, when the new tariff act is to go into effect. This prospective reduction is said to have been announced to about twelve hundred workmen. If so, it is not the effect of the operation of the tariff.

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS past a religious body, known as the African Methodist Episcopal Conference, has been in the habit of holding its annual meetings in Baltimore, and they had appointed to meet again during the present month or early in April. The Board of Police deems such an assemblage unlawful, as it infracts a provision of the code which prohibits the assembling in Maryland of non-resident colored people, and have, therefore, given instructions to forbid the meeting.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Self-winding Clock.—The Water Jeffersonian says that Mr. Robert Hitchcock, of that place, has invented a clock that never requires winding up by hand, and will keep running until it is worn out, it left alone. After being put up it requires no further attention. It also acts as a ventilator. The invention is designed especially for town clocks and large office clocks, to any of which it can be applied. Mr. Hitchcock has received a patent.

HORRIBLE CASE OF POISONING.—Thirteen Persons Dead.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: We have reports of a horrible case of poisoning at Rockford, Ill., by which a whole family, consisting of a father, mother and eleven children have been destroyed. The poisoning was produced by eating pork, in the curing of which some deadly substance (probably blue vitriol) had been used by mistake for saltpetre.

THE PEACH BUDS.—The editor of the Rural New Yorker, says he has continued observations in regard to the condition of the peach buds, and finds them injured in Western New York more than at first disposed to believe. There may be a few saved near the lake shore, or in close proximity to some of our inland lakes, and in a few favored localities, but the crop is gone.

GROWTH OF ILLINOIS.—The Illinois State Journal contains the official census of that State, by counties, furnished by the census bureau at Washington. The total is 1,711,738. She now stands the fourth State in population, coming next to Ohio, and has outstripped in the last decade, seven of her sister States, viz.: Massachusetts, Indiana, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, each of which exceeded her in population in 1850.

PREPARING FOR SEA.—In Chicago, Milwaukee and nearly all of the ports upon the upper lakes, vessels are preparing to get under way, and it is thought within one week hence, most of the shipping will be entirely rigged and fitted for service.

Up to this date no less than 10,000 applications for postmasterships have been filed in the Postoffice Department.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The official census of the United States is completed, and it shows a total of thirty-one millions, four hundred and twenty-nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one (31,429,891).

Of these, three millions, nine hundred and fifty-one thousand, eight hundred and one, are slaves.

On Tuesday night, of last week as a burthen train was approaching Hackensack bridge, in New Jersey, the draw-bridge was discovered to be open. The discovery was made too late, and the locomotive, cars and engine, were precipitated into the river, in twenty feet of water and mud. The engineer was badly injured.

TURNIP JUICE WINE.—A witness in a case before the Court of Session at New York last week, disclosed the fact that the wine which had been sold by him while in the employ of the defendant, was made of what was called “turnip juice.” This was “made to sparkle by gas from vitriol and marble dust, and then labelled champagne.” No wonder the intemperate persons so often die prematurely.

In the town of Concord Mass., according to the recent census returns, there are annually manufactured 100,000 pairs, and 75,000 tubs, worth \$94,000; 2,000 gross of pencils, worth \$1,000; 2,000 packs of gold leaf, worth \$14,000.

It is stated that \$10,000,000 are annually gambled away on faro in New York.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.—The diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are every year carried to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge Consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS each week and disease of any kind is impossible. Consumption and Lung difficulties always arise from particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells by bad dust. Purify that stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter: and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the element of health and strength. As the river leaving elements of fertility in its course, causes the before barren waste to bloom with flowers and fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health and bloom with untiring beauty.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

Markets.

WEDNESDAY, March 26, '61

The FLOUR market is very quiet, with a very limited inquiry both for shipment and home consumption, and there is no particular anxiety, on the part of holders, to realize. Sales for shipment of 400 bbls good superfine at 5.00; 150 bbls Lancaster county extra at 6.62, and 100 bbls fancy at 6.25. The sales to the retailers and bakers have been moderate within the range of these figures, and choice lots at 6.37½ and 6.75.

RYE FLOUR is dull, and has declined 25c. A sale at 3.25.

PENNSYLVANIA CORN MEAL is rather scarce, and held firmly at 2.87.

The receipts of WHEAT are small from all sources, and the offerings at the Corn Exchange limited. There is a good inquiry chiefly for shipments, and prices are firm. Sales of 10,000 bus. including fair and good Western red at \$1.28 and 1.30; fair and prime Western Penna. at 1.25 and 1.28; Southern do. at 1.30; inferior white at 1.30; common to good do. at 1.45.

RYE is dull, Pennsylvania selling at 66 and 68 cents, the latter in a small way.

CORN is in demand and prices firm. 2,500 bushels new yellow sold at 58 and 58½ in store including some not good at 50 and 54c; lots afloat would bring 60c, but there is none here.

OATS are selling in a small way at 32 and 33c for Penna.

BARLEY is scarce. Of BARLEY MALT, a sale of 800 bushels was made at 98 cents.

The PROVISION market continues very inactive, and the only sale we hear of is 45,000 lbs. loose shoulders and sides, in salt, at 67 cents for the former, and 87 cents for the latter, 60 days.

The SEED market is quiet at \$4.75 and \$5 per bushel for Cloverseed, and none offering; 100 bushels Timothy brought \$3 per bushel, and some Flaxseed \$1.50.

WHISKEY moves off slowly at 18 cents for Pennsylvania barrels; 18 and 18½ cents for Western do.; 17 cents for Drugged, and 17½ cents for hogsheads.

WARRIED.

BLACKBURN—ALBAUGH.—On the 17th inst., at the residence of Moses Rogers, Esq., in St. Clair tp., Mr. J. E. Scott, Blackburn, to Miss Margaret Ellen, daughter of John Albaugh, of Iowa, formerly of this place.

WILLIAMS—WHEATSTONE.—On the 21st inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Hannabery, Mr. Charles Williams,