The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MOBNING, MARCH 16, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MADDOWELL, Pab ishers and Proprietors.

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porters in either House, the evening previous.

The success of the Republicans in New Hampshire is attributed by partial friends, to the efficient services of John Covode, who visited that State previous to the election, made several stump speeches and carried everything before him.

The North American, in the course of an article on the election of David Wilmot, uses the following language:

"The great proviso which gave Mr. Wilmot his celebrity in the first instance is now practi-cally abandoned. In the three new territorial bills passed by the late Republican Congress not a word is said about slavery, the people being left free to frame their own institutions to suit themselves. This had obviously become a necessity in the changed condition of the country, and the Republicans acted wisely and patriotically in giving up the prohibitory clause. Colorado, Neveda and Decotah being sure for freedom, it is idle to prohibit slavery in them."

If the Republican party has any clearly defined, distinctive principle, which it is pledged to carry out, it is to prohibit slavery in the Territories by Congressional enactment. It was the announcement of this principle that created the deep hostility of the Southern States to the Republican party-and it was the refusal to abandon it which induced the secassion of seven States, and prevented a settlement of our national difficulties at the late session of Congress. If the Republican party would consent to announce, in some authoritative manner, in the words of the North American, that the principle of the Wilmot provise, or Congressional prohibition of slavery in the Territories, is now practically abandoned, and would also allow the people to frame their own institutions to suit themselves, subject of course to the Constitution of the United States with the authorized judicial interpretation thereof, one of the most formidable obstacles to a peaceful settlement of difficulties and a reconstruction of the Government, would be removed .----It is this very unconstitutional and irritating threat to exclude slavery from all the territories, which the Republicans refused to yield, that prevented the Peace Congress from agreeing to the Crittenden Resolutions, and afterwards caused the defeat of the propositions

finally submitted to Congress.

SENATE. FRIDAY, March 15, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock y Mr. PENNEY, Speaker pro tem.

A large number of petitions, remonstrances, &c., were presented to-day, all of them of similar import to those heretofore presented.

PENNA' LEGISLATURE.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. SMITH, an act to establish a system of

wharfage charges for the port of Philadelphia. Mr. PARKER, an act confirming certain grades.

Mr. CLYMER, an act to sell certain bank stock and mortgage real estate.

Mr. BOUGHTER, an act authorizing an examination of the claim of Barke & Gonder. Mr. ROBINSON, an act for the relief of Rob-

ert King. Also, an act relative to the claim of James

M'Kean. Also, an act to establish a ferry over the Alegheny river at the mouth of Oil creek. Mr. CONNEL, a supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia, Norristown and Gernantown railroad company.

Also, an act to provide for the more effectual and faithful assessment of real estate in the

city of Philadelphia. Mr. HIESTAND, an act to authorize the Chestnut Hill iron ore company to borrow

money; which was subsequently taken up and passed Mr. KETCHAM, an act to incorporate the

Mayhew coal company. Also, a supplement to the act incorporating

the Wilksbarre and Kingston passenger railway company

Mr. LANDON, a supplement to the road laws of Rush township, Susquehanna county. Also, a supplement to the act incorporating

the borough of Montrose. Also, an act to change the place of holding

the election in Liberty township, Susquehanna county.

Also, an act to incorporate the St. Joseph's female academy.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. HALL called up House bill, entitled "A supplement to the act incorporating the Alle-gheny Mountain health institute;" which was assed finally.

Mr. BLOOD called up the act exempting the Presbyterian church of Concord from taxation; which was passed.

Mr. CLYMER called up an act to authorize the sale of certain bank stock, and for other purpo-

ses; which was passed. Mr. MOTT, House bill, entitled "A supplement to the act incorporating the Big Black Creek improvement company;" which was passed finally.

Mr. PARKER called up the act to confirm certain revised grades; which was passed. Mr. SCHINDEL, House bill, entitled "A sup-

plement to the act incorporating the borough of Easton ;" which was passed finally. Mr. SERRILL, House bill, entitled "An act

to incorporate the Green Lawn cemetery company;" which was passed finally. Mr. ROBINSON, an act to authorize the

election of two additional supervisors in Shirly township, Huntingdon county; which was passed.

Mr. NICHOLS, an act to incorporate the Niagara hose company; which was passed. Mr. PENNEY called up the act to incorpo-

rate the Lucesco oil company; which, after some debate, was passed—yeas 17, nays 6. Mr. BLOOD called up House bill, entitled "An act to declare the west fork of the Clarion river a public highway;" which was passed

finally. Also, House bill, entitled "A supplement to the act incorporating the borough of St. Mary's, in Elk county;" which rassed finally.

Mr. HALL called up supplement to the act incorporating the Bedford mineral springs association; which was passed.

Mr. FINNEY on leave, read in place an act relating to filing of opinions in the Supreme Court. Also, an act to facilitate the collection of

To authorize the Methodist Episcopal Church of Westchester to convey certain real estate. Mr. DONLEY, (Roads and Bridges,) to incorporate a company to build a permanent bridge over the Schuylkill, at Mattson's Ford, Montgomery county.

Mr. HILLMAN, (same,) a supplement relative to roads in Middletown township, Delaware county.

Mr. RIDGWAY, (Corporations,) to incorpor-

ate the Freeport gas and water compony. Mr. BUTLER, of Carbon, (Judiciary Local,) an act to change the name of Mary Ann Margaret Erchar; also, an act to amend the charter of the borough of Catasaqua. APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. BALL in the chair) and proceeded to the consideration of the general appropriation bill. The first section was amended so as to pay

Mr. Charles D. Hineline \$90 for office rent. The second section was passed without mendments. An amendment to increase the salary of the Auditor General to \$1,000 was voted down.

The third section was amended so as to appropriate \$1,000 for registering and copying clerks.

The forty-sixth section, making an appropriation of \$1,500 for the publication of meteorological observations made by order of the State under the direction of Franklin Institute, was voted down.

The bill otherwise was not materially amended.

The committee arose and reported the bill to the House. Adjourned until 8 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3 o'clock, and resumed the the consideration of the bill for the erection of a boom, in the Susquehanna river at or near the borough of Jersey Shore, in Lycoming county.

The pending question was on the second section of the bill.

Messrs. ARMSTRONG and BARTHOLOMEW

earnestly opposed the bill. Messrs. BUTLER, (Crawford,) ELLIOTT, REILY, and SELTZER advocated the bill. Mr. ARMSTRONG proposed several amendments; which were voted down.

I'ending the question on the bill, at 6 o'clock, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE GAINES CASE, ETC.-WASHINGTON, March 14 .--In the U.S. Supreme Court to-day, Associate Justice Wayne announced the decision of the Court in the case of Mrs. Myra C. Gaines. He said it was of long standing, and heretofore of doubtful result. The record covered three thousand pages, and at least eight or ten points had been ruled by the Court with regard to it. At last it had been brought to a conclusion.— The decision was, that she is the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and his universal legatee under his last will, and, as such, was entitled to all the property, real and personal, of which said Clark died possessed; and the defendant, Henering, having purchased cer-tain property with full notice of the nullity of the title under which he held the same, she is entitled to recover immediate possession of it, with the rents and profits. The Court said measures would be at once taken to enforce the decree. Justice Wayne said, in conclusion, that the future writer of the history of jurisprudence would be obliged to register this celebrated case as the most remarkable. INTER-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.-Informa-

tion has been received at the department of State, showing that under the sanction of the Russian government, lines of telegraph have been established from Moscow to Kazan, and thence are extending eastwardly through Siberia, in order to connect with the numerous Russian military posts and settlements along the Amoor to the Pacific. A company has also been chartered by the Canadian Parliament. with a large capital, to connect Quebec with the trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company in the territory north of the Columbia river, from whence, as it is believed, it will not be impossible to unite the American and Asiatic lines by a sub-marine cable across Behring's Straits, and thus bring the net-work of telegraphic lines on the two continents in connection with one another. We shall then receive our latest London news via St. Petersburg and San Francisco.—Nat. Intel. A Manchester paper says a new article of commerce introduced by the late French treaty is the "bois duree." This "bois duree" or hardened wood, which has been improperly described as wood softened and then hardened, is made from sawdust, which, under the influence of a high temperature and the enormous pressure of 600 tons, acquires a hardness a good deal exceding that of wood. It is of a very fine grain, and fears no atmospherical variation ; but its principal merit is its adaption to moulding, and by the most economical processes forms and impressions are given which would require, in any way, considerable labor and workmanship. In Manchester there are only two places where the products of this new art can be seen. If the footmarks of a good horse that has galloped over turf be measuaed, it will be found that in every stride his four feet have covered a space of twenty-two feet. If, in cold blood, he be very gently cantered at a common sheephurdle, without any ditch on one side of it or the other, it will be found that he has cleared. or rather he has not been able to help clearing, from ten to twelve feet. In Egypt, an antelope, chased by hounds, on coming suddenly to a crack or crevice in the ground, caused by the heat of the sun, has been observed at a bound to clear thirty feet, and yet, on approaching a high wall, the same animal slackens his pace, stops for a second, and then pops over it. TRAVELING JOKE .--- A little joke was played upon the Palmer (Mass.) boys about the time Mr. Weston, the pedestrian, was expected to pass through town. A man who seemed disposed to have a little fun out of the thing disguised himself with a shawl about the waist, his coat collar turned up, and his hat pulled down over his eyes, went out of the village and came in on a fast walk, measuring a yard at almost every step. A large crowd of youngsters and sporting men who expected Weston, went out to meet him and did not discover their mistake till the pedestrian revealed himself a the Antique House. Of the origin of camp meetings the New York Evangelist says : The first camp meeting held in America was in Kentucky. Two preachers -one a Presbyterian, and the other a Methodist-met in a village, on the Sabbath, where there was but one church. The Presbyterian officiated in the forenoon, and the Methodist in the afternoon. The interest upon the subject was so great that they continued the meetings for a day or two at the house. The attendance soon became so large that they adjourned to the woods, and continued the meeting for a week. And this is the origin of the modern camp meeting. It is well-known that several species of fish may be frozen quite stiff carried several miles, and when put into cold water they will revive. Several artificial ponds have been stocked with fish carried from a distance in a frozen state; and yet it is stated that the celebrated Dr. John Hunter, having tried several experiments to restore frozen fish, always failed to do so. A recent French experimenter in this line states that he has discovered the reason of this. He asserts that the tissues of fish and frogs may be frozen and the creatures may be restored to activity, but if their hearts become ice-chilled,

THE WEALTHY PHYSICIANS OF PARIS .--- The practice of M. Ricord, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital du Midi (hospital for veneral disorders,) at Paris, is the largest in France-perhaps in the world; it is worth 300,000 francs (\$60,000) per year, and he wears decorations from every principal monarch in Europe. After M. Ricord, the largest practice is that of M. Nelaton, surgeon, which reaches beyond 200,000 francs. M. Nelaton, who was rich by birth and by marriage, aims to be the richest surgeon in the world. After M. Nelaton, come nearly in the same rank, Messrs. Trousseau, Rayer, Andral, and Velpeau.

RECEPTION OF MR. BUAHANAN. - The welcome home to ex-President Buchanan, on Wednesday last, was one of the greatest popular demonstrations ever made in the city of Lancasteralmost equal in point of numbers, to the great Democratic Mass Meeting of October, 1856. Although the notice was very brief of the time of his arrival, and but a day or two intervened for making preparations, the people in town and country turned out en masse, and gave their old neighbor and friend such a reception as has, perhaps, never before been given to any retiring Chief Magistrate since the days of Gen. Washington.-Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE OHIO FAT BOY .- The body of Vantile Mack, the celebrated Ohio Fat Boy, who died in New York, while exhibiting at Barnum's Museum, passed through Pittsburg on Thursday, by railroad. It was marked, "Agent Ohio Fat Boy, Darlington, Pennsylvania," and was described on the bill of lading as follows: "1 Fat Boy-dead. Double first class passenger freight.—Weight 600 pounds. Freight \$2 50." The weight as given above, includes the coffin and box.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS. - Some eight thousand tea plants (Thea Viridis) have been distributed from the propagating houses of the Agricultural Bureau this season. Many per-sons who received plants last year have made favorable reports of the success which has attended their cultivation .- Nat. Intel.

A reckless fellow, smoking a cigar, while making cartridges, at Jackson, Miss., on the 19th ult., dropped the ashes into an open keg of gunpowder, which exploded, blew up the place, and nearly killed four men.

John W. A. Leigh, of Huntsville, Texas, fell dead in the street on the 14th ultimo. He was A Virginian, and a prominent lawyer.

A clerk in the Commercial Bank of London has lately proved a defaulter to the tune of \$300.000

The Prince of Wales' income during 1860 from Cornwall, his property, was £50,625.

BY TELEGRAPH LATEST

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 15. The Cabinet held another meeting this morning, at which Gen. Scott was present. This strengthens the surmise that they were in consultation on military affairs.

J. H. Wheeler, ex-Minister to Nicaragna, has been removed from the position of document clerk in the Interior Department.

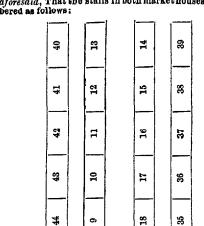
Accounts from Charleston say that Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard have decided on erecting fortifications on Stone Island and at all the inlets leading to that harbor.

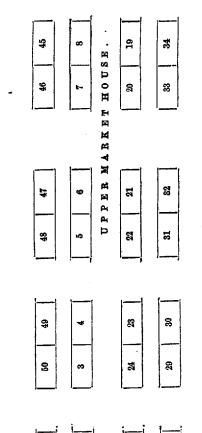
Col. Forney, in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard, informed the commander of the U. S. steamer Brooklyn on the 8th, that he could get no more water or coal at that station.

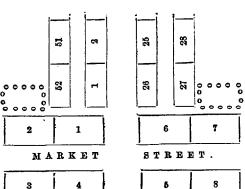
WASHINTON, March 14. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court to-day in the matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, (Democrat,) deciding that it was a case of original jurisprudence, and, in effect, of one State against another; and, therefore, the Court has jurisdiction under the Constitution. It is a case to compel the Governor of Ohio, by writ of mandamus, to surrender a fugitive from justice from Kentucky. And the Court says the demanding State has a right to have every such fugitive delivered up; that the State of Ohio has no right to enter into the question whether the act of which the fugitive stands accused is criminal or not in Ohio, provided it was a crime in Kentucky, and it is the duty of the Governor of Ohio to deliver up, upon any proper proof that the act charged is a crime by the laws of Kentucky; that the act of Congress of 1793 determines what evidence is to be submitted to the State of Ohio; that the duty of the Governor is ministerial merely, like that of a sheriff or marshal, and the Court appealed to his good faith in the discharge of a constitutional duty for the reason that Congress cannot impose any Federal duty on the officers of a State, and that where such officers are called upon by an act of Congress to perform such duty, it relies upon good sense and good faith on their part. And, on these grounds, the writ of mandamus was granted.

New Advertisements.

A N ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE MARKETS.—SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, That there shall be held two markets in each week during the year, the one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday; and the market hours shall be between the hours of five and e ght o'clock, a. m., during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September, and between the hours of six and nine o'clock, a. m., during the residue of the year; and each and every person who shall buy or sell anything in market before the hour appointed for the opening of the markets as aforesaid, shall pay a fine of one collar for each and every offence and the costs of suit: Provided, That nothing contained in this ordi-nance shall be so construed as to interfere with the eve-ning markets, as heretofore held. SEC. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the stalls in both markethouses be num-bered as follows: N ORDINANCE CONCERNING







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the prices at which they shall be respectively instead, ment with Council: Provided, That Council shall have of said rents as he may not be able to receive. Provide aforsaid, That if any of the shall stand charged in histility aforsaid, That if any of the shall show the authority at the time appointed for renting, according to the be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to rent the same of radiing them for the best prices he can obtain there in the time appointed for renting, according to the be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to rent the same of renting them for the best prices he can obtain there of renting them for the best prices he can obtain there of renting them for the best prices he can obtain the be so rented by private contract, it shall be duty of a the stalls shall be rented; and when any stall shall the Clerk of the Market for the Market in rent the same of the stalls shall be rented; and when any stall shall the Clerk of the Market for the wint to mount of rents received to the City Treasure, and to by public auction. Bace 6. And be it further ordained by the authority aforsaid, That it shall be the duty of betchers to pro-commotations, and find their own blocks and a-more than five feet and a half from the pillars in the shore than five feet and a half from the pillars in the shore the market house, and shall also clean and remark their respective benches; and no butcher shall, during their blocks after market hours, and place the under their thore, that shall be trought to market, or public and the point the ail the shall be from the pillars and the point the be it further ordained by the authority and the of ponitry and fish, and all other artifies for the specifies the charket of the stall during the shall be kept tied or chained to the stall during the shall be the shall be brought to market, or public and the preson or persons exposing the same for sall and the person or persons exposing the same for sall and the person or persons exposing the same for sall and the person or persons ex

open and free for the convenience of purchases and others attending market. SEC. 8. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall occupy a stall in either of the market houses, or a stand or station which has been laid off by the Clerk of the Market, during market hours, unless he, she or they shall have rented the same. SEC. 9. Be it further ordained by the authority afore. Said, That no person shall, during market hours, sell meat of any kind by less quantity than a quanter of a carcass, unless it be from a stall or bench in one of the market houses, or from a stand or station laid off by the carcass, unless it be from a stall or bench in one of the market houses, or from a stand or station laid off by the Clerk of the Market; and unless the said meat so ullerd for sale shall be of their own raising: *Provided*, here-ever, That this section shall not apply to the regular butchers, who are by this ordinance confined to the right side ranges of stalls in the upper market house, and to such stations or stands outside of the upper market house as may be set apart for them by the Clerk of the Market.

such stations or stands outside of the upper insta-house as may be set apart for them by the Clerk of the Market. SEC. 10. Be it further ordained by the authority afor-said, That no person shall buy or sell any provision of any description during market hours, in any part of the city, except within the Market Square, in Market street between Front and Fourth streets, and in Second street between Walnut and Chesnut streets; and all provisions shall be exposed for sale in said Square and sireets du-ring market hours, at the stalls in the market houses, or on the wagons, carts, sleighs, sleds or other vehicles in which they may have been carried to market, backed up to the curb-stones along the parements of said Square and streets, or from a stand or station laid off by the Clerk of the Market. SEC. 11. Be it further ordained by the authority afore-said, No person shall use steelyards within the market limits, during market hours, nor shall sale be huade by other weignts and measures than such as shall have been legally regulated and stamped by the Clerk of the Mar-ket.

legally regulated and stamped by the Clerk of the Mar-ket. SEC. 12. Be it further ordained by the authority afor-said, That no horse or other animal shall be at any line fastened to any of the columns, piers or other fixtures of the market houses; and if any person shall wilfully injure or deface any part or fixture, or appurtenance, of either of the market houses, he shall incur a penalty of five dollars, and shall, moreover, be liable to make com-pensation for the damage done; and all persons attend-ing market shalls be required to unhitch their horse or horses and tie them to their wagons or elsewhere. SEC. 13. Beit further ordained by the authority afor-said. That if any person shall sell, or bring to the mar-ket for sale, any bread, butter, lard, fruit or other pro-vision, in lumps, loaves, tubs, vessels or parcels. as or for a greater weight or measure than the true weightor measure thereof, or shall employ any device for imposi-tion or fraud in the sale of any provision, the said arti-cle so offered for sale shall be forfeited for the use of the city.

city. SEC. 14. Be it further ordained by the authority afore-said, That the market houses shall not be used for any unlawful purpose, nor shall any one shake acreds there-in, or create or leave any dust, dirt or nuisance therein in, or create or leave any dust, dirt or nuisance therein of any kind. SEC 15. Be at further ordained by the authority afore-

See 19. De if further ordained by the authority afore-said, That no person shall, during market hours, buy, or cause to be bought, any articles of provision, fruit or other commodity whatsoever, for the purpose of retail-ing or re-selling the same. Sec. 16. Be it further ordained by the authority afore-said, That no huckstor, dealer or other person whatso-ever shall buy or cause to be bought, within the limits of the city our cause to be bought, within the limits

An Important Question In considering the propriety of the General Government abandoning Fort Sumpter and other fortifications in the seceded States, it is worth while to look at the question with reference to the policy hereafter to be pursued towards these States. Mr. Lincoln announced in his Inaugural Address that he would hold and possess the property and places belonging to the Government. Perhaps it is his duty to do so. His discretion is limited. The Executive has no power to surrender or transfer any portion of the public property committed to his charge; nor, has, he power to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Buchanan took precisely this view of his duty, and declared that he could not do otherwise than retain the property of the Government in the seceded States, as long, at least, as it was practicable to do so. But an Administration is not required to perform impossibilities. When Maj. Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie, the late Administration did not deem it an imperative duty to despatch a force to Charleston, adequate for its re-capture, but abandoned it as so much property lost by the operation of imperative and unavoidable circumstances. It is true that Mr. Buchanan might have sent forces to Charleston to retake Fort Moultrie, might have directed the guns of Sumpter to be opened upon it, and might have initiated a bloody struggle, without transcending the power vested in the Executive by the Constitution. But for very humane and sufficient reasons he did not choose to take this step, which would have proved fatal to hopes of peace

and continued union. So Mr. Lincoln might have determined to assemble all the forces under his command and have despatched them to Charleston for the relief of Fort Sumpter; but he has very rationally counted the cost, and concluded, in the exercise of his discretion, to order the evacuation of that place belonging to the Government.

Now the question is a very simple one, what use would any of the forts or places now held by the Government be to it, in case the seceded States determine to maintain a separate government, and refuse to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Government at Washington ? Mr. Lincoin says that he will not make war upon them, that he deos not intend to coerce them back into the Union; then what possible advantage can there be in holding fortified places in these States? If they come back voluntarily, they would bring the government property with them. If they refuse to return, and the Forts are not to be used to force them to return, how much would our Government gain by holding property which is worth nothing except for aggressive or defensive purposes ?

These are questions which Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration may not, possibly cannot, undertake to determine, But Congress can settle them. The present anomalous position of the Government, having the name to rule without the power, cannot long continue. We must speedily come to one of two conclusions-either to establish the supremacy of the Federal Government by force of arms, or to acknowledge the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, and open the door wide for their return into the Union,

debts due the Commonwealth.

Mr. CONNELL called up joiunt resolution relative to the purchase of Colonial Records and Archives for members and officers of the Legislature ; which, after some debate, was passed—yeas 14, nays 12. Mr. PENNEY called up House bill authori-

zing the appointment of two additional notaries public in the city of Pittsburg; which was passed finally.

Mr. PENNEY called up public bill, entitled "An act relative to the distribution of the proceeds of Sheriff sales of real estate." Passed to a third reading and laid over.

Mr. BOUND called up House bill in relation to courts in Union and Snyder counties; which was passed.

Mr. KETCHAM called up House bill entitled A supplement to the act incorporating the Scranton gas and water company ;" which was assed.

Mr. BENSON called up House bill, entitled "An Act authorizing the Methodist Episcopal Church of Warren to convey certain real es-tate;" which was passed finally.

Mr. ROBINSON called up an act to repeal the bounty on fox scalps in the county of Mercer; which was passed.

Mr. BLOOD called up an act to repeal an act appointing commissioners to lay out a State road in the counties of Elk and M'Kean ; which was passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up supplement to an act relating to corporations; which was passed to third reading.

Mr. BOUGHTER called up a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Harrisburg; which was passed.

Mr. PENNEY, on leave, read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester passenger railroad company. Mr. CLYMER called up supplement to the

act authorizing the Limerick and Colebrookdale turnpike company to extend their road ; which was passed.

Mr. GREGG called up an act relative to the estate of Samuel Grimes, deceased; which was passed.

Mr. BOUND called up House bill, entitled A supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Port Clinton;" which was passed

finally. Mr. CRAWFORD called up a bill to authorize the sale of certain real estate in Mifflin county ;

which was nassed. On motion, adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m.

on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 15, 1861. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock. The Journal of yesterday being read, Mr. PIERCE moved that the regular orders be dispensed with for the purpose of hearing reports from the standing committees, as no calender could be made out for Tuesday unless this was done; agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

A large number of reports were received from the standing committees. Among them the following:

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, an act for the better regulation of intelligence offices.

Mr. LEISENRING, (same,) to exempt from axation the property of the Union temporary home for children.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (same,) an act to equalize the rates of taxation on watches and carri-

Mr. BYRNE, (Judiciary General,) an act for the appointment of an additional law Judge in the District Court of Allegheny county. Mr. RANDALL, (Judiciary Local,) a supple-

ment to an act relative to inspections; also, an act for the relief of Spalding and Rodgers. Mr. GASKILL, (Claims,) to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle certain accounts with Schuylkill county.

Mr. PIERCE, (Corporations,) to incorporate

they never can be reanimated. CALIFORNIA EXPORTS .- We notice that the ship Moonlight, which sailed from San Francisco for Hong Kong, on the 19th of February. was laden in part with 140,000 feet of lumber. 50,000 flasks quicksilver, \$150,000 in specie the Greenmount cemetery of Chester county. and 400 deceased Chinamen's remains!

From the South.

Augusta, Ga., March 15. Vice President Stephens has passed through this city on his way to Washington. He was received with a military salute.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 15. A bill has been introduced in Congress to esablish an Admiralty Court in Mississippi, the Judge to reside at Vicksburg.

News has been received here, from an apparently reliable source, that five war vessels left New York on Tuesday night, well armed, and with a large number of marines and ample provisions. They are believed to be destined

for some Southern port. New OBLEANS, March 15. The Galveston (Texas) Civilian, of the 11th instant, says the surrender of Fort Brown was agreed upon quietly, between the Texas Com-

missioners and Captain Hill, on the 6th. The Galveston News says Fort Brown will be iven up as soon as transportation can be found for the Federal troops. The latter will be allowed to take to their point of destination two light batteries of artillery.

Alleged Ticket Swindlers Acquitted.

Boston, March 15. Charles E. Evans and Ephraim P. Evans, ecently arrested here on the charge of embezzling Pennsylvania railroad tickets, have been honorably discharged, the grand jury failing to find a true bill of indictment against them."

Sailing of Steamers for the South.

NEW YORK, March 15. The U. S steamer Mohawk, the store ship Supply, and the steamer Empire City, have sailed for the South. The steamer Coatzaccalcos has been chartered by the Government for transport service.

East Baltimore M. E. Conference.

dist Episcopal Church is now in session here.

CHAMBERSBURG, March 15. The East Baltimore Conference of the Metho-

There are over two hundred ministers in attend-

ance.

The Markets.

Flour quiet; sales extra at \$5.25, and extra family at \$5.62 ½; \$5a5.25 for superfine and \$6.25a6.75 for fancy. Wheat in demand at \$1.25a1 28 for red and \$1.35a1.45 for white. Corn sold at 55a59c. Rio coffee sells at 13a14½ ets. on time Whisky dull at 18a18½c. New York, March 15.

NEW YORK, March 15. Flour is firm—sales of 8,500 b·ls. State unchanged. Ohio \$5,45a5 55; Southern \$5,25a5.60. Wheat quiet but steady; sales of 10,000 bushels at \$1.22 for Milwaukie Club, and \$1.45 for white Western. Corn steady—sales of 25,000 bushels. Pork dull at \$16.75a16.87% for mess,

of 25,000 bushes. Fork dull at \$10,0840,81% for mess, and \$12.50 for prime. Lard steady. BALTIMORE, March 15. Flour dull; Howard street and Ohio \$5.12%, City Mills held at \$5.00. Wheat steady; red \$1.54a1.27; white \$1,40a1.65. Corn steady; mixed 52a55c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Rio coffee 12% al3% c. Whisky steady + 171/c. at 17%c.

DIED.

ever shall buy or cause to be bought, within the limits of the city, any articles of provision, fruit, vegetables or other commodities intended for the market, for the purpose of retailing or re-selling the same, between the hours of two o'clock, p m., on Tuesdays and Fridays of each and every week; and nine o'clock, a. m., on the regular market days beretofore established. SEC. 17. Be it further ordained by the authority afore-said, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Mar-ket to sweep out the market houses every market day after market hours, and shall once in each week during the months of April, Mary, June, July, August, Septem-

the months of April, May, June, July, August, Septem-ber, October and November, cause them to be washed and thoroughly cleansed by the use of the hose and hy-drant water; and it shall be his duty, moreover, to at-tend each market day during market hours, within the market limits, and at such other times as may be necessary, and enforce all the laws, or ordinances and regula-tions, relative to the markets, and shall seize and pro-secute for all breaches thereof, and shall prevent all persons from occupying stalls or stations without au-thority, or for purposes not authorized. Heshall weigh, try and examine all bread, butter, lard and other provi-sions purporting to be of enjoy concurrent weight try and examine all bread, butter, lard and other provi-sions purporting to be of a given or accustomed weight or measure, and all scales, weights and measures which are found in the market; he shall examine all persons suspected of unlawfully purchasing, during market hours, articles for retailing; and shall take such order respecting all provisions and other articles which may be seized under the prov sions of this law as the Council may direct, and shall not accept or take from any per-son attending market any donation, fee, perquisite or re-ward, under any pretence whatever. SEC. 18. Be it further orderine by the authority afore-said, That no regular butcher or other personshall, di-rectly or indirectly, purchase, or cause to be purchased, from any farmer or other person, any fresh meats (ex-cept pork in the hog) offered for sale within the bounds of the city, and re-sell the same meats, or any part

cept pork in the hog) offered for sale within the bounds of the city, and re-sell the same meats, or any part thereof, at wholesale or retsil, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence. SEC. 19. Be it further ordained by the authonity afore-said, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Mar-ket to attend every Tuesday and Friday morning at the Harrisburg bridge market, and see to it that all the pro-visions of this ordinance in relation to the regular mar-ket on Wednesdays and Saturdays are duly observed and enforced. So far as they may be applicable to this market. enforced, so far as they may be applicable to this market, and said provisions of this ordinance are hereby made and declared to be in full force, binding and obligatory en all persons attending the said bridge market. SEC 20. Be it further ordained by the authority afore-said, That for any and every infraction or violation of any of the purplicance of this addiance. Out otherwise with

said, That for any and every infraction or violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, (zot otherwise pro-vided for,) the offender or offenders shall be fined in any sum not less than three, nor more than ten dollars, at the discretion of the Mayor or any Alderman of said city, before whom the offender or offenders may be prose-cuted to conviction. SEO. 21. Be it further ordained by the authority afore-said, That all ordinances heretofore passed upon the subject of the markets, embraced within the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed. Passed March 2, 1961. T. A. HAMILTON, President of Common Council, pro tem. Attest: DAVID HARRIS, Clerk. Approved March 14, 1861. dit WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor.

DROCLAMATION .--- Whereas, the Honorable JOHN J. PEARSON, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, con-L Honoradie JOHN J. PEARSON, President of the object of Common Please in the Twelfth Judicial District, con-sisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. A. O. HIESTER and Hon. FELIX NISSLER, Asso-ciate Judges in Dauphin county, having issued their pre-cept, bearing date the 16th day of February, 1861, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to com-mence on the 4th Monday of April next, being the 22d day of April, 1861, and to continue two weeks. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Ocroner, Jus-tices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of thesaid 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 owa remembrances, to do those things which to their or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

or shall be in the Jai of Dauphin county, be then are 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. J D ROAS, Sheriff.

	J. D. BUAS, Sherin.
	SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, March 15, 1861. mar16-d&wtd
	HOUSES TO RENTTwo convenient
	Houses in Dewberry Alley, between Cherry and Ches- nut street. Possession given on the first of April next. Apply to ROUMFORT BROTHERS,
.	Fourth and Chesnut streets.
1	mar16-d4t"Telegraph" copy.

CENTRAL NURSERIES, YORK, PA. U EDWARD J EVANS & (O. PROPRIETORS. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grapes, Small Fruits, Rhu-barb, Asparagus, Shrubs, Roses, Bedding Plants, & c., in great variety. Orders left with G. II. SMALL, at the State Capital Bank, will receive prompt attention. Cat-alogues gratis on application.

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PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

000000 0 2 0 0 1 0 00000 And that the Clerk of the Market be and is hereby au-thorized and instructed to lay off and designate by num-bers, on a plan or draft to be prepared for that purpose, all the stations or stands between the two market houses and at the ends thereof, and also similar stands or stations from time to time, as occasion may require, for the use of the country people and others attending the markets, from the side of the Square out Market street, on both sides thereof, as far as Fourth street, and out Market street towards the Harrisburg Bridge as far as River alley; and also along both sides of Second street from the Square other and walnut streets, and also around the Square itself. Boo. And heit further ordained by theauthority afore-said, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Mar-ket, on the first Wednesday of October next, and on the first Wednesday of October annually thereafter, to rent for the term of one year from said day, by public au-tion, to the highest and best bidders, the stalls in both market houses, or as many as may be desired. The in-side ranges of stalls in the upper market house, to be rented to butchers for the purpose of vending meats, and the outside ranges of stalls in the upper market house, and all the stalls in the lowyr market house, to be paid to the Clerk of the Market, half yearly in advance, whose duty it shall be, immediately on the receipt there-of, to pay it over to the City Treasure for the use of the dity. And it shall also be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, as soon as the said stalls shall be rented, to report to the Rouncil the numbers of the stalls rented, according to the plan prescribed in these condiscetion of this ordinance, the names of the persons to whom and

At Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pa., on the 15th inst., from Purpura or Spotted Fever, MART ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. David and Jane Mellinger, aged 10 years, guneral on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.