

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Four lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Patriot & Union

VOL. 3.

HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

NO. 170.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, BY O. BARRETT & CO.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for six months per week for the price of \$1.00 per annum.

Books, Stationery, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of school books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Market Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the following:

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Miscellaneous. AN ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON!

SILK LINEN PAPERS, &c. FANS! LINED PAPERS! &c.

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WALKING CANES! Which will sell as cheap as the cheapest!

NUT COAL!!! CHEAPEST NUT COAL for sale at \$1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Wagon Cars.

GARDEN SEEDS!!!—A FRESH AND COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FISH!!! FISH!!! MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 & 3.) SALMON, (very superior.)

CHAMPAGNE WINES! DUC DE MONTPELLIER, HERBISSE, &c.

HICKORY WOOD!!!—A SUPERIOR LOT, just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

FAMILY BIBLES, from \$1 to \$10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at the lowest prices.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply, just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to find the best assortment of Porte Mousaies.

Lines of Travel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1860.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 12.55 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 10.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m.

LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Pittsburg at 7.00 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 7.55 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 4.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA AND EASTON MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., only 6 1/2 hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.25 p. m.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg 8.00 a. m., arriving at New York at 5.20 p. m.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., arriving at New York at 9.45 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA AND EASTON READING RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER DEC. 12, 1860, TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DAILY, (Sundays excepted), at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 9.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 8.15 P. M.

FARES.—To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, \$3.25; No. 2, (2nd class) \$2.75.

PHILADELPHIA AND EASTON READING RAILROAD. REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1860, COMMODITY TICKETS.

With 25 Cents, will be issued between any points desired, good for the holder and any member of his family, on any of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at any time—25 per cent. below the regular fares.

Parties having occasion to use the Road frequently on business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia, and Two Train cars between Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg. On Saturdays, only one morning train Down, and one afternoon train Up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphia, and no Passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Branch Railroad.

For the above Tickets, or any information relating thereto apply to E. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, or the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Sup't., Harrisburg, March 27, 1860.—mar28-4dt

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE NOTICE!

That we have recently added to our already full stock of SEGRARS LA NORMAIS, HARI KARI, EL MONO, LA BANANA, OF PERFUMERY

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, TURKISH ESSENCE, ODOUR OF MUSK, LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET, &c.

FOR THE HAIR: EAU LUSTRALE, CRYSTALIZED POMATUM, MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.

FOR THE COMPLEXION: TALO OF VENICE, ROSE LEAF POWDER, NEW MOON HAY POWDER, BLANO DE PERLES.

OF SOAPS: BAIN'S FINEST MOSS ROSE, BENZOIN, UFFER TEN, VIOLET, NEW MOON HAY, JOCKEY CLUB, &c.

Having the largest stock and best assortment of Toilet Articles, we fancy that we are better able than our competitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price desired.

Always on hand, a FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c. in connection with our receiving almost daily additional supplies.

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE, 91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street, South side.

JACKSON & CO'S SHOE STORE, NO. 90 1/2 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.

Their Stock will consist, in part, of Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, Ladies' fine variety, and in fact everything connected with the shoe business.

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK. Shortest in Distance and Quickest in Time BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG, VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON

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The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1861.

REMINISCENCES OF LOLA MONTEZ.

A correspondent of the Scotsman, who is evidently well informed, furnishes that paper with the following interesting gossip about the late Lola Montez, whose erratic career has made her notorious in all quarters of the globe:

One evening, in the Australian spring of 1855, the Royal Victoria Theatre, in Pitt-street, Sydney, was crowded to suffocation.

The dead walls of the city had for some time been ablaze with posters announcing the arrival of Lola Montez, with a theatrical company from California, and on this night she was to make her first appearance in a very rare colored dramatic version of her Munich Adventures, entitled Lola Montez in Bavaria, and afterward to display her Terpsichorean powers in the Spider Dance.

But though the theatre was full, in the reputable portions of the house scarce a woman could be seen. The immaculate wives and daughters of Sydney were dying with curiosity as to the face and figure of their sadly notorious frail sister, but society had pronounced that it would not be "the thing" for them to get to see her, and accordingly they were obliged to content themselves with the reports of their husbands, brothers and lovers; and these gentlemen waxing eloquent on Lola's "clapping eyes, &c., her own sex became more charitable than ever in their comments on her character.

A celebrated songstress then singing in Sydney, now in England, who witnessed one of the performances of the celebrated danseuse, was obliged to muffle herself up in a thick shawl and veil, and sit back in the darkest recess of a stage box, through a fear of being recognized and reported, and consequently losing the favor of her female colonial admirers.

On the night mentioned, when at last she forced my way up to the dress circle, (only on the extreme end of the passage outside the boxes could seating room be found), I saw a Mephistophiles-like man (Lola's agent) laboriously edging his slim form through the dense throng and distributing bruised bouquets on the sly among his corps of claqueurs.

At that time I "did the theaters" for the Sydney Morning Herald—the colonial Times—and, consequently, was a person of some importance in the glittering gimlet eyes of Mephistophiles.

Only waiting to throw his own pose, about as cumbersome as a cauliflower, and to lead off the applause by humming away with all the might his neighbors would permit him to use on the back of a box with a big stick when his employer "came on," in a blue and white dress and rouge-blushes, he turned his long, thin, white, black-bearded face toward me, and had soon installed me in a more comfortable position in the parquette. As soon, moreover, as the next-drop fell for the first time, he re-appeared and led me through a gloomy cavern full of gas-pipes, beneath the stage "behind" I must confess that I felt as if I were being conducted to a lioness's den.

LOLA'S SMOKING PROPENSITIES. When introduced, however, to Lola—quietly smoking a cigarette—I found that as long as I behaved myself I had no reason to dread a horsewhip. She was no fury, but a Bohemian Grace, with a latent dash of the devil. She chatted away as if I had known her all my life, invited me to a "conversation" at her hotel on the following Sunday, and her second visit to a story about her husband, Mr. Heald, when of the Ballarat Times, who had dared to criticize her unfavorably; and then came the tidings that she had herself been horsewhipped. The wife of Mephistophiles knocked down poor Lola, when "out of condition," in the green-room, "larruped" her cruelly with a riding-switch, and afterward was led forward by her husband, and presented to a crowded diggers' house the "whipper of the whipper of whippers." Shortly after this disgrace Lola returned to California; and being recalled to again, defying a Canadian railway guard, the last we heard of her in Australia was that she was on her way to England, where she had a "friend," who had fallen overboard (on their return from an English man-of-war, with whose officers they had been dining) in the harbor of Honolulu, on their way to San Francisco, had so affected her mind that she had abjured for ever the pomps and vanities of this wicked world.

ROMANUS OF A PLANTER.—Never too late to mend.—A correspondent of a paper published at Brookville, Indiana, says, that about fifteen years ago, a Presbyterian clergyman of New York had a wayward son. Before he was seventeen he had become a gambler, and was so reckless and unruly that his father could no longer control him. He left for the city of New York, where he became a clerk in a drinking saloon, but his character was too bad to be retained there. He next was a barkeeper in a theatre, but was dismissed. He went lower, and still lower, until he slept in empty cellars and a disgrace to his city, a perfect nuisance and a disgrace to his race. At this state of his career, an old college friend of his father's, a graduate of one of the best colleges in the State of New York—determined that he would hunt him up and make one more effort to save him. He went to New York, and after a week of diligent search, with the aid of the police, he found him. He washed and clothed him, took him back to the country, and by every inducement that could be held out to him, persuaded him to try and be a man. He made the effort and was successful.

The friend who sought him out, and who saved him, are well acquainted with. They both determined to come to Tennessee to teach school. They soon reached here, and with the high recommendations they brought, soon obtained good places. The reclaimed son of the Presbyterian clergyman, within six months after his arrival, married an orphan girl worth \$40,000 in cash. She had a younger sister and a brother, who each had equal amounts. The sister soon afterward died, leaving one-half of her estate to our hero and his wife, and the other half to her brother, thus increasing his estate to \$80,000. When the Mexican war broke out, the brother enlisted, and made a will leaving all his estate to his brother-in-law (our hero) and his wife, in case he never returned from the war. He, like many other of our noble youths, was killed at Buena Vista. Thus our hero came into possession of the entire estate of the family, which, at first, was \$120,000. He is now one of the richest planters of Middle Tennessee, and does not live twenty-five miles from Nashville.

We may add, that another clergyman of New York had a son, who commenced a somewhat similar career about fifteen years ago, and is now reaping the reward of his folly in a poor log-cabin on an Illinois prairie. In fact, clergymen's sons, generally, are the wildest blades in existence. A few of them "reform" after a long course of dissipation, and become the most "bigoted of clergymen," but a majority either meet with accidental good fortune in the way of heiresses, or die in poverty and destitution. The cause of all this is evident, our clergymen generally keep their boys coupled up

like prisoners until they become of age; and then, of course, when their prison doors are unbolled by law, the youngsters go in for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" with a vengeance.

On all kinds of topics Lola talked with smartness—of the Jesuits (who, she maintained, were the bigoted severers of the purely platonic association which existed between Ludwig of Bavaria and the Countess of Landsfeld) not only with smartness but with smart. Of liberty she proclaimed herself an ardent devotee, showing, with especial pride, among the trinkets, nuggets, &c., she received in America, a portrait of Washington, presented to her by the firemen of Boston. The Sydney ladies were very much chagrined by Lola's general correctness of conduct. Beyond an apocryphal story that she had blackened the eye of one of her actors with a champagne bottle, thrown at him at supper time, and another, not much more authentic, that she had threatened to fling a little Hungarian refugee Count out of a window, no charge, although sundry quarters were mad as March hares about her, could be brought against her during her first stay in Sydney.

A thoroughly Lolesque escapade signaled her departure from Port Jackson. Her Californian company proving, with one or two exceptions, a set of muffs, she dismissed them in Sydney, paying them all their dues. They had hoped to be taken on to Melbourne, and being disappointed, determined to do all in their power to prevent Lola from reaching Port Phillip. Accordingly they trumped up a charge against her, and just as the steamboat in which she had taken her passage was nearing the Sydney Head, the boat of the Sydney bailiff shot alongside, and the Sydney bailiff boarded the packet. In vain was security offered for Lola; the obdurate official insisted on carrying her off. "Very well," cried Lola, "wait a minute." She descended to her cabin, undressed and got into her berth. "Take me now," she triumphantly exclaimed to the bailiff, who was fighting about the door like a terrier at a rat-hole. One glance into the state-room, in addition to the curses both loud and low from her retinue, and the threat of the steamer to cut the painter that there best if them as owns it ain't over the side in two twos," convinced the legal functionary that he had better leave Lola unmolested.

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Two electric lamps are now placed in the Place du Carrousel, kept brilliantly lighted by an electro-magnetic machine, which is itself worked by a portable steam engine of two horse power.

Sir Roderick Murchison, at a late meeting of the Ethnological Society, said there were now living in the forests of Poland animals which have hitherto been supposed to be extinct.

The Judges in the House of Lords have decided that a clergyman has no power to solemnize his own marriage, and that the children of such a union are illegitimate.

The Emperor of Austria has given to the Vienna Protestants a place of worship in Concordia or no Concordia. The building has been for years past a magazine.

A patent for the use of sugar in making ale had been taken out in England, for which an enormous sum has been offered by Alsopp's house.

The water of Loch Katrine, now supplied to Glasgow for drinking purposes, is said to be the finest in the world.

Mr. Woodin, a London actor, in the course of a two hours' performance, successfully represents a hundred different characters.

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A new twenty-horse power steam vessel is building for Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler.

Chocolate is becoming very fashionable at the Paris soirees.

Infanticide is on the increase in London.

THE EFFECTS OF TEA.—The effect of the use of tea has been much discussed. Professor Johnstone, a good authority, has asserted that it prevents the waste of the body, and nourishes it. Dr. Smith, recently, in a lecture before the Society of Arts, maintained that tea was good only in helping our digestion of fat or farinaceous food, and thus far was nourishing; but if the tissues are wasted by exertion or too great a perspiration, tea is injurious. It does not suit a spare habit, or much exertion, or low temperatures, or a defective skin. These opinions are not generally held.

The New York correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says, it is rumored that Mayor Wood's new "pretty, foolish and do very young bride" do not get on well, and do not often take their meals together. The reason assigned is that the bridegroom promised before marriage to settle \$100,000 on her, which he now refuses to do, and that any compulsion either meet with accidental good fortune in the way of heiresses, or die in poverty and destitution. The cause of all this is evident, our clergymen generally keep their boys coupled up

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