TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Pub-

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To Members of the Legislature.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be furnished to Members of the Legislature during the session at the low price of ONE DOLLAR.

Members wishing extra copies of the Daily Patriot AND Union, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our re porters in either House, the evening previous.

The Republican journals are very indignant because the Convention of Louisiana refused to submit the Constitution of the Confederate States to a vote of the people; and the Tribune holds it up as an exhibition of "astounding villainy" on the part of the secession leaders. We are disposed to take this act as evidence that the Convention feared the people of Louisiana would undo their work if afforded an opportunity of voting directly. But the Convention only followed the vicious example set them by the Republicans at the last session of Congress, when it was proposed to submit the Crittenden amendments to a direct vote of the people. These Republicans had no such great reverence for the popular will, and no such over anxious desire to ascertain public opinion when it might interfere with their projects, as they now exhibit with reference to Louisiana. True, this does not excuse the Louisiana Convention; for two wrongs never did make one right-but it does not lie in the mouths of Republicans, just fresh from the work of defying popular opinion, to complain.

The Great Kansas Starvation Swindle.

George W. Collamore, who has visited much of Kansas, as agent of the Boston Relief Committee, and investigated personally the wants of the people, reports that many of Hyatt's ancounts have been exaggerations, and that there have been no cases of actual starvation. But thousands of instances if relief had been withheld. There has been very great rivalry between the Leavenworth and Atchison committees of distribution, and there are serious mutual charges of fraud and plunder, for which there have been large opportunities, if the agents entrusted with the distribution were villainously inclined.

The Boston committee publish a statement showing the receipt by them of contributions to the amount of \$27,100, of which there is \$5,519 still on hand. They estimate that about \$200,000 have been received by other committees, and that one-fifth of the amount is still unexpended.

They do not include the appropriations gullible Legislatures like that of New York !-And what is somewhat cool, they ask for more.

The fact is, this last Kansas fraud is mixed up with land speculation, politics, and a desire to pension and keep in pay the abolition ragmuffins, who have ruined and want to rule

Abuses of Power.

The act of the Legislature, in postponing the spring election in Philadelphia, has created the utmost indignation among all parties in that city, and the press is unsparing in its denunciations of this cowardly and villainous act .-It was put through the Legislature under the party lash, to afford the Republicans a short respite from the defeat which inevitably awaits them whenever the people obtain an opportunity of passing upon their misdeeds, and, at the same time, to keep certain men in office six months longer than the term for which they were elected. Nothing but a dread of popular indignation could have dictated this reckless disregard of right. It exhibits the most abject fear of the people. It has not even the merit of good party policy to recommend it, for its effect will be to increase the indignation against the party capable of resorting to such a contemptible manœuvre, and make their defeat more overwhelming when the day of retribution arrives. But when men are completely under the influence of fear, the lose their judgment; and, upon this hypothesis, we can account for the insanity which induced this Republican Legislature to deprive the citizens of Philadelphia of their right to choose their own officers.

Not content with the load of infamy which this one act has imposed upon them, this Legislature is about to commit another act equally atrocious. They are about to compel the taxpayers of Philadelphia to erect public buildings, at the cost of some million and a half of dollars, without their consent. The councils of Philadelphia protest, the Mayor protests, the people with almost one voice protest against having this enormous expense saddled upon them: but their objections seem to go for nothing. There is a fat contract in this business, and it is more important that the pockets of certain parties should be filled, than that the will of the tax-payers should be regarded .__ The Philadelphia public is the goose that must

The Legislature has no right to interfere in

this matter, and would not, if the interests of individuals were not involved. Every city and county has the right to determine what buildings are necessary for the convenient transaction of public business, where and when they should be erected, and who should construct them. It is a purely local and municipal question. The Legislature has no more right to compel the citizens of Philadelphia to tax themselves for public buildings, than it has to compel a farmer to tax himself for the erection of a new house or barn. Those who pay the expense are the best judges of what they want and are able to pay for. Any other principle than this makes the Legislature the supreme dictator. Let the precedent be set of Legislative interference with the strictly local affairs of cities and counties, and they are no longer masters of their own concerns, but the helpless victims of capricious or corrupt Legislatures, | some sum of \$268,000!

The New Territories.

It is gratifying that the Republicans, at the last session, organized three new Territories-Colorado, Nevada and Dacotah, without applying to them the principle of the Chicogo platform, that asserts the policy of prohibiting slavery in the Territories.

Colorado Territory is formed of portions of Utah, Nebraska and Kansas, has a population of about twenty thousand, and has 100,000 square miles. This contains the Pike's Peak region, so rich in gold and other ores. The Rocky Mountains run through it.

Nevada is composed of territory to be taken from California and Utah, has in it the famous Carson Valley, has large mineral wealth, and runs up to the Southern boundary of Oregon. Before this Territory is complete the State of California must assent to allow the portion that is to be taken from her to compose a portion of this Territory.

Dacotah has an area of 70,000 square miles, and was formerly included within the Territory of Minnesota, but when it became a State, was detached from it. Its Northern boundary is British America, its Southern and Western is Nebraska, and its Eastern, Minnesota and

The Republicans say they did not attempt to mpose the Wilmot Proviso upon these Territories because there was no need of it, as the precaution was not necessary. As the Chicago platform says nothing about any discretion in this matter, but sternly pledges the party to apply this restriction in all cases, the recent legislation may justly be regarded as a concession. It is another evidence that the patriotic men of the Republicans practically recognize the duty of conciliation.

LETTER FROM NORTHUMBERLAND.

Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, March 21, 1861. MESSRS. BARRETT & MACDOWELL:-Your frequent kind enquiries after your "old friend Northumberland," complimentary and grateful as they are, could not induce me, away up here on the bank of the Susquehanna, (where there is but one opinion in regard to the present troubles of the country,) to venture an opinion in a quarter seemingly very different from those entertained and expressed here, did I not know that in the main there is no difference between us: the peaceable settlement of our rational troubles.

I am, you know, not a very remote descendant of a clan who, although carrying a dagger concealed in the leg of their stockings, ready to revenge an insult or an injury, have ever been found acting on the side and in defence of their government, no matter by whom administered, so long as such cases would certainly have occurred in it did not infringe upon the rights of the people by acting upon the false pretensions of royal prerogative instead of constituted authority. Being in some measure actuated by these views, I have ever felt inclined, no matter how decided my opposition before an election, to give every Administration a fair time to construct and define its policy or course of action before even expressing an opinion, much less finding fault in advance. What may be the policy of this new Administration ething thus the her transpired by which to judge. Nor is this singular. Never since the foundation of our government has an Administration been formed and gone into operation under such adverse circumstances, and it is not strange that its policy should not yet have been fully defined. Not being at all dyspeptic, however, I can look good-naturedly at everything, and like the Trishman when his attention was called to some anticipated evil, coolly said "it was time enough to bid the divil good morning when you meet him."

> But while we are urging, declaiming and hoping for peace, we must not forget that Mr. Lincoln is not omnipotent; he cannot say, "peace, be still," and expect by the wave of his hand to quiet the thousands of troubled spirits now clamorous for war. That there is a strong desire on the part of the secession leaders that the Administration should assume a warlike attitude, there cannot be a doubt on the minds of any who will look on things fairly as they are. It is the only hope by which they can expect the co-operation of the border States. This must be prevented; and I have too high a regard for American statesmen generally to suppose those now at the head of our national affairs will not see, understand and act upon it as the best interests of the country require. All this, however, is prelimination, or, if you

please, surplusage. My chject, as a Union-loving Democrat, in commencing this article, was to make to you a suggestion which I think will, if acted upon by the Administration, bring things to a test at once. Congress, you will recollect, adjourned without even an expression of any definite character in regard to the troubles that were to surround the incoming Administration, and what is still more embarrassing, without giving the President one particle more power than that which Mr. Buchanan declared to be just nothing at all. If, then, this power was not sufficient to enable a Democratic President to prevent all the arms and forts of the country from passing into the hands of the seceders, it is certainly incompetent to enable a Republican President to get them back. In view then of this state of things, what is to be done to bring about this peaceable state of things which you and I so much desire? In all your daily appeals and warnings I have looked in vain for the recommendation of some course of policy by which this desirable end might be effected .-Permit me, then, to make a suggestion: The power given to the President to convene Congress by proclamation was to meet just such cases as that now existing, and if there ever was a time in the history of our country more than another when it was necessary for the President to act under the advice of the representatives of the people, this is that time. Should the President act upon this power vested in him, things will not long remain in doubt. His policy will then be defined. He will either ask Congress to relieve him from the protection of the public property now in the hands of those claiming to act under another and independent government, to abannon all idea of collecting the revenue in the seceded States, to make a peaceable separation, with division of property and territory, or to furnish him men and money to enforce the Constitution and the laws. To this things must come. Any other cannot amount to anything but the growth of the evil. In the meantime, we must content ourselves with hoping for the best. Under all the circumstances, peace will not be too dearly bought by the acknowledged loss of the cotton States, if by that loss we form a more perfect Union, and finally, intercourse with those NORTHUMBERLAND.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK .- It is stated that real estate has depreciated so much in certain portions of New York that a mansion on Fifth avenue, valued at \$45,000, was sold a day or two since for \$20,000, and one of the magnificent stores recently erected upon Broadway, with the expectation that it would be rented for \$35,000 er \$40,000, will not com- On Thursday morning Louis was found in a

The total expenses of the New York Fire Department for the last year foot up the hand-

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Monday, March 25, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock, o. m., by Mr. PENNEY, Speaker pro tem. The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Auditor General, relative to the claim of Mr. De Hass. The communication is adverse

to Mr. De Hass' claim. BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. FINNEY, an act to authorize the Crawford County Central agricultural society to sell their fair grounds; which was taken up and

Also, an act relative to the town house, in Fairfield township, Crawford county.

Mr. CONNELL, an act relative to the Belmon Lvenue plank road company.

rizing president judges to hold courts out of their several districts. Mr. MEREDITH, an act to enable the or-

Mr. LANDON, supplement to an act autho-

phans' court of Armstrong county to make distribution of certain property. Also, an act to enable the county of Arm-

strong to compromise with the Allegheny Valley railroad bond-holders. Mr. BOUND, an act extending the provisions of an act for the better security of wages to

the counties of Columbia and Montour. Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the M'Caulley Mountain railroad company. Mr. FINNEY, supplement to an act for the

protection of game. BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. GREGG called up an act to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' mutual insurance company of Centre and Clinton counties;

Mr. HALL called up an act authoring an examination of the claim of Jesse Herbert; which was passed.

Mr. HAMILTON, an act for the relief of William Griffith, a soldier of the Indian war; Mr. HIESTAND, an act relating to the trans-

fer of stock in the Dock coal company : laid Mr. IRISH called up House bill, entitled

An act to authorize the school directors of the borough of Sewickly, to borrow money;" which was agreed to. Mr. KETCHAM called up an act to authorize the erection of a poor house, in the township of Blakely, in the county of Luzerne;

which was passed finally. Mr. LANDON, supplement to an act incorporating the Barclay railroad and coal company;

Mr. LAWRENCE, on leave, resd a bill in place for the preservation of fish in Middle Fork of Ten Mile creek, Washington county; which, on motion, was taken up and passed. Mr. MEREDITH called up the act to incor-

porate the Brady's Bend iron company; which, after some amendment, was passed. Mr. KETCHAM called up House bill, entitled "An act to extend the limits of the bor-

ough of Prompton, Wayne county;" which was passed finally. Mr. PARKER called up an act to release the Augle library company from a portion of the enrollment tax. Negatived-yeas 7, nays 10. Mr. ROBINSON called up an act to establish

public ferry over the Allegheny river, near the mouth of Oil creek; which was passed. Mr. SCHINDEL called up an act supplementary to an act incorporating the borough of Easton; which, after being amended, was passed.

Mr. WHARTON, House bill, entitled "An act to authorize the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bloody Run, Bedford wounty, to convey certain real estate. Desired Mr. BLOOD called up an according the relief of administrators of William Armstrong; which

Mr. BOUGHTER called up joint resolution, relative to the pay of James T. Williams; which was passed.

Mr. BOUND, a supplement to the act to parformed congregation of Selinsgrove; which

was passed.

Mr. GREGG called up an act authorizing an examination of the claim of David M'Cormick: which was passed. Mr. CONNELL called up a supplement to an

act relating to certain courts; which was pas-Mr. MOTT called up an act relative to the collection of taxes in Carbon county; which passed finally.

Mr. CRAWFORD called up House bill, enti-

tled "An act to repeal road laws in Miller township, Perry county;" which was passed Mr. HAMILTON called up an act to incorporate the Berks and Lancaster County railroad

company; which was passed. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 25, 1861. Mr. SHEPPARD, Soeaker pro tem, called the House to order at 3 o'clock.

Mr. ACKER, on leave, reported a supplement to the Philadelphia and Westchester railroad. The rules were suspended and the supplement passed.

Mr. MOORE, on leave, reported an act to exempt the American Protestant Hall building and American Mechanics' Hall from taxation; Several petitions and remonstrances on va-

rious subjects were presented and referred. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Several reports of the standing committees were received. Among them the following: Mr. ABBOTT, an act making sundry amend-

ments to the general banking law. Mr. RHOADS, with a negative recommendation, an act to change the tenth division of the 20th ward of Philadelphia into two election

districts. FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. WILDEY called up the resolution that the Legislature adjourn on the 3d of April. Mr. PATTERSON hoped the House would not consider the resolution. It would be impossible for the Legislature to adjourn at that

Mr. GORDON was in favor of calling up the resolution, so that some day could be fixed for adjournment, so that the House could work up

Mr. BRYNE thought, if necessary, we should sit here ten weeks longer. We were sent here to legislate for the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. LEISENRING wanted to know whether while we had been here, we had legislated for the people of Pennsylvania, or the Republican

The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to call up the resolution, and the question was determined in the negative.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. SHAFER, a further supplement to the borough of Phoenixville, Chester county. By consent the bill was taken up and passed. Mr. PEIRCE, a supplement to the Mechan-

ics' lien law. Mr. IRVIN, an act to incorporate the Perry Warm Springs hotel company. Mr. HUHN, an act to lay out a State road in

Berks and Schuylkill counties; also, an act to incorporate the Ashland water company. Mr. PRESTON, a supplement to the act for the measuring of marble and for the appointment of a marble inspector.

Mr. DUFFIELD, an act to incorporate the American Trust company for immigrants. Several unimportant bills were taken up and ssed. Adjourned.

MURDER IN JAIL BY A LUNATIC. -On Wedesday evening John Louis was committed to the jail of Allegheny county, Pa., for vagrancy, and was placed in the same cell with Andrew McMullen, who was confined for drunkenness. dying state, having been brutally beaten with a club by McMullen, and died soon afterwards. McMullen was recently the inmate of a lunatic

GENERAL NEWS.

THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."-The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, the father of the Ohio "irrepressibles," has been assigned by the new administration the post of Consul General of the United States at Montreal. This stations him at the northern terminus of the U.G. R. R., where he can superintend the arrival of the passengers, and take the general oversight or the road.

KILLED INSTANTLY .- George W. Gilman, of Meredith, N. H., one of the proprietors of the Senter House, was accidentally killed at Centre Harbor on Tuesday. He was witnessing the operations of workmen engaged in removing a building, when the building suddenly settled and threw a large lever round upon him, breaking his skull and killing him instantly.

Money Won by a Dead Man .- At Koethen. Saxony, recently, a gentleman engaged in play at a faro table, and died in his seat. His death was not discovered until his money, by being lest on the table all the while, had won a heavy sum. A law suit resulted between the banker and the dead player's heirs, which was decided in favor of the latter.

TENACITY OF LIFE. -In Portsmauth, N. H, during a snow storm on the 16th January last, a Shanghae hen was buried beneath a drift.-On the 13th of February a thaw occurred, and the hen stepped from her prison, apparently as lively as ever, but much reduced in weight. It is stated that the Hon. Geo. W. Summers,

of Va., has been offered by Mr. Lincoln a seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. J. Wilkes Booth, a brother of Edwin, is now playing in Albany, N. Y. He is quite young,

and will not venture to play in New York until confident of success. The wife of the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, a missionary in China, died lately on the passage to

New York, and within one week's sail of that port. J. B. Henry, Esq., assistant United States district attorney for New York, and a nephew

of ex-President Buchanan, has tendered his resignation. A bridle has been invented in France, with which a runaway horse's nostrils are suddenly

closed, an effectual method, it is said, to stop the animal. Mrs. Bloomer, inventor of women's "pettiloons" and short dresses, has become one of

the editors of the City Item, at Waupan, Wis. Wm. W. Life, a teacher of penmanship, committed suicide in Philadelphia, on Friday

Stephen H. Payne, a clerk in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) postoffice, fell dead in the street on Friday last.

Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has vetoed the bill authorizing the banks of that State to issue \$4,000,000 in notes.

John T. Shaaff, of the Dristict of Columbia. has been appointed a captain in the army of the Southern Confederacy.

Col. J. Watson Webb, who refuses the mission to Turkey, is to be made surveyor of the port

Capt. Ericsson is about to obtain a patent in England for his hot-air engine. Mr. Michael Baker, a respectable farmer

near Carlisle, Pa., committed suicide last week.

TELEGRAPH

News by Overland Mail. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., March 25.

days out. Capt. Halloway, Lieut. Boyce and Lieut. Kelley, of the U.S. Army, came through as passengers. Lieut. Kelly has resigned his commission, and is en route for Louisiana to join the Southern Confederacy. Captain Holloway reports an abundance of stores for the New Mexico, with the exception of flour, which is very scarce. There is great scarcity of provisions among the people of New Mexico and some suffering is anticipated. Col. Loring, who takes command of the department of New Mexico, was met at Fort Wise getting along well. The cause of the failure of the mail last Tuesday was owing to none having been started, from Santa Fe on the 4th inst. The probability is that hereafter this mail will start promptly and make the usual time, as an abundance of stock, corn, &c., has been sent out on the road. The Indians on the route are to all appearances friendly but no confidence is placed in them, and an attack from them at any time would not surprise any one. The road is in a fine condition and the grass on the Arkansas is very good. The report from the San Juan mines is not very flattering .---Other mines have been discovered but none that will justify working.

From Washington.

Washington, March 25. An important Cabinet meeting was held this morning, the result of which is not yet known; but it is understood that the subjects before the Cabinet were first the Southern difficulties, and secondly, the New York appointments. Messrs. Opdyke and Weed have visited the President

in reference to the latter. Mr. Fox, the special messenger from the Government to Major Anderson, who paid a visit to Fort Sumpter last Thursday, has returned, and laid his report before the President to day. The evacuation of the fort will take place about Wednesday next, as it will be impossible for Major Anderson and his garrison to hold out longer.

The President and his Cabinet are at a loss what to do in reference to the recruiting for the Southern Army, which is going on here as well as at other places out of the Southern Confederacy. Not having recognized secession, they cannot treat the matter as if it were recruiting for a foreign State.

Benjamin F. Isherwood of New York, has been appointed Engineer in Chief of the Navy, vice M. Archibald resigned. Henry R. Woodbridge, of Vermont, has been appointed L'ay Master of the Navy. The Cabinet is in session to-day on appointments to fill vacancies which it is necessary the Senate should act on previous to its adjournment, which will take place probably on Wednesday.

From the Pacific. New York, March 25.

The steamer Champion has arrived from Aspinwall with the California mails of the 1st inst. Her news has been anticipated by the Pony Express, and her specie and passenger list already published.

The revolutionists had gained several successes in New Grenada, including the capture of a Government flotilla on the Magdalina

The dates from Valparaiso are to the 16th of February, and Calloa to the 30th. Nothing new is reported.

The Champion has \$699,000 in specie. The principal consignees are as follows: Duncan, Sherman & Co., \$95,000; Wells & Fargo, \$91,-000; Eguene Kelly, \$60,000; American Exchange Bank, \$74,000; A. Belmont, \$80,000; Bullin & Sanders, \$30,000; Metropolitan Bank, \$30,000; Strauss Brothers, \$17,000; Coleman & Co., \$35,000; Seligman & Co., \$24,000.

Death of Hon. Mr. Scranton. SCHANTON, March 25. The Hon. G. W. Scranton, member of Congress from this district, died at his residence here to-day.

UST RECEIVED,

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL WINDOW CURTAINS

PAPER BLINDS, Of various Designs and Colors, for 8 cents, TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER, Lt [mar26] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING ANUSANCES WITHIN THE CITY OF HARRISBURG, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.—SECTION I Be it ordinated by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, That no person or persons shall erect or maintain any hog-sty adjoining any street, lane or alley, or adjoining the private property of any individual or society, within the inhabited parts of said city, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every violation of the above provision, and the expense of removing the same by the supervisor of the district or ward in which said nuisance may be erected or maintained.

SEC. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall erect or maintain any hog-sty in the interior of his, her or their lot or lots in the city aforesaid, he, she or they shall keep the same so clean that the smell thereof shall not be offensive to his, her or their neighbor or neighbors, or other citizens of the said city; and any person offending against this section, and being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence and costs of prosecution.

SEC. 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall ride on horseback, or shall drive any carriage or sleigh through or along any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the said city, faster than at a common traveling gait, or shall drive his her or their waynon or cart through or sleng N ORDINANCE PROHIBITING

horseback, or shall drive any carriage or sleigh through or along any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the said city, faster than at a common traveling gait, or shall drive his, her or their wagon or cart through or along the same faster than a common trot or pace, he, she or they so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for every such offence and costs of prosecution.

SEC 4. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesand. That if any person or persons shall hereafter make and set up, or cause to be made and set up, any bulk, jut-window or incumbrance whatsoever, whereby any passage of any street, foot-way, lane or alley shall be obstructed, or shall place or cause to be placed, any spout or gutter, whereby the passage of any street, lane or alley shall be incommoded; every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sam of five dollars; and shall, moreover, remove the said nuisance, or cause the same to be removed; and, on the failure thereof, after notice to him, her or them, given by order of the Mayor, then, in that case, the supervisor shall-remove the same, or cause the same to be removed, and the costs and expenses attending such removal shall be paid by the party or parties so offending. moved, and the costs and expenses attending such removal shall be paid by the party or parties so offending.

SEC. 5. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That if any individual or society, holding lots within the city of Harrisburg, shall suffer water or other offensive matter to stand upon said lots, so as to become putrid and offensive to any of the citizens of the said city, the same shall be deemed a nuisance; and upon information being given of the existence of such nuisance to the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of said city, he shall issee his warrant to the regulators, required.

nuisance to the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of said city, he shall issee his warrant to the regulators, requiring them to regulate and point out the manner in which such water or offensive matter may be drained off or removed; and also shall give notice to the owner or owners of such lot or lots, requiring him, her or them forthwith to have the said water or offensive matter drained off or removed from said lot or lots, or filled up with earth, according to the direction of the said regulators; and, if the said owner or owners shall neglect or refuse to have their said lot or lots drained or filled up as aforesaid, or the said offensive matter removed, for the space of six days after having been notified as aforeas increasing of the said offensive finite femous, for the space of six days after having been notified as afore-said, he, she or they, so offending, shall forfeit and pay a fine of twenty dollars for refusing or neglecting to re-move said nuisance, agreeably to the provisions of this ordinance, to be recovered before the Mayor or any or the Aldermen of said city, as other fines under the City

the Aldermen of said city, as other fines under the City Charfer are by law recoverable.

SEC. 6. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That if any person or persons, after the due promulgation hereof, shall cast or lay, or cause to be cast or laid, any shavings, mud, straw, ashes, stones, brick-bats, dung, or the heads, entrails or other offal of fish, or any dead carcass, excrement or other filth or annoyance whatever, on any pavement, foot-walk, street, lane or alley within the said city, he, she or they, so offending, and being thereof convicted before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen of said city, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for every such offence; and shall, moreover, pay the expense of removing such nuisance or nuisances.

SEC. 7. And be it further ordained by the authority SEC. 7. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That if any person or persons whomsoever, shall cast, carry, draw out or lay any dead carcass, or excrement, or filth, from vaults, privies or necessary-houses, and shall leave such dead carcass, excrement or filth any place within the limits of the said city, and out of the inhabited parts thereof, or shall cause the same to be done, without burying the same a sufficient depth to prevent any disagreeable smell arising therefrom; every person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for every such offence: and pay the sum of five dollars for every such offence; and shall, moreover, pay the expense of removing such nuisances.

Sec. 8. And be it further ordained by the authority

SEC. 8. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That if any distiller, soap-boiler or tallow-chandler within the said city shall discharge any foul or nauseous liquor from any still-house or Work-shop, so that such liquor shall pass into or along any of the said streets, lance or alleys; or if any soap-boiler or tallow-chandler shall keep, collect or use, or cause to be kept, collected or used, in any of the said inhabited parts of the said city, any stale, putrid or stinking fat, grease has matter; or if any hatcher shall keep at or near his slaughter-nouse any blood, garbage, entrails, offal, or filth whatsoever, so as to annoy any of the inhabitants of the said city, or any other person, he, she or they so offending, and being thereof convicted in manner aforesid, shull forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars.

said, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars.

SEC 9. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That if any person or persons shall willfully stop or obstruct the passage of the waters of any common sewer, made or to be made within the said city, or

mon sewer, made or to be made within the said city, or shall in any manner injure or damage such sewer or sewers, he, she or they so offending, and being thereof convicted in manner aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 10. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, corporation or corporations, except is such cases as are hereinafter excepted, shall place or cause to be placed, any logs, scantling, boards, stone, brick, lumber, firewood, stone-coal, cars or locomotives, wagons, carts, stages, carriages, or any other obstruction whatever, in any part of the public streets, lanes, alleys or footways within the said city, and shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain after notice by the supervisor to remove the same forthand shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain after notice by the supervisor to remove the same forth-with from said street, lane, alley or footway, every such offender or offenders, either neglecting or refusing to remove said obstructions, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the said city a sum not exceeding ten nor less than three dollars and costs, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city, and also the expense of removing said obstruction: Provided, That in the case of firewood and stone-coal, or other fuel intended for household purposes, the owner or own-ers thereof shall have one day after notice by the super-visor to remove the same.

visor to remove the same.

SEC. 11. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person or persons who now have brought, or may hereafter bring, materials into any public street, lane or alley in the said city, for the nurpose of building, shall not occupy more than onepurpose of building, shall not occupy more than one-third of any of the streets, and in the lanes and alleys not more than six feet on one side, and such materials not to remain longer than six months, under the pen-alty of five dollars per week, upon notice and conviction

SEC. 12 And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That if any person or persons shall ride or drive any horse, mare or gelding, or shall drive any wagon, cart or other wheel carriage, along or over any footpavement in any of the streets in said city, he or she so offending shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for every such offence: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from riding, driving or leading across any of the foot-ways any carriage, cart or other vehicle or horse or beast of bursen into or out of any lot, stable or tene-ment by permission of the owner of such lot or tene-ment.

ment.

SEC. 13. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That if any store-keeper, mechanic or other person shall lay or cause to be laid on his, her or their pavement or foot-way any boxes, hogsheads, barrels, wood or other annoyance, more than five feet from the front of his, her or their house, on the pavement or foot-way on Front, Second, Market, State and Broad streets, and more than three feet on any other pavement or foot-way in any other street within the city, he, she or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 14. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That any store keeper, mechanic or other person may set up boxes or barrels on the outer edge of their pavements, for the purpose of exposing to view their goods, &c., from sunrise to sunset: Provided, That not more than four feet of the outer edge of the pavement be occupied along Front, Second, Market, State and Broad streets, and not more than three feet of the outer edge of the pavement be occupied along Front second, Market, State and Broad streets, and not more than three feet of the outer edge of the pavement be occupied along Front, Second, Market, State and Broad streets, and not more than three feet of the outer edge of the pavements be taken up thereby along the pavement in any of the other streets of the city. And provided also, That the said boxes, &c., be removed at or before sundown of each day; and if any person shall occupy any greater space than is hereby allowed, or shall not remove their boxes or barrels as herein specified, he, she or they, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three dollars, nor less than one dollar, for the use of the city, for each offence.

SEC. 15. And be it further ordained by the authority SEC. 13. And be it further ordained by the authority

offence.

SEC. 15. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That no locomotive engine, with or without cars attached thereto, shall be suffered, by the engineer or conductor, to run at a greater speed than five miles to the hour within the limits of the city; and any engineer or other person guilty of a violation of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thoreof, be fined in the sum of five dollars for each offence, to be levied and collected for the use of the city.

evied and confected for the same and the same authority aforesaid. That it shall not be lawful for any person or any wooden swning or sign across the persons to erect any wooden awning or sign across the pavement or foot-way of any of the streets within the city under the penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered for the use of the city as other fines are by law recov-SEC 17. And be it further ordained by the authority

erable.

SEC 17. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That if any person or persons shall erect, maintain or keep any old privy vault or sink in the interior of his, her or their lots in the city of Harrisburg, so that the filth or other matter coming or proceeding from said privy, or old privy vault or sink, shall be so offensive as to annoy any of the inhabitants of said city, or shall suffer the cont-nts of said privy old privy vault or sink to overflow or leak through the sidest thereof so as to run upon any of the streets, lanes or alleys, or upon his, her or their lots or any adjoining lots, or in anvwise be an annoyance to his, her or their neighbors, or be a nuisance to the citizens generally, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars and costs for the use of the city aforesaid; and, upon conviction as aforesaid, the said Mayor or Alderman shall forthwith issue his warrant to the supervisor of the ward or district wherein the nuisance exists to remove the said missnee or annoyance complained of at the expense of the defendant.

Sec. 18. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the lot holders, within the inhabited parts of the city, within twentyfour hours after the fall of a snow, to have the same removed from their pavements and gutters into the street in front of their dwellings or lots, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence, to be recovered for the use of the city as other fines are by law recoverable. alty of one dollar for each offence, to be recovered for the use of the city as other fines are by law recoverable. SEC. 19. And be it further ordained by the authority

aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors of the city or the Chief of Police Constable to see that the several provisions of this ordinance be carried into effect; to keep the streets, lanes, alleys, highways and cross-walks, within the city, clear, free open and in good repair; to remove or cause to be removed therefrom any dead carcass or other nuisance, or obstruction or impediment, in the way of the citizens passing or re-passing along the same, and to take care that no water be suffered to remain upon any of the said streets, lanes, alleys or highways so as to become offensive to any of the inhabitants, under the penalty of four dollars for every neglect of duty hereby imposed, to be recovered on conviction before the Mayor or any Alderman as other fines by law are recoverable.

Sec. 20. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That no person or persons shall be allowed to open and exhibit any menagarie or collection of animals, or circus, within the limits of the city, until he, she or they shall have first obtained from the City Treasurer a license for that purpose, for which license he, she or they shall pay to said Treasurer the sum of twenty dollars; and if any such person or persons shall be guilty of making or causing such exhibition within said limits, at any time, without first having obtained such license, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay for the use of said city the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen as other fines are by law recoverable.

Sec. 21. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That no person or persons shall

before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen as other fines are by law recoverable.

SEC 21. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesard. That no person or persons shall hereafter build or erect any privy vault or sink in the interior of his, her or their lot or lots, within this city, nearer to the line of the adjoining lot of his neighbor than eighteen inches, under the penalty of twenty dollars for any violation of this section; and in any case of conviction ander this section before the Mayor or any Alderman of this city, it is hereby made his duty to issue his warrant to the supervisor of the respective ward to have the evil or nuisance complained of removed at the expense of the offender or offenders, as the case may be: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any case where the privy is connected with a sewer.

SEC 22. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all cross-walks within the city are to be kept and reserved free and clear from any slegbs, wance of the carefulors of any kind being placed those

ded, That this section shall not apply to any case where the privy is connected with a sewer.

Sac. 22. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all cross-walks within the city are to be kept and reserved free and clear from any sleghs, wagons, carts or carriages of any kind being placed thereon, except so far as may be necessary in crossing the same, without continuing thereon any longer; and the same, without continuing against the provisions of this section, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding three dollars and costs for each and every offence.

Sec. 23. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That no person or persons shall hereafter removee, or cause or permit to be removed, or shall aid or assist in removing any building into, along or across any street in the city of Harrisburg, without permission from the Common Council or Mayor, and under such restrictions, limitations and conditions as they may deem necessary to impose for the pupilic good, under the penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered as provided by the City Charter.

Sec. 24. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That hereafter no person or persons shall be permitted to saw wood on the pavements or fort-walls in this city; and any person or persons offending against this provision, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city, shall be fined one dollar and costs for each and every offence.

Sec. 25. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to back any wagon, carfor other wheel carriage, and any person or persons, their aiders and abettors, or any one who shall assist or advise the same to be done, or the owner of any wagon, carfor other wheel carriage, or any wheel-barrow, with swill, slop or

individual or individuals have been convicted before the Mayor or any Alderman of this city of keeping or maintaining, or having erected, kept or maintained, in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of this city, or in the interior of his, her or their lot or lots of ground any nuisance or other thing prohibited by this ordinance, or any other ordinance adopted by the Common Council of said city, forthwith to remove or abate the said nuisance or prohibited thing upon the order of the Mayor or any Alderman of said city, to him or them directed for that purpose, at the costs or expense of the party keeping, erecting or maintaining the same.

Sec. 28. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the assembling and collecting together of men and boys or other persons on the streets, at the street corners, and on the crossings or on the pavements

street corners, and on the crossings or on the pavements in said city, in such manner as to block up and obstruct in said city, in such manner as to block up and obstruct the free passage of any of said streets, street corners, cross-walks or pavements, (except when and where some lawful public meeting of the citizens may be held,) is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and unlawful; and it is further made the duty of the Chief Police Constable, or any other Constable of this city, to disperse any assemblage or collection of men and boys or other persons, as aforesaid; and in every case where men, boys or other persons, as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to disperse forthwith upon being requested or notified so to do by any of the officers aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Chief Police Constable, or any other constable, as aforesaid, to arrest or cause to be arrested any such person or persons so refusing or neglecting to disperse, as aforesaid, and to take him, her or them before the May or or any Alderman of said city, who shall at once proceed to hear the case, and if satisfied of the the Major or any Alderman of said city, who shall at once proceed to hear the case, and if satisfied of the guilt of the person or persons, under the provisions of this section, the said Mayor or Alderman, as aforesaid, shall impose a fine of one dollar and costs upon the person so found guilty; and in case the offender or offenders shall refuse or be unable to pay the fine, as aforesaid, he, she or they shall be committed to the Dauphin County prison for any period of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, at the discretion of said Mayor or Alderman before whom the case may be heard. Sec. 29. And be it further ordained, but he authority SEC. 29. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That the owner of every cart or other carriage employed in removing or carrying any offensive wet manure or filth of any description along or over any of the streets, lanes or alleys of the city, shall have and keep the same in such tight and secure condition that such manure or filth shall not be scattered or suffered to fall on any of the streets large and ellows forgered.

to fall on any of the streets, lanes and alleys aforesaid, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every of SEC. 30. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. That all other ordinances heretofore passed on the subjects embraced within the provisions of the foregoing sections, so far as they may be inconsistent therewith or contrary thereto, be, and the same are Passed March 13, 1861.

D. W. GROSS,
President of Common Council.
Attest: David Harris, Clerk.
Approved March 22, 1861.
WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor. A N ORDINANCE FOR THE PRO-A TECTION OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION.—SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, That any person or persons, unless with the permission of the Mayor or Fire Committee, who shall carry away for private purposes, or aid or cause the same to be done, any fire engine, ladder, hooks, hose or any other property belonging to the said city, from the place assigned by the authorities thereof for the keeping the same, or shall, in any manner, injure or abuse the same, or cause it to be done, except when the same is in jublic use, or shall occupy and use the market houses, engine houses, it to be done, except when the same is in jublic use, or shall occupy and use the market houses, engine houses, or any other property of the said city, for any other purposes than such as are strictly lawful within the said city, or shall wantonly injure and abuse the same, shall, on conviction before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city, be fined and compelled to pay any sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every such offence.

Passed March 13, 1861.

D. W. GROSS,

Passed March 13, 1861. D. W. GROSS,
Plesident of Common Council.
Attest: David Harris, Clerk.
Approved March 22, 1861.
WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor.

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without any charge.

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