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Patriot & Union. HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861. NO. 177.

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

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 N. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Market Square, Harrisburg, consulting in part the following:

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C. F. VOLLNER. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in the UPHOLSTERING, MAKING AND REPAIRING MATRASSES, REPAIRING FURNITURE, &c., in the most complete manner.

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Pen, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manufacturers.

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A general assortment of LAW BOOKS, all the State Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of the best English Reports, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of school books, &c., at very low prices.

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AN ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON! SILK, LINEN, PAPER, FANS!

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A New Lot of LADIES' PURSES, Of beautiful styles, substantially made. A Splendid Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S WALLET.

GUN AND BLASTING POWDER.

JAMES M. WHEELER, HARRISBURG, PA. MANUFACTURER OF POWDER AND FUSE.

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), SHAD, (Mess and very fine).

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DUC DE MONTBELLLO, HEIDSIECK & CO., CHAMPAGNE, FRANCE.

HICKORY WOOD!!!

Just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market Street.

FAMILY BIBLES, from 18 to \$10,

strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at

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A SPLENDID LOT just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL go to

KELLER'S DRUG STORE. THE Fruit Growers' Handbook—by W. W. WARREN—wholesale and retail at

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Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale low by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

Lines of Travel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1860, The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg as follows:

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN

leaves Harrisburg at 2.45 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., and leaves West Philadelphia at 12.55 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 5.00 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN

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

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1,

leaves Harrisburg at 7.30 a. m., runs via Mount Joy, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

leaves Harrisburg at 8.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2,

leaves Harrisburg at 5.25 p. m., runs via Mount Joy, connecting at Dillsville with MAIL TRAIN East for Philadelphia.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN

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

MAIL TRAIN

leaves Philadelphia at 1.20 p. 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 1.35 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

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

PHILADELPHIA AND 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 3.15 P. M.

FARES:—To Philadelphia, No. 1 Car, \$3.25; No. 2, (on same train) \$2.75.

FARES:—To Reading, \$1.50 and \$1.20.

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Pottsville, &c.

FOUR TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADELPHIA DAILY, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR READING at 8 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

FARES:—Reading to Philadelphia, \$1.75 and \$1.45.

THE MORNING TRAIN FROM HARRISBURG CONNECTS AT READING with up train for Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to J. J. OLYNDE, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860, FARES:—To Reading, \$1.50 and \$1.20.

With 96 Coupons, will be issued between any points desired, good for the holder and any member of his family, in any direction, and at any time, at 25 per cent. below the regular fares.

Parties having occasion to use the Road frequently on business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement convenient and economical; as Four Passenger Trains run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia, and Two Trains each way between Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg. On Sundays, only one morning train down and one afternoon train up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphia, and no Passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Branch.

For the above Tickets, or any information relating thereto apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, or the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to G. A. NICOLLE, General Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 1st, 1861, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will leave Harrisburg as follows:

Miscellaneous.

TAKE NOTICE!

That we have recently added to our already full stock of SEGAR'S LA NORMAIS, HARI KARI, EL MONO, LA BANANA, LA ROSA, LA VIOLETTA, LA PERLA, LA GEMMA, LA FLORETTA, LA GIOIELLA, LA SINFONIA, LA MARCHIA, LA CANTATA, LA OPERA, LA TRAGEDIA, LA COMEDIA, LA FANTASIA, LA SINFONIA, LA MARCHIA, LA CANTATA, LA OPERA, LA TRAGEDIA, LA COMEDIA, LA FANTASIA.

FOR THE HAIR: RAU LUSTRALE, CRYSTALLIZED POMATUM, MYRLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.

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

OF SOAPS: BAIN'S FINEST, MOS ROSE, BENZOIN, UPPER TEN, VIOLET, NEW MOWN HAY, JOCKEY CLUB.

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. Call and see.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

consequent of our receiving almost daily additions thereto.

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

JACKSON & CO'S SHOE STORE,

NO. 90X MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

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 Gents' Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, latest styles; Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, and other Shoes in great 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.

THE AMERICAN BYRON!

GUADALUPE: A TALE OF LOVE AND WAR. A Poem in the style of DON JUAN, and equal in spirit, matter and manner to that brilliant production of the "Byronic School."

For sale at SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE PATENT TRADE!!!

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!!! E. R. DUREE & CO'S SELECT SPOICES, IN TIN FOIL (lined with Paper), and Fall Weight—BLACK PEPPER, GINGER, NUTMEG, WHITE PEPPER, ALLSPICE, MACIS, CAYENNE PEPPER, CINNAMON, CLOVES, MUSTARD.

In this age of adulterated and tasteless Spices, it is with confidence that we introduce to the attention of Housekeepers these superior and genuine articles.

We guarantee them not only ABSOLUTELY PURE, but ground from fresh Spices, selected and cleaned by us expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost.

They are beautifully packed in the foil (lined with paper) to prevent injury by keeping, and are FULL WEIGHT, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short.

We warrant them, in point of strength and richness, to be beyond all comparison, as a single trial will abundantly prove.

Every package bears our TRADE MARK. Manufactured only by E. R. DUREE & CO., New York.

COAL! COAL!!!

ONLY YARD IN TOWN THAT DELIVERS COAL BY THE PATENT WEIGHT CARTS!

For every family to get in their supply of Coal for the winter—weighed at their door by the Patent Weight Carts. The accuracy of these Carts no one disputes, and they never get out of order, as is frequently the case of the Platform Scales; besides, the consumer has the satisfaction of proving the weight of his Coal at his own house.

I have a large supply of Coal on hand, consisting of S. M. CO'S LYKENS VALLEY COAL all sizes.

LYKENS VALLEY do. WILKESBARRE do. BITUMINOUS BROAD TOP do.

All Coal of the best quality mined, and delivered free from all impurities, at the lowest rates, by the best or car load, single, half or third of tons, and by the bushel.

JAMES M. WHEELER, Harrisburg, September 24, 1860—ag25

SCOTCH WHISKY—One Pouchon

of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market Street.

HATCH & CO., SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, WINES AND LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURERS OF CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS, WINE PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND PRESERVE BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

27 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

AT COST!!! BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, AND LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail), embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, without reserve.

WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!! A large assortment of COMIC and SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES of different styles and prices. For sale at SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

HAVANA CIGARS—A Fine Assortment

comprising Figuer, Zaiagozo, La Sutil, Bird, Rio Pico, Belvidere, La Botica, Capitolo of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-half and one-ounce boxes, just received, and for sale low by JOHN H. ZIEGLER, 73 Market Street.

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1861.

NATIONAL RESURRECTION.

From the Baltimore Exchange.

The statesmen and potentates of Europe who sometimes parcel out a people among different rulers as the exigencies of the hour may suggest, have just been furnished with further evidence of the fact that nations cannot be made and unmade by merely changing their geographical boundaries.

The ties which a common race and language establish among men, cannot be arbitrarily dissolved; and though natural and artificial barriers be interposed for years between people of the same nation, the sentiment of nationality will survive the lapse of time and outlive all obstructions.

If argument were needed to prove this, either Italy or Hungary would furnish a case in point, for both after a long period of subjugation, are at this moment demanding that their respective nationalities shall be recognized and respected by the strangers who have for generations exercised dominion over them.

Austria has striven in vain to obliterate the political landmarks which serve to distinguish the provinces South of the Alps and East of the Danube, from the hereditary estates of the House of Hapsburg, but the Italians and Hungarians, though unable to resist the armies of their German masters, have steadily and successfully defied the efforts which have been so persistently made to mould their institutions into a closer conformity with those of the Empire.

But the late outbreak in Poland shows still more conclusively how difficult a thing it is to destroy the vitality of a nation.

The inhabitants of that unhappy country, though they lived for centuries under the worst conceivable government of their own, have never abandoned the idea of its re-establishment; and though they have been for seventy years incorporated with the neighboring nations, they have never forgotten for an instant that they had a land and a name of their own.

Though since the first partition of their heritage the odds have been hopelessly against them; the Poles have continued, at intervals, the desperate struggle for independence. Ten years after the third and final partition of Poland, in 1793, when the country was apparently erased forever from the map of Europe, the Poles flocked to the standard of Bonaparte, not so much from a desire to battle against their ancient enemies as to assist in the re-organization of their old republic.

Cruelly disappointed, and utterly crushed as they were, it might have been conjectured they would have then submitted to what appeared to be the inevitable decrees of fate. The unity of the nation had been so long destroyed, and the strength of the people had been so far broken, that it was supposed the name of Poland would soon cease to be known except in history.

When, moreover, by the treaties of 1815, the larger portion of the country was incorporated with Russia, and when the Czar gave, and the Congress of Vienna guaranteed it a charter, that was so liberal as to challenge the approval of the most enlightened statesmen of every one satisfied with the restoration of the part of Poland was over forever. But that charter all sects were placed, as to civil rights, upon a footing of perfect equality; the liberty of the press was recognized; the subject was exempted from arrest prior to judicial conviction; all public business was to be transacted in the Polish language; all offices, civil or military, were to be held by natives alone; the national representation was vested in two chambers, composed of senators and deputies; the judges were to be nominated in part by the Czar, and the rest were to be elected by the palatinates, the former being irremovable; and the class of electors was made to include all landholders, all manufacturers or shop-keepers possessing a capital of ten thousand florins, all rectors and vicars, all professors and teachers, and all artists or mechanics distinguished for talent.

Such were some of the provisions of this famous charter, and it was thought that so liberal a system, especially when backed by the overwhelming power of Russia, would suffice to quiet the fierce and discontented Poles. For some years after this time, the Poles were friendly historians writing of the period immediately preceding the inauguration of this charter, speaking in enthusiastic terms of the prosperous and improving condition of the country. But the old national feeling was too strong to be repressed, and the inveterate hatreds of centuries were ranking in the breasts of the people. We need not show how the desire for independence grew stronger throughout the land, and how the hostility of the people towards their conquerors became fiercer as time rolled on, until the struggle for freedom burst forth. The struggle took place as we all know, in 1830, and was short and bloody. The Russian legions swarmed across the frontier, and the Czar was soon able to announce that "order reigned in Warsaw."

Thirty years have gone by, and another generation occupies the place of that which then succumbed to Nicholas, and no one has lately dreamed that the Poles were likely to reassert their claims to independence. But the outbreak at Warsaw on the 27th of last month reminded Europe that there once was a nation called Poland, and that it is not altogether impossible it may again demand recognition as an independent power. How the trouble began is difficult to say, but the circumstances surrounding the affair give to it a peculiar significance. The excitement which prevailed prior to the actual outbreak, the disposition which the people manifested to rise in insurrection, and the magnitude of the demonstration on the day the obsequies of the slain were celebrated, all these things give an unusual importance to the affair, and show that it was not merely a chance collision between the military and a mob. This view of the matter is also confirmed by the language of the various proclamations and memorials which were subsequently addressed to the public or forwarded to the Czar by many of the leading citizens. One petition to the Czar had been extensively signed, in which the restitution of the charter of 1831 was demanded; and in a memorial from the city of Warsaw appeared the following paragraphs: "These events, the heart-rending details of which we abstain from describing, were by no means called forth by the subversive passions of any particular class of the population; on the contrary, they are the unanimous and eloquent manifestation of sentiments discarded and of wants ignored. "Every inhabitant of this unfortunate country entertains a national feeling quite distinct from that of the other people of Europe. This sentiment resists the effects of time and of events; misfortune, instead of weakening it, has strengthened it. "Confidence cannot be restored. Violent and repressive measures will be resorted to without effect. This country, formerly on the level of civilization with other European States, cannot receive any moral or material development as long as its church, its legislature, its public instruction, and its whole social organization are deprived of the stamp of its national genius and historical traditions."

The language of the above extracts furnishes sufficiently explicit information concerning the views and feelings of the Polish people. It is pretty certain, however, that the late outbreak will lead to no further revolutionary consequences at present. It is safe to predict that long before the news reached this side of the Atlantic the Czar had been able to announce, as his father did on a previous occasion, that "order reigned in Warsaw."

But the late occurrence there are nevertheless significant, and should Hungary and the Venetian provinces again essay to win, by arms, from Austria the rights they have so long battled for, it is not improbable that the Polish exiles may then be summoned from earth's remotest corners to make one more gallant struggle for the redemption of their nationality.

THE CRIME OF POVERTY—How Prisoners for Debt are Treated in England.

A most extraordinary letter, signed "A Debtor in the City Jail," appeared in the Manchester (England) Guardian, which shows that the system of prison discipline in that enlightened country is scarcely less barbarous than that practiced in the dungeons of Naples. In referring to the letter, the Guardian says:

The writer avers that the prisoners for debt are treated like "the vilest and most degraded felons." They are not allowed to "sing, whistle or laugh," and are liable to solitary confinement for several days, with bread and water diet, for the slightest offense against the regulations. When a debtor arrives at the jail, "he is asked his religion, and told to sign a book, which he does, under the supposition that he is merely registering his religious belief; but if afterwards he declines to attend chapel, he is told that signing the book was an undertaking to attend, and that he must be punished for refusing to do so. No matter that he alleges he is a Nonconformist, and objects as a matter of conscience." At this time of the year the chapel (which is the same attended by the felons in the jail) is intensely cold, but no excuse for non-attendance is permitted. "A cold, fetid, and a beseeching manner, to be allowed to stay away from chapel, stating that he was seventy-four years of age, and that the cold current that he was exposed to was too much for a man of his years and infirmity. He was taken before the Governor, who told him to hold his hands by his sides while in his presence. The Governor told him that, although he stated upon entering the prison that he was a Presbyterian, still, as he had signed the book, he should sentence him to twenty-four hours solitary confinement for refusing to attend chapel. On being taken to his intensely cold cell, he found that he was only allowed a small piece of bread three times a day with cold water."

The solitary cell is quite dark, and debtors are sometimes confined there for three days. On Sunday week several of the debtors were confined there for twenty-four hours, for not getting out of bed till a quarter of an hour after the regular time (seven o'clock), though it was quite dark, and no clock is allowed. One poor gentleman, who suffered terribly from rheumatism, and was frequently compelled to use crutches, begged that he might be permitted, while thus imprisoned, to purchase, with his own money, such food and warm drinks as his health required. This was refused, and nothing but bread and cold water was allowed. One prisoner passed three days in this fearful cell for giving his wife a small piece of bread, in order that his children at home might see the quality of the prison food. Another, on county allowance, took and ate an onion beyond his share, for which he had solitary confinement and bread and water for three days.

Such are the allegations made by the writer of this startling letter, beside other complaints of most arbitrary regulations as to visitors, by which not only relatives, but even solicitors, are to a great extent debarred from necessary communication with the poor debtors. We quote these statements as we find them in print. Let us think for a moment of the terrible cold of the last few weeks, and then ask whether, supposing the assertions are uncontradicted, it can be permitted that any man should have the power of committing persons to unwarmed, unlighted cells, without proper food, whatever their age or state of health, for trifling breaches of arbitrary prison rules? This is England, not Naples. It seems from this that the pleasure of incarceration for debt in England is about equal to that enjoyed in Italy.

MARVELOUS MAGIC—The Decapitation Feat as Performed by an Eastern Juggler.

I was a student of medicine in Paris in 1856 and 1857, and in company with other Americans, attended the hum-drum monotonous life of the Quartier Latin, frequently roamed through the new city, in the west bank of the Seine. Concerts and operas, gardens and singing cafes, bazaars and boulevards were all visited by us. One evening, at early dusk, a party of us were strolling through the Rue Richelieu, and when near the Boulevards, our attention was drawn to a flaming poster of an Eastern juggler, who was performing at some hall on the Boulevard de Temple. Among the things very wonderful this man would do off the head of a living man, and would defy any one to surpass him in the trick. Being curious, the knife in the dead man's hand, I frequently hardened to all sights of horror, we determined to go and see this wonderful necromancer. At the hour appointed we repaired to the hall, and obtained a seat near the stage. After performing wonderful tricks, the magician came forward and announced as his last feat for the evening the actual decapitation of a living man, apparently. To prevent feelings of horror among the ladies, he assured the audience it was a trick of legerdemain, mere sleight of hand—that he did not, in reality, cut the man's head off. With this explanation he invited any one in the audience desirous of capital punishment to step forward, promising speedy satisfaction. For some moments no one appeared anxious for the honor. At length a soldier, a private in the infantry, stepped forward and signified his readiness to be decapitated. There could have been, it was plain, no connivance between the men. No man dare assume the martial bearing of France without authority.

Directing the man to divest himself of his coat and neck-tie, or stock, the magician brought out his instrument of death. It was an enormous knife, resembling a ponderous cleaver. He cast it down to show its weight, and then left a large impress in the boards. There was no deception in the weight of the knife. He then made the man lie down, and placing the soldier's neck far in the block, the magician fixed a long handle to his enormous knife, and proceeded very leisurely, and with heavy, well-directed strokes, to chop the man's head off. During this he merely lowered the foot-lights, without obscuring the view at all. Cries of horror and amazement burst from the terrified audience, as with every descending blow of the huge cleaver the blood spouted away. The man who was undergoing the operation simply quivered through his limbs. Soon the disembodied head rolled on the floor, the blood issuing from the cut arteries, and the jaws dropped, while the eyes turned up in

death. It was a horrible sight. The magician then took the bleeding head by the hair and passed it not more than three feet from our party. It seemed to me a dreadful reality. I almost expected to see a fierce gendarme seize and arrest the murderer. Suddenly, but only for an instant, the room was darkened. In a second all was light again. And we saw the magician busy at work, contemplating the head to the bleeding trunk. Diligently he worked, and for some moments, apparently, to no purpose. All at once, however, he slapped the dead soldier smartly on the back; immediately the man arose, felt anxiously around his neck, looked foolishly upward and descended amid the audience.

Bronze Money.

A new bronze coinage has recently been introduced into England, to replace the copper coin made at the beginning of the century. It is composed of 95 parts of copper, 4 of tin and 1 of zinc. It is extremely hard, which will diminish the wear and tear, while the coppery smell of the old coin is avoided. The government last summer contracted with Messrs. James Walls & Co. for the execution and delivery of this bronze coin, of which there will be required, in two years and a half the enormous amount of eighteen hundred tons. The production of this sum involves the striking of upwards of 400,000 pieces per day on an average, during the whole of the two years and a half. These pieces have to be made up into about 60,000 rouleaux per day, wrapped up in paper, placed in separate cases of the value of £1 each, and packed in strong boxes of £20 each for delivery and distribution.—More than 40,000 of such boxes and 800,000 internal cases are required. Thirteen screw coating presses are employed fulfilling this contract. They make from 60 to 100 blows per minute, and are driven by the pressure of the atmosphere acting on a vacuum produced by a steam engine.

"MILLER'S" REVIVED.

Through many parts of Canada the excitement in reference to the "end" of the world is being again revived, and new prophets of the Miller school are springing up, who assume to have discovered that the Saviour's second appearance on the earth will positively take place in 1868. Quite a remarkable lecture upon the subject has recently been delivered by the Rev. Mr. Baxter, the Episcopal clergyman of Owatunga, C. W. The reverend gentleman brought up quite a series of data to defend his theory, and mentioned no less than thirteen different chronological periods whose terms, according to the revelation, would be brought to an end in 1868. Mr. B. also advanced the idea that Christ would come in 1863, and remain in his judgment seat between heaven and earth, while the one hundred and forty-four thousand were sealed, when he would again descend, and the seventh seal of the revelation would be opened, and the Millennium begin. He said we were at the last period of time allotted to the Saviour, and described Louis Napoleon as the anti-Christ, referred to in the Revelations, as setting up himself in dominion over the whole earth.

In anticipation of the adoption and use of locomotives on common roads, to the perfection of which considerable attention has been of late paid in England, a bill has been introduced into Parliament for their regulation. It enacts that the weight on each pair of wheels is not to exceed one ton and a half. The use of locomotives destructive to highways or dangerous to the public is to be prohibited by the Secretary of State, so as to prevent excessive wear and tear. The weight of locomotives over county, parish, or suspension bridges is not to exceed 15 tons, and any damage is to be made good. The locomotives are to consume their own smoke. Two persons are to drive and conduct every locomotive, and red lights are to be fixed conspicuously in front of locomotives and wagons one hour after sunset until one