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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 reporters in either House, the evening previous.

L. P. WILLISTON, Esq., for many years a member of the House of Representatives from Tioga county, has been appointed an Associate Justice for the new Territory of Dacotah. It is understood that Mr. Williston wished to be appointed Minister to Congo, or some other African government; but upon ascertaining that official intercourse had not yet been established with that country, he consented to administer justice and expound human rights in the newly-organized Territory of Dacotah, to the Indians.

Hon. Robert M. Palmer. This gentleman has been appointed by the President and confirmed by the United States Senate as Minister Resident at the Argentine Confederation. This is a compliment to Mr. Palmer of which he may well be proud.

If energetic services and devotion to the interests of his party entitle any gentleman to consideration at the hands of the Administration, that man is Mr. Palmer. He is a gentleman of talents of a high order, of prepossessing manners and address, and will make a faithful and efficient representative abroad.

We are pleased to add our testimony to the many excellent qualities of Mr. Palmer, both as a man and a citizen, as well as his fitness for the discharge of the responsible duties of a Minister Resident abroad.

If Mr. Lincoln had been as fortunate in the other selections he has made for similar appointments as he has been in the case of Mr. Palmer, he would have brought credit to his Administration and the country. We regret to know, however, that in one instance, at least, the President has made, as the sequel will prove, a most egregious blunder.

Small Notes. The Bank Committee of the Senate has reported a bill empowering the banks to issue small notes of the denominations of one, two and three dollars, to the amount of twenty per cent. of their capital, and to receive foreign small notes at three quarters per cent. discount, to be returned for redemption. With the exception perhaps of the Northern and Western tier of counties, where foreign shipplasters are used in utter disregard of the law prohibiting their circulation in the State, this measure is entirely uncalculated for the people, and is not necessary to meet any actual want.

The proposition that the border States should meet in conference and determine upon a course of conduct, which shall unite them, is one that is likely to be carried, and to be fraught with important consequences. The Richmond Whip, a conservative paper, which has fought the battle of the Union at the South, and triumphed in the contest, proposes to make the Conference the occasion of offering the ultimatum to the North. It says:

If, as we propose, the border States conference should assemble about the last of May, it would probably be in session not more than a month at farthest, and thus by the first of July, its labors would be concluded; and then its ultimatum should be immediately presented to the Northern States, and a ratification or rejection thereof required during the course of the present year, or, say, by the first of October, which would afford the North a period of three months in which to consider and take final action on said ultimatum. And then, the Virginia Convention meeting again about the middle of October, or first of November, would be in a condition to act promptly and intelligently, one way or the other, as circumstances should require.

What Caused Disunion? The North American says that the "controlling majority of the Democratic party are 'disunionists,' and labors to hold that party responsible for the secession of the Southern States. This is an old story, repeated with many variations both before and since the Presidential election, and may be disposed of in a very few words.

In the first place, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of what constitutes a disunionist. We suppose the term to mean the man or the party who favors disunion as in itself a desirable thing, or who has pursued such a course, politically, as to cause disunion.

The Democratic party did neither. It did not desire disunion, or do anything to promote it. On the contrary, it strove most earnestly to avert the calamity of disunion. Had its warnings been followed, and its counsels heeded, the secession of seven States, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy out of parts of the Union, would not now be a disagreeable truth; and instead of a feeble and irresolute Administration at Washington, hesitating what policy to pursue toward States defying its authority, we should now have an Administration quietly conducting the affairs of an unbroken and prosperous nation. It cannot be denied that this would have been the benign result of Democratic success at the Presidential election, for the obvious reason that the principles of the Democratic party were national; therefore, it is not anything contained in Democratic principles that has caused disunion.

Where then shall we seek for the cause but in the disregard of those national principles—adherence to which would have spared us the evil and mortification of disunion? Where but

in the Republican party, whose abandonment of the great national idea, and whose severance of the slave and free States in principle, produced their secession in fact? The success of this party was the true cause of disunion.—The fact is patent, disunion could have occurred in no other way than by its success. It purchased triumph at a price of which it was warned in advance; and yet it did not hesitate. Now, when the people hold it accountable for the consequences of its acts, it seeks to shift the responsibility upon those who would have maintained the Union intact had their advice been heeded.

There is just one other point to be disposed of. Secession was not carried in the South by the Democratic party as a political organization. It was not a party movement, but was effected, without regard to previous divisions, by the life-long enemies as well as the former friends of the Democratic party. Disunion was the uprising of one section to throw off the evils—real or imaginary—apprehended from the domination of another section. It was not the work of a party, accomplished under a party name and organization. The movement has obliterated party distinctions in the seceded States, where the Democratic organization is practically dead, because its vitality consisted in its nationality.

The Plea of Ignorance. Mr. Lincoln solemnly promised in his inaugural that the whole power of the Government should be used to "hold and possess" the property and places belonging to the Union; and these words were understood to assert a determination not, in any event, to abandon Sumpter, Pickens, or any government possession in the seceded States—in fact not to do anything, directly or by implication, that would even seem to recognize disunion. Since it has been found necessary to pursue a different policy, the partisans of the Administration advance some queer reasons for the change. As a specimen we give the following from the able Washington correspondent of the North American:

The President's hesitation after the declarations of his inaugural, is easily understood. They were made before he had any knowledge of the actual state of facts, and hence may be modified without involving any abandonment of principle or supposed inconsistency. He asserted a broad principle, which could only be maintained to the extent of his ability, and with the means at his command. He could not be expected to perform impossibilities.

We don't question the entire truthfulness of this excuse; but it is certainly a very humiliating one. It appears that when Mr. LINCOLN penned his inaugural, he was totally ignorant of the actual state of facts—knew nothing of the condition of the country—was insensible to the perils environing the Union—in short, had not opened his eyes to the true state of the case. This is the sort of statesman the Republican party selected to control the destinies of the country at a time of imminent peril—a man whose best friends are compelled to put in the plea of ignorance as an excuse for inconsistency! This total ignorance also explains why it was Mr. Lincoln made so many foolish declarations in the course of his journey to Washington; that there was "nothing the matter"—"nothing going wrong"—"nobody was hurt"—like evidences of mental darkness.

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PENNA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, March 28, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. PENNEY, Speaker pro tem.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the annual report of the officers of the Eastern Penitentiary; also, the annual report of the Delaware and Hudson canal company.

Mr. WELSH presented a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to the purchase of military charts.

Mr. SCHINDEL, a joint resolution relative to the regulation and continuance of a system of education by public schools.

Mr. CLYMER, an act relative to hawkers in Berks county.

Mr. IRISH, an act authorizing the issue of small notes for the better regulation of the currency of this Commonwealth.

Also, an act relative to liens on legacies.

Mr. HIBSTAND, an act to prevent the introduction and spreading of the Canada thistle in Lancaster county.

Mr. SMITH, a further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia; which was subsequently taken up and passed.

Mr. BOUGHTER, an act requiring the State Treasurer to pay J. J. Dull certain moneys.

Mr. BENSON, a further supplement to the act relative to Cameron county.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act to provide for the more correct and faithful assessment of real estate in Philadelphia; passed.

Mr. IMBRIE called up an act requiring the Pittsburg and Cleveland railroad company to fence their track in Beaver; which was negatived—YEAS 12, NAYS 13.

Mr. CLYMER called up an act relative to hooksters in the county of Berks; passed.

Mr. ROBINSON called up an act relative to the claim of Samuel Copper; passed.

Mr. MEREDITH called up an act authorizing the school directors of the borough of Indiana to borrow money; passed.

Mr. SCHINDEL called up supplement to an act to incorporate the Columbia Delaware bridge company; passed.

Mr. SERRILL, an act relative to taxation in the borough of Chester; passed.

Mr. CHARLTON, an act relative to constables' fees in Huntingdon county; passed.

Mr. YARDLEY, an act to authorize the sale of certain real estate; passed finally.

Mr. HALL, for the SPEAKER, called up supplement to an act relative to selling of the repairs of the roads in Schuylkill county; passed.

Mr. FINNEY called up an act relative to plank roads in Crawford county; passed.

Mr. HAMILTON, an act to repeal so much of an act incorporating the borough of Schuylkill Haven, as provides for the election of a supervisor.

Mr. CONNELL, on leave, read in place, an act relative to the Old Guard of the city of Philadelphia; which, on motion, was taken up and passed.

Mr. YARDLEY, for the SPEAKER, and act relative to copying drafts in the surveyor's office in Schuylkill county; which was passed.

Mr. BENSON called up an act to incorporate the Warren and Tidewater railroad company; which was passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act relating to railroad companies; which was laid over on second reading.

Mr. BOUGHTER called up an act to establish a law library, in the city of Harrisburg; passed.

Mr. BOUND, an act to extend the provisions of an act for the better security of the payment of wages of laborers, to Columbia and Montour counties; passed.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to incorporate the Excelsior steam forcing hose company of Philadelphia; which was passed.

Mr. BENSON called up an act relating to the destruction of wolves, bears and wild cats, in the counties of McKean and Potter; passed.

Mr. MOTT, an act to authorize the school directors of Honesdale to borrow money; passed.

Mr. IRISH called up an act to incorporate the Nay Aug hose company; passed.

Mr. CRAWFORD called up an act to authorize the school directors of the borough of Newport to borrow money; which was passed.

Mr. LANDON called up an act to incorporate the Ashland water company; which was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 28, 1861.

The SPEAKER called the House to order at 10 o'clock. Mr. DAVIS has been absent on a pilgrimage to Washington for some days, and his return was hailed with much delight by his many friends.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE showing the population of the United States and Territories, according to the Seventh Census, (1850), and the Eighth Census, (1860), respectively; also, the Representation for the Thirty-Eighth Congress, and the losses and gains in the several States.

Table with columns for STATES, TERRITORIES, and CENSUS OF 1850 (FREE, SLAVE, TOTAL) and CENSUS OF 1860 (FREE, SLAVE, TOTAL). Lists states from Alabama to Wisconsin and territories from Colorado to District of Columbia.

The whole number of Representatives is by law fixed at two hundred and thirty-three, who are apportioned among the states respectively, by dividing the number of the free population of the States, to which, in slaveholding States, three-fifths of the slaves is added, by the number of free inhabitants of the several States; but as the number and amount of the fractions among so many divisions would, of course, in the aggregate, be sufficient to reduce the number of representatives below the number specified, it was provided that the whole number shall be supplied by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions, an additional member each for its fraction, until the number of two hundred and thirty-three members should be assigned to the several States.

GENERAL NEWS.

OUR TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The British board of trade returns for January show that the total exports for the month were only \$5,344,701, being £1,021,796 less than January, 1860. The decrease is in a large measure ascribable to the condition of affairs in the United States, as is shown by the fact that our imports for January were over \$4,000,000 less than in January last year.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING FROM COLD.—On the morning of Wednesday, the 6th of February, Clark Brown, aged 60, and a daughter of 15, set out from Shanahan, Ulster county, N. Y., for Denning, across the "Big Indian Forest." Before night they lost their way, and wandered through the snow-covered woods until the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th, when the girl reached Dewittville, and procured assistance for her father, to preserve whom from perishing she had divested herself of a portion of her clothing. Every attention was paid to both, but the old man died in a few days, and the brave girl had one foot amputated at the ankle, and the toes of the other foot cut off.

SCHEM FOR SMOUGLING.—The New York World has the following: "We have received information, from sources deserving the fullest reliance, that there are persons now doing business in this city who are making extensive arrangements to cheat the Federal Government out of its revenue on foreign goods by importing them into Savannah under the low rates of the free list of the present or the prospective tariff of the Southern Confederacy, and smuggling them North, coastwise and overland, to compete with the goods honestly imported by honest merchants here, under the higher rates of the new tariff which goes into operation on the 1st of April."

DEATH OF A CELEBRITY.—Count Tascher de la Pagerie, whose death in Paris has given rise to some talk, was a great uncle of the Emperor, and was a member of the imperial household of both the Napoleons. His relations to Josephine and Queen Hortense gave him the right to advise—a right he rarely abused. He lived to the good old age of 82, and was often consulted on political as well as domestic affairs by the present Emperor.

SAD RESULTS OF THE STORM.—A gentleman from Marshfield informs us that twelve dead bodies have been found on Scituate and Marshfield shores, who lost their lives when their vessels went to pieces in the storm of last week. Many years ago as many and even more lives were lost in the same neighborhood, but there has been no such destruction of life there by shipwreck for at least twenty years.—Boston Post.

AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.—Henry Urban, of St. Louis, is an unfortunate man. A gang of rowdies attacked his house, and he fired upon them, breaking the arm of one. For this he was arrested, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. When he had served out his time and went home, he found that his wife had eloped with another man. The next day a Jew peddler sold him a brass watch for \$50. He is waiting to see what will turn up next.

Susan Denin, the actress, has got herself into trouble at Detroit. The critic of one of the newspapers did not have a very high appreciation of her capabilities, and wrote as much in a notice of her performances; whereupon the husband of the lady waited upon the critic and pounded his head with a tumbler, while Susan stood by anxious to lend her aid. The pair made tracks for Canada as soon as they had thus vindicated their honor.

"INTERNATIONAL DOG FIGHT."—Under this head the New York papers inform their readers that a match between Rosie, of Brooklyn, and Bess, of Liverpool, England—the champion dogs of the world—was fought in Brooklyn on Monday evening, for \$250 a side. Ten thousand dollars, it is stated, changed hands on the match. Bess won in thirty minutes. There were about one thousand spectators present.

Some writer has suggested that the new Southern Confederacy be called "The Panama Republic." Panama is the Indian name for cotton, and would be the most appropriate title by which the young Republic could be designated. It would touch alike the feelings and the pride of the people who live in the cotton States.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 28. The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at half past seven o'clock this morning, with Liverpool papers to the 15th inst., and telegraphed advices to Queenstown to the 14th inst. The steamers Jura, Kangaroo, Nova Scotian and Fulton had arrived out.

The Parliamentary proceedings had been unimportant. The main features of the navy estimates had been voted. The new steamer Hibernia, of the Galway line, had made a successful trial trip, and was advertised to sail for New York on her first trip, on the 26th inst.

The French corps legislatif was engaged in debating the address to the Emperor. The main topic was the Italian policy, which several members strongly denounced, asserting that the English policy had proved victorious in Italy. One member warned the Government against its suicidal policy, and predicted that internal dangers were ahead. The Minister protested against his speech, and defended the Emperor's course.

Another Conference was held on the Sicilian question on the 11th inst., and an agreement was soon effected. The French papers publish dispatches announcing that the Musselmans had assumed a menacing attitude towards the Christians in Syria. The Paris Bourse was flat at 68@68 1/2. The Turkish Government drafts on wires for 400,000 pounds were duly paid on the 12th inst.

It was rumored that Francis the Second had ordered Gen. Fergola to surrender Messina, and another report says that the garrison will be compelled to surrender. Count Cavour had presented the project of a law, proclaiming the Kingdom of Italy to be the lower branch of the Italian Parliament. It is denied that Sardinia is negotiating at Rome.

Affairs continued quiet at Warsaw, but it is asserted that the excitement, though unfringed, was increasing. Russian troops continued to arrive. Differences have occurred between Sir H. Bulwer and the American Minister in Turkey, Bulwer having declined to attend the reception on Washington's birth-day.

TURN, March 18.—The Citadel of Messina surrendered to the Sardinian troops to-day. BRISSE, March 18.—The Sardinian government lodged a complaint with the Federal Council against Bishop Morrey, on account of his pastoral letter having contained remarks disapproving of Victor Emmanuel. The Government of the Canton of Fribourg, before whom the complaint was presented, as the only competent tribunal, has rejected it.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Advices from Shanghai have been received to the 24th of January. Pekin was quiet. The troops at Tientsin were healthy, and the treaty was working satisfactorily. Affairs at Japan are peaceful. The Canton dates are to the 1st of February. Lord Elgin had left. The American ship Hesperus has been burned. Trade was depressed. Singapore, Feb. 7.—The Java cable has been lost. The French troops have been victorious at Saigon. The French transport Weser has been wrecked. New Zealand advices to the 14th of January, state that the war continues with the same advantage to the troops.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 20.—The ships Result, Alliance, Lightning and Southampton have sailed with 110,000 ounces of gold. CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.—The famine continues in the north-western provinces. WARSAW, March 18.—A separate Council of State has been granted by the Emperor to the kingdom of Poland. Zomozisky has been appointed President. PARIS, March 18.—The Patrie denies that Prince Napoleon is about to visit Italy. The debate on the address to the Emperor was continued to-day in the Corps Legislatif. Mr. Kellor criticized the policy of the Government, and demanded that it should state what policy it would pursue in the future.

Illinois Central 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2 discount. Erie railroad stock 27 @ 28. New York Central 71 @ 75.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, March 28. The Cabinet is in session to-day at the White House on the subject of Col. Lamont's report of his visit to Fort Sumpter. General Scott has been consulted, and it is thought the evacuation will take place on Saturday, though no day has been definitely fixed.

The Commissioners of the Confederate States have been notified that the Government are not ready to comply to them yet. A number of New York merchants are here urging the President to call an extra session, in order to change the tariff. Goods have been received here to-day destined for the Confederate States. The crowd of office seekers here is much reduced, and every train carries off a number. At the Interior Department, this morning, there was not more than twenty.

It is certain that the Philadelphia appointments will not be made for some time. All made are favorable to the Government. Whittlesey, of Ohio, is to be the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and Fogg, of New Hampshire, the Second, and Fogg, of New Hampshire, the President to-day nominated Carl Schurz as Minister to Spain. Cassius M. Clay, who has been appointed, is to be transferred to the Russian mission. This has surprised everybody. Mr. James E. Harvey, correspondent of the North American, is to be Minister to Portugal.

From the South. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27. Five hundred Mississippi troops passed through here for Pensacola to-day. They had a military reception and were enthusiastically received. NEW ORLEANS, March 27. Two companies of Zouaves left for Pensacola to-day, for active service. Mobile advices say that troops and munitions are constantly moving to Pensacola. Several companies were expected from North Alabama.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—Sir James Clark's Celebrated Female Pills, prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is so useful in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle contains one month's supply of the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. THESE PILLS SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN BY FEMALES DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, AS THEY ARE LIKELY TO BRING ON ABORTION. THEY ARE OTHERWISE VERY SAFE. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headache, Stomach to be poisoned, the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain any calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will secure a bottle, containing over 40 pills, by return mail. For sale by G. A. HARRISBURG, Harrisburg. 17-dawly

Mothers, read this. The following is an extract from a letter written by a pastor of THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. "We see an advertisement in your columns of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine. Sworn to be poisoned. I feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is not a remedy—we have tried it, and know it to be all the same. It is, probably, one of the most successful remedies of the day. Because it is one of the best of those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply. sep2-dawly

Christadoro's Hair Dye. THE ONLY DYE. Ever analyzed and found to be pure. THE ONLY DYE. For a living black THE ONLY DYE. For a perfect black THE ONLY DYE. That is instantaneous and the ONLY DYE. For all who desire to color their hair changed with safety, certainty and rapidly, to any shade they may desire. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 61st St. New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. MAR 28-dawly

MANHOOD. HOW LOSE IT. HOW RESTORE IT. JUST PUBLISHED. THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, INVOLUNTARY EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, RESULTING FROM SELF-ABUSE, &c. By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D. Best under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail. This is a new and valuable work. KLINE, 127 Broadway, New York. Post Office No. 4,686. march20-d&w3m.

New Advertisements. JONES' STORE. Now opening a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., cheap for cash. mar28-3d

FOR SALE.—A FRESH MILCH COW. By [mar28-3d] JOHN H. BRANT. REMOVAL. The subscriber has removed his PLUMBING AND BRASS FOUNDRY from Market street to Fourth street above Market, opposite the Bethel Church. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it. WM PARKHILL. mar27-dif

FOR RENT.—A COTTAGE ON Pine Street. Inquire of Mrs. MURRAY. mar27-dif

REMOVAL. JOHN W. GLOYER, MERCHANT TAILOR, Has removed to 60 MARKET STREET, Where he will be pleased to see all his friends. oct8-dif

WARRANTED TWELVE MONTHS! ANOTHER LOT OF MORTON'S UNRIVALLED GOLD PENS! PERSONS in want of a superior and really good pen will find with me a large assortment of pens, and have the privilege to exchange the pens until they are perfectly suited. And if by fair means the pen is not suited, I will give a new one. I have very fine Gold Pens, in strong silver-plated cases. For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 18 MARKET STREET, Harrisburg, Pa. mar28

WANTED.—\$1,000 City or County Bonds. Enquire at this office. mar22-dif

WALL PAPER, CEILING PAPER, TRANSOM PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE-PRINTS, WINDOW CURTAINS, TASSELS, AND FIXTURES, AT LOW PRICES, at SCHEFFER'S Book-store. Near the Harrisburg Bridge. mar25

H. WARD. MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN STRAW GOODS, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of STRAW AND LAZARUS HATS, &c. Also, a large assortment of CHILDREN'S HATS. Our stock of FLOWERS and RUCHES will be unusually large this season, and we would invite your special attention to that department. Please call and examine these before making your purchases. H. WARD, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 NORTH SECOND ST., above Arch. mar18-dawly.