FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1861.

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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 gentlemen 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 shinplasters are ed in atter digregard of the law machibiting their circulation in the State, this measure is entirely uncalled for by the people, and is not necessary to meet any actual want. The law excluding small bills has acted as a purifier of the currency in the law-abiding portions of the State; having brought into general use gold and silver in all transactions involving sums less than five dollars. A return now to the old shinplaster system would drive the precious metals from circulation, and substitute in their place a ragged, often worthless, sometimes disease-propagating representative of money.

No doubt this measure will be urged on the ground that foreign small notes now circulate freely in portions of the State, and that it is better to displace them by notes of similar denominations issued by our own banks. This is a very inadequate reason for flooding portions of the State where these small notes are not used with an unwelcome currency. Because certain portions of the State suffer inconvenience from disregard of the law, is no reason why the evil should be legalized and extended. Let the law be respected and enforced, and foreign small notes will be driven out of the State entirely. It is only displacing one evil by another to exclude them by empowering our banks to issue small bills. But it is not improbable that the Legislature may pass this bill. We would not undertake to say what it would not do. After postponeing the spring election in Philadelphia, in utter defiance of the wishes of the people, it may do anything without ereating astonishment.

What Caused Disunion?

The North American says that the "control-"ling 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

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 forma. tion 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 principlesadherance to which would have spared us the evil and mortification of disunion? Where but stitutions and principles."

in the Republican party, whose abandonment of the great national idea, and whose severance of the slave and free States in principle, produced their severance in fact? The success of this party was the true cause of disunion .-The fact is patent, disunion could have occured 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

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 partizans 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 Amer-

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 vindicated to the extent of his ability, and with the means at his command. He could not well 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" and like evidences of mental darkess.

The Border State Conferen

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 Whig, 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 be 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. If the North accepted the border States ultimatum, there would be an end of the matter and an adjustment, final and complete, of all the questions in controversy between the two sections. But, if the North rejected said ultinatum, then separation would be the only alternative, and such separation should be peaceable, provided the North would consent to a fair and equitable division of the public property. But if such division should be refused, then, as we have said, we should not basely abandon our rights in said property, but should fight for them to the bitter end.

THREATENED NULLIFICATION AT THE NORTH. The New York Commercial, at one time a staid old Whig journal, but now intensely Republican. earnestly calls for an extra session of Congress to repeal the Morrill "wood screw" tariff law. It hints that if not repealed, nullification may be resorted to at the North. Here is the lan-

"The people of the North are undoubtedly a law-abiding people, and they will obey much rather than evade or defy the laws. But their mmerce is their first interest, and if a high scale of import duties is enforced at their ports, while importations are admitted free or with a comparatively nominal duty at the South, there is grave reason to fear that one of two temptations will be yielded to-either the law will be evaded, and systematic smuggling will be resorted to, or the laws will be set at defiance."

LETTER FROM GEORGE PEABODY, Esq.-The Boston Courier publishes a letter from George Peabody, Esq., the American banker in London, in reference to our national crisis, in which he says:

"The anticipation of a bloody conflict between the North and the South has already destroyed confidence in the United States government stocks and many of the State securities, and millions have, within a few months, been sent home for a market in consequence. It is only by concession on the part of the Northern States, and a compromise which would secure the best feelings of the border States toward the North and West, that we can reinstate our credit abroad."

EUROPE AND THE SOUTH. -The commercial article of the Paris Constitutionnel of March 3 says: "If the Morrill tariff should pass Congress, as appears likely, exportations from France, England and Germany to the Northern States, would receive a severe check, and, nolens volens, European commerce would incline to fraternize with the South, in spite of its slavery in-

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. THURSDAY, 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 Delrware and Hudson canal company.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. WELSH, a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Mr. SCHINDEL, a joint resolution relative

to purchase of military charts. Mr. M'CLURE, a supplement to the act for 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. HIESTAND, an act to prevent the intro-

duction 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 Freasurer to pay J. J. Dull certain moneys.

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

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 hucksters 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. WHARTON, 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; pas-

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 Mr. YARDLEY, for the Speaker, and act rela-

tive to copying drafts in the surveyor's office in Schuylkill county; which was passed. Mr. BENSON called up an act to incorporate the Warran and Tidioute railroad company;

Mr. CONNELL called up an act relating to railroad companies; which was laid over on Mr. BOUGHTER called up an act to estab-

which was passed.

ish a law library, in the city of Harrisburg; 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 Phila-

delphia; which was passed. Mr. BENSON called up an act relating to the destruction of wolves, bears and wild cats, in the counties of M'Kean and Potter; passed. Mr. MOTT, an act to authorize the school directors of Honesdale to borrow money;

· 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 Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 28, 1861. The SPEAKER called the House to order at 10 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.

Mr. SHEPPARD, during the absence of the Speaker, presided over the House with much dignity.

Mr. TRACY moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the supplement to the act, entitled "An act for the assessment and recovery of damages upon the North Branch and Wyoming canals," was negatived. Mr. TRACY spoke very earnestly in support of his motion; the motion was carried.

Mr. RANDALL presented the minority report of the committee on the erection of public buildings in Philadelphia. It is signed by Messrs. RANDALL, WILDEY, CALDWELL, PRESTON, DUNLAP, SHEPPARD, and GAS-

A bill providing for the filling of vacancies in the Select and Common Councils between this and the next election was taken up and passed.

PETITIONS. Messrs. ABBOTT, SMITH, RANDALL, RIDGWAY, SELTZER, LEISENRING, GAS-KILL, DUNLAP, M'DONOUGH, MORRISON. PRESTON, WILDEY, THOMAS, CALDWELL. DUFFIELD, SHEPPARD, MOORE and others presented a large number of petitions on various subjects, which were appropriately refer-

red. Adjourned until afternoon.
AFTERNOON SESSION. The House was called to order at 3 o'clock

Mr. THOMAS called up the bill for the erection of public buildings in Philadelphia. The first section passed—yeas 45, nays 34.

Pending the second section the further consideration of the bill, on motion of Mr. RAN. DALL, was postponed until Wednesday next. APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then resumed, on second reading. the appropriation bill, the pending question being on the 29th section. The appropaiation of \$10,000 each to the Normal schools at Millersburg and Edinboro' was stricken out and \$5,000 each inserted.—

Adjourned till evening. THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE. - A correspondent writing from Chicago to the Milwaukee Democrat says:

"The Burch divorce case is still before the Court on a motion for a new trial. Whatever the effect of the first trial may have been upon the public, it has either failed to convince Mr. Burch of the injustice of his demand, or has failed to overcome his obstinacy. It is not true, as has been reported, that the trial cost him \$100,000, or that it has used up a large portion of his fortune. I have the most reliable information that he is worth more to-day than he was at the time the suit was commenced. The cost of the suit was large, though somewhat less than \$15,000, while in one speculation alone Mr. Burch is said to have realized a much larger sum of money. The report that the parties are negotiating to live together again, is also unfounded. I am reliably informed that they are negotiating for a permanent and peaceable separation, with prospects of success. Neither party are willing to endure another trial if it can be avoided. Let us hope that the details of another trial may never be spread before the public.

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.

STATES.	CENSUS OF 1850.			CENSUS OF 1800.			FF	88
•	FREE.	SLAVE.	TOTAL.	FREE.	SLAVE.	TOTAL.	pr'n in th Con.	:
Alabama,	428,779	342,844	771.623		435,132		6	1
Arkanass, California, Connecticut,	162,797	47.100	209.897	324,323			3] - [:
California.	92,597		92,597	380.015		380,015	3	. 1
Connecticut	370,792		370.792	460,151		460,151		1.1
1 Th - La and	00.043		91.532	110 420			1	1 - 1
Florida.	48,135		87,445	78.686		140,439	1	
Georgia.	524,503	381,682			462,230	1,057,327	7	1
Florida,	851,470		851,470	1,711,753		1,711,753	13	1.1
Indiana	988,416		988,416	1,350,479		1,350,479	11	1 - 1
Inwa, Kansas,	192,214		192,214			674,948	5	[• [
Kansas.	1			107,110		107,1 0	1 1	1:1
Kentucky,	771,424	210,981	982,405	980,223	225,490		8	2
Louisiana,	272,953	244,809	517,762	376,913		709,433	5	1:13
Maine,	583,169		583,169	628,276		628,276	5	1
Maryland,	492,666	90,368	583,034			687,034	5	1
Massachusetts,	994,514		994.514	1,231 065		1,231,065	10	1
Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Mishigan,	296,648	309,878	606,526	354,699		791,895	5	
Missouri,	594,622	87,422	682,044	1,058,352			9	
Michigan,	397.654		397.654	749,112		749,112	6	: ا د ا
Minnesota,	6,077 317,976		6,077			162,022	1	1
New Hampshire,	317,976		317,976			326,072	3	-
New Jersey,	489,319	236		672,031		672,031	5	1 : 1
New York,	3,097,394	[. · ·	3,097,394	3,887,542	2.2.2.2.2	3,887,542	31	2
North Carolina,	580,491	288,548	869,039	661,586		992,667		1
Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolins, Ohio, Oregon,	1,980 329		1,980,329	2,339,599		2,339.599		8
Oregon,	13,294		13,294	52,464		52,464	1	1:1
Pennsylvania,	2,311,786		2,311,786	2,906,370		2,906,370	23	2
Rhode Island,	147,545	1	147,545	174,621	1 • : . : :	174,621		ī
South Carolina,	283,523		668,507		402,541	703,812		2
Tennessee,	763,258	239,459	1,002,717	834,063	275,784	1,109,847	8	2
Texas,	154.431	58,161	212,592	420,651		601,039	4	i 1
Virginia,	949,133		1,421.661	1,105,196	490,887		11 2	
Vermont,	314,120		314,120	315,116		315,116	6	1
Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Vermont, Wisconsin,	305,391		305,391	775,878		775,878	0	1 . [4
TERRITORIES	10 866 662	3,200,600	23,067,262	27,185,109	3,949,557	31,134,666	233	24 1
1.13	1]			*	1	
Colorado,				34,197		34,197	$ \cdot\cdot $	
Dakotah,			{ · · · ·	4.839		4,839	• • }	
Nebraska,	1			28,832			$ \cdot\cdot $	
Nevada,	1		61.547	6,857		6,857		
New Mexico,	61,547		61.547	93,517 40,266	24		$ \cdot\cdot $	
Utah,	11,854	26			. 29	40,295	• •	·
Washington,	40,000	3,687	51,687	11.578		11,578	$ \cdot\cdot $	·
Colorado,	48,000	3,087	91,091	71,895	3,181	75,076	1	•
1	19,987,563		92 101 976	27 477 000	2 050 901	91 490 801		<u> </u>
	14,957,003	0,201,010	20,101,010	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0,502,001	.01,245,081	<u> </u>	· •
The whole number of Represent	atives is by	law fixed	at two hun	dred and th	hirty-three	, who are a	pport	ione

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 slave-holding States, three-fifths of the slaves is added, by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the preduct of such division (rejecting all fractions of a unit) shall be the ratio of representation of the several States; but as the number and amount of the fractions among so many dividends 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 should 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 £8,344,701, 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. Of the British imports in January, grain and flour, of course, exhibit the mast remarkable totals, the quantities taken representing a value of more than £2,000,000, and £500,000 in the corresponding month of 1860, and of this enormous total, fifty-five per cent. was obtained from the United States, and twenty per cent. from France.

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 Shandaken, 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 perish ing 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.

SCHEME FOR SMUGGLING .- 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 fereign goods by importing | inst. 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 compète with the goods honestly imported by honest merchants here, under the higher rates of the new tariff which goes into operation on the 1st

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, senator and a member of the imperial house holds of both the Napoleons. His relationship 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 shore, 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

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 Tuesday 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 Panola Republic." Panola 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

Connecticut Election. The election in Connecticut for members of Congress and State officers, takes place on Monday, April 1st. Both parties are active, and a large vote will doubtless be cast. The present Congressional delegation from that State is unanimously Repub-THE INDIAN NATIONS .- Governor Rector, of

Arkansas, has appointed Dr. J. J. Gaines commissioner to visit the Indian nations on its western frontier, to confer with their chiefs and head men in relation to matters connected with the present crisis in our national affairs. During the tremendous gale in England, on

the 21st of February, the anemometer at Lloyd's marked 36 pounds pressure of the wind on the square foot. This is the heaviest gale recorded for very many years.

The Texas Legislature have passed a resolution approving the act of the Convention deposing Gen. Houston. Since the departure of the Federal troops the Indians have been very | goes to Bologna. troublesome on the frontier.

TELEGRAPH LATEST

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 13th inst., and telegraphed advices via Queenstown to the 14th.

The steamers Jura, Kangaroo, Nova Scotian and Fulton had arrived out. The Parliamentary proceedings had been un-

important. The main features of the navy estimates had

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 Musselmen had assumed a threatening attitude towards the Christains in The Paris Bourse was flat at 68@68f. 5c. The Turkish Government drafts on wires

400,000 nounds were duly paid on the 12th 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 the lower branch of the Italian Parliament.

It is denied that Sardinia is negotiating at Affairs continued quiet at Warsaw, but it is asserted that the excitement, though unruffled,

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. TURIN, March 13 .- The Citadel of Messina surrendered to the Sardinian troops to-day.

BERNE. March 13 .- The Sardinian government lodged a complaint with the Federal Council against Bishop Morrely, 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 Teinsin 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 burn-Trade was depressed

SINGAPORE, Feb. 7.—The Java cable has been lost. The French troops have been victorious at Sagon. 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. WABSAW, March 13.—A separate Council of State has been granted by the Emperor to the kingdom of Poland. Zomoisky has been ap-

pointed President. Paris. March 13 .- 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. Keller criticised the policy of the government, and demanded that it should state what policy it would pursue in the future.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.-The mails from the west coast of Africa have arrived. A cannibal festival had occurred at Bonny, and the heads of their victims were cut off and exhibited in front of the public places of worship. The ship Roderick Dhu has been wrecked off

Cape Palmas. The officers and crew were saved. The wreck was plundered by the natives. A war has broken out between the British and the Mindingoes on the Bathurst river; the town of Saba was attacked and the Mindingoes defeated with great loss. The British loss was

LONDON, March 14 .- The Court of the Bank of England made no alteration in the rate of discount.

It is announced that the Grand Trunk railway of Canada will be unable to meet the interest due on the 15th, on the stock of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence company leased by them.

A rencontre occurred a few days since between a French regil ent and 700 of the Papal Zouaves. The French Colonel was killed, and 43 men were wounded.

Romano has tendered his resignation a Minister of the Interior at Naples. The Italian army will be divided into six

corps a'arme. The fourth corps under Cialdini Consols are quoted at 921@923 for account. Illinois Central 25½@26½ 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. Lamon'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 reply 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 des. tined 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 appoint

ments will not be made for some time. All rumors about any of them having been already made are false. Whittlesey, of Ohio, is to be the First Comp.

troller of the Treasury, and Fogg, of New Hampshire, the Second. 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 LAMEDY. Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pill., prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraord.

TO MAIRIED LADIES

moves all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MAIRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of PREGNARCY, AS THEY ARE SURE TO BRING ON MISCAERIAGE, BUT AT ANY OTHER TIME THEY ARE SAFE.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Paintation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurful 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 insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by C. A. Bankvart, Harrisburg.

197-dawly

Mothers, read this. Mothers, read this.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a pastor of the Baptist Church to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—Mrs. Wins Low's Soothing Symp For Children Texthing:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Symp. New we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbig—we have tried it, and know it to be all it outside. It is, prebably, one of the most successful

CLAIMS. It is, prebably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your resders who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply. Cristadoro's Hair Dye

THE ONLY DYE... Ever analyzed
THE ONLY DYE... Sworn to be poisonless
THE ONLY DYE... For a living brown THE ONLY DYE..... For a perfect black ••••• That defies detection THE ONLY DYE......That is instantaneous

ONLY DYE For all who desire to have the color of their hair changed with safety, certainty and rapidity, to any shade they may desire. Manufactured by J CRISTAUDRO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

MANHOOD.

HOWLOST, HOWRESTORED.
JUST PUBLISHED ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA,
or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness,
Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from
Self-abuse. &c. By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D. Sent
under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post
paid, on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHARLES J. C.
KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box. No.
4,586.

New Advertisements.

ONES' STORE!

Now opening, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, & C., cheap for CASE. mar29-8td FOR SALE.—A FRESH MILCH COW. [mar28-8td*] JOHN H. BRANT.

E M O V A L.

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.

MM PARKHILL. FOR RENT.—A COTTAGE on Pine street. Inquire of MRS. MURRAY, mar27-dtf Corner of Second and Pine Sts.

E M O V A L. JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

60 MARKET STREET, Where he will be pleased to see all his friend .

oct8-dtf

WARRANTED TWELVE MONTHS! ANOTHER LOT OF MORTON'S UNRIVALLED GOLD PENS PERSONS in want of a superior and really good Golf

PERSONS in want of a superior and really good Gor-pen will find with me a large assortment to select fro-and have the privilege to exchange the Pens until their hand is perfectly suited. And if by fair means the pis-mond points break off during twelve months, the por-chaser shall have the privilege to select a new one, without any charge.

I have very good Gold Pens, in strong silver-plated cases, for \$1, \$1.25, \$1 50, \$2.00

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WANTED-\$1,000 City or County Bonds. Enquire at this office. mar22-dtf WALL PAPER,

CEILING PAPER, TRANSOM PAPER. BORDERS, FIRE-

PRINTS, WINDOW CURTAINS, TASSELS, AND FIXTURES, AT LOW PRICES, at

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MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN STRAWGOODS, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 NORTH SECOND STREET, S T R A W G O O D S PHILADELPHIA.

We are now receiving our spring STOCK, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of STKAW AND LACE GOODS.

Also, a large assortment of LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HATS'

Our stock of FLOWERS and RUCHES will be unusually large this Season, and we would invite your special at tention to that department. Please call and examine them before making your purchases. H. WARD, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 NORTH SECOND St., above Arch.