The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MacDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canadas They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*

FOR SALE.

A second-hand ADAMS PRESS, platen 30½ by 26 inches, in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

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.

NEARLY every day the announcement is reported in semi-official dispatches from Washington, that "the President still hesitates about "the final order for the evacuation of Fort "Sumpter." In fact the brief official career of Mr. LINCOLN has been characterized by nothing more than by indecision and hesitation.—Though it was determined that Fort Sumpter must be evacuated more than two weeks ago, the final order for the execution of this purpose is withheld from no other apparent motive than a disinclination to do anything betraying a fixed purpose. Mr. Lincoln hesitates about affixing his name to an order which shall confess an abandonment or betrayal of the declaration of his Inaugural, that the property and places belonging to the Government would be held at all hazards. The difficulties of his position, which, at a distance, appeared trifling, seem to have paralyzed all his energies. In his own party he finds distracting counsel.—Some are for giving up everything—others for abandoning nothing. With but a feeble apprehension of the questions he is called upon to decide, he seeks relief from embarrassment in delay, and attempts to avoid decision by procrastination.

Some of the leading Republican journals assert that Mr. Lincoln neither expected nor desired the enactment of the Morrill tariff bill, and they advise him to call and extra session of Congress for its repeal, and the avoidance of the complications with the Southern Confederacy that its execution is like'y to produce. The N. Y. *Evening Post* even goes so far as to pronounce in favor of free trade and direct taxation. The *Times* regards the new tariff a most serious obstacle to the adjustment of our sectional differences; and points to Mr. LINCOLN'S Pittsburg speech as evidence that he did not anticipate hasty action upon the Morrill bill—the very same speech which was quoted in Pennsylvania as indicative of the President's friendship for protection; but which really proved nothing more than his total and disgraceful ignorance of the subject.

Pennsylvania was promised protection as the consideration of her vote for Lincoln. The promise was fulfilled by passing the Morrill tariff when secession made it worthless; and now the Republicans propose to retrace their steps from practical necessity, and because the calamity brought upon the country by their sectional policy renders the Government powerless.

Foreign Appointments.

Carl Schurz has at last obtained an appointment that he will consent to accept—that of Minister to Spain, made vacant by the transfer of Cassius M. Clay to Russia. Jamer E. Harvey, the "Independent" of the *North American*, is appointed and confirmed Minister to Portugal; the place which Schurz would not have. These appointments seem to have been made in pursuance of the policy of the Administration to satisfy the conflicting elements of the Republican party and keep them united by the cohesive power of public plunder. Schurz belongs to the radical German wing, and Harvey may be ranked with the conservatives, though he does furnish some very rabid stuff for the telegraphic columns of the *Tribune*.

By the way, it is a somewhat curious circumstance that the *Tribune* sneers at the appointment of Andrew B. Dickinson, of New York, as Minister to Nicaragua, because he does not speak Spanish, and is profuse in its commendation of the appointment of Schurz to Spain, without certifying that *he* is familiar with the language of our country.

As a general rule, Ambassadors should be able to speak the language of the country to which they are accredited. Nothing tends so much to degrade the United States in the eyes of European nations as the ignorance of our representatives in this respect. What is the use of our having a German at the Spanish Court, and men who cannot converse in any other language than the English, distributed all over the Continent, to speak for the United States?

A HORRIBLE MURDER IN LOUISIANA.—Dr. Williamson, a very wealthy planter of Assumption, La., was murdered on the 16th inst., by Henry and Frank, two brothers of his wife whom he had adopted, having no children of his own. They had quarreled with him in the morning. The New Orleans *Bee* says:

In the evening, Dr. W. went out to visit a patient, taking with him his little negro boy. On returning, just as the boy was raising the bar to let the carriage in, two men rushed forward. While one seized the bridle of the horse, the other asked if it was Dr. Williamson who was in the carriage. On receiving a reply in the affirmative, he discharged six barrels of a revolver at the doctor, who fell bathed in blood. The little negro fled, and when the noise of the firing attracted the attention of the household, Dr. Williamson was found stretched on the earth in the agonies of death, having received four balls in different parts of his body. Suspicion falls on the brothers Henry and Frank, especially as the former, when accused of the deed, replied in his confusion: "It was not I that fired at him; it was my brother." Both have been arrested. Public excitement is at the highest pitch, and special constables have been appointed to guard the prison and prevent the accused from suffering the rude and summary justice of Judge Lynch.

ARMY OFFICERS RESIGNED.—Capt. Josiah Gourgas, Ordnance Department, (of New York,) has resigned. Also, 1st Lieut. Henry B. Kelly, (of La.,) 10th Infantry.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—*Hutchmaker vs. The Administrators of Elisha Harris, deceased.*—Error to the common pleas of Luzerne county. In this case it will be recollected that Hutchmaker purchased, at the sale of the personal effects of Mr. Harris, an old drill machine, for which he paid fifteen cents. On taking it home and breaking it up for kindling wood some $3,000 was found, and the dispute as to who shall take the money, the administrators of Mr. Harris or Mr. Hutchmaker the purchaser. The Court, in deciding the case, say: There was no sale of the valuables contained in the block of wood. Sale, said Mr. Justice Wayne, in Williamson vs. Berry, 8 How. 544, is a word of precise legal import, both at law and in equity. It means, at all times, a contract between parties to pass rights of property for money which the buyer pays, or promises to pay, to the seller for the thing bought and sold.

In regard to this case Justice Woodward remarks: The machine itself and every essential part and consistent element of it were well sold. The consideration paid, though fifteen cents, was in law a *quid pro quo*, and the sale, unaffected by fraud or misrepresentation, passed to the purchaser an indefeasible right to the machine, and all the uses and purposes to which it could be applied. But the contents of the machine are to be distinguished from its constituent parts. They were unknown to the administrators, were not inventoried, were not exposed to auction, were not sold. Of course they were not bought. All that was sold was fairly bought, and may be held by the purchaser. The title to what was not sold remains unchanged. A sale of a coat does not give title to a pocket book which may happen to be temporarily deposited in it, nor the sale of a chest of drawers a title to the deposits therein. In these cases and many others that are easily imagined the contents are not essential to the existence or usefulness of the thing contracted for, and not being within the contemplation or intention of the contracting parties, do not pass by the sale.

If then there was no sale or purchase of the contents of the block or machine, how did Hutchmaker, when he discovered his unexpected wealth, hold it? Evidently as treasure trove, which, though commonly called gold or silver hidden in the ground, may, in our commercial day, be taken to include the paper representatives of gold and silver, especially when they are found hidden with both these precious metals. And it is not necessary that the hiding should be in the ground, for we are told in 3d Inst., 132, that it is not material "whether it be of ancient time hidden in the ground or in the roof or walls or other part of a castle, house, building, ruin or elsewhere."

The "certain time" of the common law in regard to treasure trove, as laid down by Branton, Lib. 3, Chap. 3, and as quoted in Viner's Abridg., is "that he to whom the property is shall have treasure trove, and if he dies before it be found his executors shall have it, for nothing accrues to the King, unless no one knows who hid that treasure." The civil law gave it to the finder according to the law of nature, and we suppose it was this principle of natural law that was referred to in what was said of treasure hid in a field in Mathew's Gospel, xiii, 44. But the common law which we administer gave it always to the owner, if he could be found, and if he could not be, then to the King, as wrecks, strays and other goods are given "whereof no person can claim property." 3d Inst., 132. Hutchmaker, therefore, held the unsold valuables for the personal representatives of the deceased owner. Judgment affirmed.

STRANGE DENOUEMENT OF A MURDER CASE.—Dr. Jonas H. Rowe, whose sudden disappearance from Oxford on the evening of the 28th of August, 1859, caused suspicion that he had been murdered by parties living in that place for a sum of money which he was known to have in his possession, and for which suspected crime George W. King was arrested by the Attica Regulators, imprisoned, tried and discharged by the Benton circuit court, arrived in this city this morning in company with Jacob Benedict, Esq., one of the attorneys for Mr. King, alive and well. Mr. Benedict found him in New Massillon, Clay county, Illinois. He has been recognized by Henry T. Sample, Esq., and other of our citizens, who knew him before his mysterious elopement from Oxford. Dr. Rowe called upon King, who is now confined in the jail of this county on a charge of horse stealing. King immediately recognized him, saying, "Rowe, you are the cause of all this." "I know it," replied Rowe, "though it was wholly unintentional on my part." After a short congratulatory conversation, Rowe left for Oxford.

The causes which led to the arrest of King on the charge of murder, we learn are about as follows: A few months since two men, named Robbins and Criger, were arrested and imprisoned for counterfeiting. Criger gave bail for $1,000, and was released. Before the time for their trial came round, both Robbins and Criger began the circulation of the report that they had information of the murder of Dr. Rowe—that King and others had killed him, and made numerous other statements connected with the affair. The matter coming to the ears of the officers, an offer was made to Criger that if he would appear before the grand jury of Benton county, and make affidavit to enable the arrest of King, and his alleged accomplices, he should be allowed to escape trial on the counterfeiting charge. This proposition was readily accepted by Criger, upon whose testimony a warrant was issued for the arrest of King, Rogers, and Hagget, who were soon after discharged by the circuit court. Criger, we are told, soon after fled the country, and Robbins, who substantiated Criger's statement, was one of the gang who broke our county jail a few weeks since, and for whose apprehension a reward is offered by the sheriff. The position of this whole transaction at present would seem to indicate that King has been the victim of a terrible persecution.—*Lafayette Courier, March* 15.

To complete the next Congress there remain to be elected no less than eighty-one members. Of these eight are to be chosen by free States, viz: Four by Connecticut on April 1st; two by Rhode Island on April 3d, and two by California on September 3d. Fifty-seven members are yet to be chosen by the border slave States. Virginia is the first, to elect thirteen members on May 23d; Tennessee chooses ten, and North Carolina eight on the 1st of August; Kentucky ten on 4th of August, and Maryland her five not till November 6th. The New York *Post* (rep.) is very anxious that "Union" men may be chosen in the border slave States. It evidently considers them good enough republicans for its party's ends, and it goes so far as to name several gentlemen who, it thinks, should be voted for by "Union" men. It at present passes over Maryland, but we presume the *Post* will, in due time, dseignate suitable candidates to represent us. It will be time enough when Mr. Lincoln shall have distributed the "loaves and fishes."—*Balt. Sun.*

THE famine in India is desolating the Northwestern provinces for a thousand miles in extent. Bombay papers to the 12th of February contain the following:

"Horrible accounts reach us from the Northwest provinces of human beings dying at the rate of 400 or 500 a day; while the desolation is not even limited to the vast expanse of country from Lucknow to Lahore; for tales are now told equally appalling, of the extremities to which the population of the native State of Travancore, in the South of India, are reduced by the drought, which has caused all the fruits of the earth to wither. According to a Cochin newspaper, mothers in Travancore are selling their children as slaves for 6d. each, that they may have wherewith to purchase bread, if only for a single day."

The Niagara railway suspension bridge is 821 feet to span over a gorge 540 feet deep and is the longest of its class yet erected.

PENNA' LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 29, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. PENNEY, Speaker *pro tem.* Prayer by Rev. Mr. Johnson.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. YARDLEY, an act to authorize the sale of certain woodland in Hilltown, Bucks county.

Mr. HIESTAND, an act to incorporate the Columbia boom company.

Mr. PARKER, an act to incorporate the Harrisburg boom company.

THIRD READING.

Supplement to an act to incorporate the Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester passenger railway company; passed.

Supplement to an act for the protection of fruit and the punishment of trespass in this Commonwealth; passed.

Supplement to the act incorporating the North Philadelphia passenger railway company; passed—yeas 12, nays 10.

ON SECOND READING

Supplement to the act in relation to the rights of property of husband and wife. After a long discussion, participated in by Senators M'CLURE, IRISH, HALL and HIESTAND, the bill was lost—yeas 13, nays 15.

An act relating to railroads; laid over on third reading.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. FULLER called up an act to allow the sheriff of Fayette county compensation in certain cases; passed.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the Senate receded from the amendments made to the act to prohibit the importation of fish.

Mr. HALL called up a supplement to the act incorporating the Glen Hope and Independent turnpike company; passed.

Mr. BENSON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of an act to incorporate the Jersey Shore boom company; agreed to—yeas 21, nays 4. The bill was negatived in committee of the whole, and the report agreed to—yeas 26, nays 0.

Mr. BLOOD made a motion to re-consider the vote; which was not agreed to—yeas 1, nays 26.

This places the boom beyond vitality for this session.

Mr. HIESTAND called up a supplement to the act incorporating the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain railroad company: passed.

Mr. SMITH moved that the Senate re-consider the vote on the act in relation to the sale of stone coal in the city of Philadelphia; not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 11.

Mr. ROBINSON called up a supplement to the act relative to the judicial districts of this Commonwealth; negatived—yeas 7, nays 20.

Mr. BLOOD moved to re-consider; which was not agreed to—yeas 4, nays 19. This places the bill out of the reach of a re-consideration this session.

Mr. PENNEY called up an act to authorize the Governor to appoint an inspector of domestic distilled liquors in Allegheny county; which was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 29, 1861.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by the SPEAKER. The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

Mr. SMITH asked leave to offer a resolution not allowing a member to speak more than five minutes; agreed to.

Mr. COWAN moved to amend by striking out 5 minutes and inserting 10 minutes. On agreeing to the amendment the yeas were 59, nays 18; agreed to.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. BUTLER asked leave to read in place an act to incorporate the Oil Valley telegraph company; which was agreed to.

Mr. ALEXANDER asked leave to read in place an act declaring Crooked Creek, in Armstrong and Indiana counties, a public highway; which was agreed to.

Mr. WILDEY asked leave to read in place an act to incorporate the Loan association of Philadelphia; agreed to.

Mr. OSTERHOUT also asked leave to read in place an act relative to lunatics in the county of Wyoming, and asked the House to proceed to consider the bill; agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. WILSON made a motion that the House have leave to make reports from committees; which was agreed to.

Mr. SHEPPARD, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, called up the general appropriation bill on second reading.

Several amendments were proposed and discussed. The matter of printing was left to the next House to dispose of as it might seem proper.

An appropriation was made giving each of the fire companies of Harrisburg $75. Adjourned until afternoon.

INTERESTING THEORY OF A DEPRESSION AT THE POLES OF THE EARTH—*Tropics in the Arctics and Antarctics.*—Hon. H. W. Taylor, of Canandaigua, recently delivered a lecture in Paterson, N. J., on the Phenomena of the Polar Regions, in which he developed a very plausible theory with regard to their formation and physical aspect. He endeavored to show that the commonly received notion, that the earth forms a complete oblate spheroid, is incorrect, but that, instead of being flat around the poles, there is a large depression into the earth, somewhat in the form of a hollow hemisphere, that this, for various reasons, is quite warm, and probably consists partly of land and partly of water, and is the life-source of many vegetable and animal productions found elsewhere in tropical as well as in temperate climates. In support of this position, the lecturer cited the opinion of Sir John Herschel to prove that there is no physical objection to this form, but on the contrary that such a depression at the poles would be the necessary result of a globe of liquid, set in motion around its own axis, with the velocity of the earth. It was then shown by a variety of facts, what is indeed now generally admitted, that there is a warm and open sea around the North pole, extending nearly or quite 2,000 miles across; which warm sea seems to be inconsistent with the notion that the polar regions are flat, as in that case all known principles of physics would require that this part of the earth's surface should be colder than any other on the globe. If there be such a hollow basin, having the icy circle for its rim, the rays of the sun, during the summer, striking the inside of this cavity, would generate a very great warmth within, which, in connection with the increased heat arising from a nearer approach to the earth's centre, would be quite adequate to the production of all the heat necessary to make the interior basin tropical in its productions. Such a formation of the northern regions, will fully account for the hitherto unexplained phenomena of the existence of trees and timber collected in vast bodies all round and within the circle of polar ice, and of the still more extraordinary accumulations of the remains of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus and other tropical animals which are extensively embedded in the soil of northern Siberia around the Polar sea, and are constantly washed up from that sea upon the northernmost shores and islands ever visited by man. The accumulations of elephant remains are truly wonderful for their freshness and abundance, exceeding in quantity, as one traveler affirms, all those animals now living in the world. The warmth of the sea, which, at a short distance from the frozen shore, exceeds the temperature of Lake Superior; the vast bodies of fossil and floating trees and timber, representing the species grown in all climates, and the remains of countless multitudes of tropical animals existing in all conditions, from the utmost freshness to those fossilized by the lapse of centuries, are facts altogether inconsistent with any heretofore known physical causes or influences, and seem to demand some explanation quite different from any previously attempted.

GENERAL NEWS.

A LUCKY PRISONER—*Pardoned by Mistake.*—A good joke is current with respect to a pardon recently granted by Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania. It seems that a worthy and influential German citizen, who felt an interest in a fellow-countryman, named Miller, sent to the penitentiary not long since for passing counterfeit money, visited the State capital, about a month ago, for the purpose of procuring a pardon for him. After a consultation with Gov. Curtin, he came home with the assurance that the pardon would be sent on the following morning. The papers in the application for a pardon in the case of a young man named Mitchell, confined in the penitentiary for larceny, were also on file in Harrisburg, and the Governor, remembering his promise, but confounding the names, had the necessary papers for the pardon of Mitchell made out, and forwarded at the time designated. Whetehr the Governor's promise to our military friends has been yet redeemed, we are not advised, if not the other pardon should be forwarded at once, as Miller should not suffer through the Governor's bad memory, when it was the intention to pardon him. The pardon of Mitchell though the result of a mistake, was well deserved, as since his release he has given every evidence of having become thoroughly reformed. So "all's well that ends well."

FASHION IN 1730.—At the time I mention, hoops were constantly worn 4½ yards wide, which it required much silk to cover; and gold and silver were much used for trimming, never less than three rows around the petticoat; so that, though the silk was slight, the price was increased by the trimming. Then the heads were all dressed in laces from Flanders; no blondes or coarse edging used; the price of these was high, but two suits would serve for life; they were not renewed but at marriage, or some great event. Who could not afford those wore fringes of thread. In those days the ladies went to church, and appeared on other public occasions in full dress. A row of them so rigged out, taking a place in the procession at the opening of the general assembly, used to be spoken of by old people as a fine show. When a lady appeared in undress in the streets of Edinburg, she generally wore a mask, which, however, seems to have been regarded as simply an equivalent for the vail of modern times.—*Domestic Annals of Scotland.*

A BABY FOUND IN A BAGGAGE ROOM.—The baggage master of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railroad, found in the baggage room at Crestline, on Thursday last, a female child, apparently about six days old, dressed in a pink frock and with a quarter shawl around it, the face being left exposed, doubtless with a view to prevent its being thrown aside as a bundle, or perhaps to make it more readily noticed. When found life was nearly extinct in the little waif, from cold and want of sustenance, perhaps, but careful nursing soon restored its natural vitality. The child was adopted by a family in Crestline, and a number of the railroad men intend raising a fund for its maintenance. It is supposed to have been purposely left by a passenger on either the Southern or Western train on Wednesday night.

THE SUCCESSOR OF RYNDERS.—The Utica *Telegraph* says that Mr. Alexander Hamilton Shultz, candidate for Marshal of the Southern District of New York, to take the place of Isaiah Rynders, was, a number of years ago, a table waiter in Bagg's Hotel in Utica. He was called among his friends, Hamilton, and it is related that on the occasion of Aaron Burr stopping at the Hotel, on his travels, orders were given that Shultz should not be called Hamilton during Burr's stay, as it was thought the use of that name would be distasteful to the ears of Burr.

TREASON DEFINED IN FLORIDA.—An act just passed by the Florida Legislature declares that in the event of any actual collision between the troops of the late Federal Union and those in the employ of the State of Florida, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to make public proclamation of the fact, and thereafter the act of holding office under the Federal Government shall be declared treason, and the person convicted shall suffer death. This act was approved by the Governor of the State on the 14th ultimo. We suppose postmasters will be excepted from the operation of this law.

VIOLENT STORM.—On Tuesday a violent storm of wind, rain and hail passed over Cincinnati and vicinity, doing considerable damage. A large number of houses were unroofed, including the Catholic Church on the summit of Mount Adams. The Masonic Temple was also injured. At Covington, Ky., the Methodist Church was made a perfect wreck by the falling of another building. The top of Moore's daguerrean gallery was blown above a half square, falling on and instantly killing a man named Samuel Barber.

PROMISING STUDENTS OF DIVINITY.—On Saturday evening, a couple of the students of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, were arrested at Walnut street wharf, Philadelphia, for flourishing a sword cane at, and attempting to stab one of the deck hands of the steam ferry boat. Both of the young men were under the influence of liquor at the time. To the Justice, who held them for a further examination, they gave the fictitious names of James Jones, and William Johnson.

A foreign correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that three young women employed by a dressmaker at Nerves were poisoned recently by particles of an arsenical dye, inhaled by them in making up a dress of green tarlatan. A workman in a manufactory of artificial flowers in Paris, having been poisoned in like manner by a powder he was directed to strew over some green flowers by his employer, has obtained damages from the latter.

A HEAVY DEFALCATION.—It is stated that a shipping merchant, heretofore doing business in Pearl street, New York, sailed for Europe on Wednesday, in the Arabia, leaving his creditors out of pocket to the amount of $30,000 or $40,000. The *Post* says he went without making any provision for the payment of his debts, except his office furniture, which is worth about $500. He failed in 1857 for about $300,000, which was never paid, nor even compromised.

SECESSION AT THE NORTH.—A letter from New York declares that the most conclusive proof can be produced that a powerful and numerous revolutionary organization is in existence in that city, the object of which is to separate the city and port of New York from the Union, and from the State, in order to make it a free and independent port. A printed programme is in circulation containing 4,000 names already in favor of the project.

The new patent law is working very satisfactorily. The change comes quite opportunely, as only $15 is now required to be paid on presenting an application. The abolition of the excessive fees heretofore required of foreigners will do much to stimulate them to introduce many valuable inventions into this country, and enable them to protect themselves against unscrupulous pirates who lay violent hands upon everything within their reach.—*Scientific American.*

It is stated that Mr. Goodrich, the newly appointed collector of Boston, has a "hard lot." There is a bushel of letters awaiting his examination at the custom house, two pecks at the council chamber, a large pile at the United States Hotel, and "any quantity" at his house in Berkshire. There are, probably, 5,000 applicants for the hundred offices in his gift.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.—Union supervisors have been elected at Newburgh, New York, Washington's headquarters, by a majority of 375, and at Cornwall by a majority of 230. A Union gain since November of about three hundred and fifty.

Potatoes are arriving at Philadelphia from the West in large quantities, and selling from 65 to 80 cents per bushel.

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE ON REVIVALS.—In his sermon at the cathedral, on sorrow for sin, on Sunday afternoon, the Dean of Carlisle warned his hearers against those ebulitions of fanaticism and euthusiasm which characterize the so-called religious revivals of the present day. He condemned "revivals" as shallow and superficial, and expressed his regret that they had been the means of sending several persons to the madhouse. He could not tell why they were called "revivals;" they were conversions, attended with great excitement and terror. He thought they should pray that their emotions might be restrained within the bounds of Christian sobriety. For these rapid conversions he saw no models in the scriptures; for this passing at once from the frantic terrors of hell and plunging at once into happiness, peace, and joy, and going to convert others, he found no precedents there, unless they were exceptional, and they must not draw an ordinary practice from practices which were very few and extraordinary. God forbid that he should say a word to check wholesome zeal, as he had often said, he feared not at what pace they traveled so that they kept to the rail of God's word, but if they left that the consequences were terrible and fatal.—*English paper.*

A resolution has been adopted by both Houses of the Ohio Legislature, requesting Congress to call a National Convention. This makes the third State that has declared in favor of this plan of government policy. It will, doubtless, meet with favor throughout the Northern, Middle and Border States.

Pius IX. appears to have abandoned all hope. "Your noble devotedness," he said lately to some volunteers, "is now useless, for all is finished. I have already said the same to several bishops of France, and to that of Rennes in particular."

A young gentleman graduated at Yale College, recently, with a white head and whiskers, who entered with auburn locks and beard.—The change took place in one night, on account of the anxiety incident to a biennial examination.

An Irishman from Newburyport has recently been taken to an asylum, having become insane in consequence of undue religious excitement. This is the first case of the kind in the Catholic Church ever known threabouts.—*Herald.*

The Legislature of Illinois, intending to pass a law to prevent fast driving over bridges, has, in fact, passed a law to prevent driving any animal or vehicle over any bridge in future at all.

The Charleston market is well supplied with beef at $8 50@9 50 per cwt., and 12@15 cts. retailed. A lot of Virginia cattle on Friday, were diven off unsold, the holders asking $11 per hundred pounds.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill adding Washington's birthday to the list of legal holidays, and providing that when these fall on Sunday the next Monday may be observed instead.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes gives 21 failures in New York, 5 in Philadelphia, 2 in Boston and 21 in other places—a total of 49 for last week.

General Winfield Scott is said to be engaged in writing a full and accurate history of his own campaigns. The second volume is believed to be completed.

Tennyson is engaged on an Idyl, the subject of which is to be a legend of the Round Table in King Arthur's time.

A large quantity of arms and munitions of war were shipped from New York on Saturday for the South.

Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen, visited Mount Vernon on Wednesday.

Washington's birthday was celebrated in London, by private dinner parties, among American residents.

A great discovery of coal oil is said to have been made at Altoona and Hollidaysburg, Pa.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

During the late Executive session of the Senate, about four hundred nominations were confirmed, nearly fifty of which were sent in by the President yesterday.

The Post Office Department, under the recently enacted provision of law, has restored the mail service between Germantown and Lexington, Missouri, six times a week.

General William Stickley was elected assistant Secretary of the Senate, and not Secretary, as has been erroneously stated.

Asbury Dickens retains the latter position.

The trial of Captain Aarstrong, for surrendering the Pensacola Navy yard and other property, is still progressing. The government has sent to Florida for witnesses.

Much anxiety is expressed respecting the distribution of the building of the seven steamships of war ordered by the last Congress.—No official action has been taken on the subject, and besides, the appropriation for that purpose will not be available till after the first of July.

The Cabinet met at an early hour this morning. The administration is not particularly popular among the press for news revelations, but according to current reports the threatening events in the South to-day occupy their attention.

There has been some change in regard to the Philadelphia Collectorship. It is rumored outside that ex-Governor Pollock will accept a foreign mission. This is a compromise by the high pressure of the rank and file in favor of Hon. David Taggart for the Collectorship of Philadelphia. He is more strongly backed up by letters and petitions from Republicans from all parts of the State than any man has ever been heretofore.

Case of the Steamer Bienville.

NEW YORK, March 29.

The case of the steamer Bienville, which was taken in charge by the Custom House authorities of this port on her late arrival from Havana, not having the proper clearances from New Orleans, has been arranged with the Government at Washington, and she will sail for Havana and New Orleans on Monday next, the regular sailing day.

The Government, it seems, was disposed to be lenient with the owners, as the obtaining of a proper clearance at New Orleans is an impossibility at the present time, and the confiscation of the vessel, together with her cargo, as required by law, would consequently be an act of injustice to irresponsible parties.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, March 29.

The buildings Nos. 114 and 116 Nassua streets were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $60,000.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

Flour firm; sales of 5,000 bbls. at 5.25a5.36 for Western extra; $5.25 for superfine; $6.75 for fancy. Wheat is wanted—7,000 bbls. red sold at $1 28a1 30, and white at $1.38a1 45½. Corn active at 60c. Bacon sells at 60c. Bacon sells at 11a12½c.; for hams 10a10½c. for sides. Whisky quiet at 17½a18c.

BALTIMORE, March 29.

Flour firm—$5 12½ for Ohio; $5.00 for City Mill's; wheat active and firm at $1.27a1 30 for red, and $1.40a 1.65 for white. Corn steady at 54a56c. for mixed, and 56a58c. for yellow. Pork dull at $17.00 for mess, and $14.00 for prime. Coffee firm at 12¾a13¾c. Whisky steady.

NEW YORK, March 29.

Flour quiet and less firm; sales to-day of 10.000 bbls. at $5 30a5.35 for State; $5.60a5.70 for Ohio, and $5 50a a5.75 for Southern. Wheat is also quiet and less firm—sales unimportant. Corn 69c. Provisions quiet.—Whisky firm at 17½c.

DIED.

LEWIS W. PEEPLES, son of Thomas and Mellissa C. Peeples, of scarlet fever, aged 3 years, 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, in Third street below Chesnut, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. *

New Advertisements.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.—Lost, a White Poodle (Lap) Dog. Any person leaving the same at O. C. MILLER'S, Third street, above North, will receive the above reward. mar30

WANTED.—A first-rate WHITE GIRL to do house-work, to whom very liberal wages will be paid None need apply unless they can give good recommendation. Apply at the EAGLE WORKS mar30-dlw

LOST.—A WHITE PARROT, on Wednesday afternoon, from the premises of the subscriber. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to J. C SELTZER. [mar20-d1t*]

LOST—Either on Third street, between Market and Walnut, or Walnut street, between Second or Third, or on Walnut, between Third and Fourth, a CAPE to a child's silk dress—colored and figured. By leaving the same at THIS OFFICE the finder will be rewarded liberally. mar30 d3t

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelid, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS, THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES SECRET DISEASES
In all their Stages, At little Expense,
Little or no Change of Diet; No Inconvenience,
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
" " " "
And for diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
" "
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
" "
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
" " "
All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment and may originate from the same cause.
READ! READ! READ!
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
104 South Tenth St., below Chestnut, Phila.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" " Extract Buchu.
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash.
Sold by J WYETH,
AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it,
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.
mar29-daw3m

JONES' STORE!

Now opening, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., cheap for CASH. mar29-3td

FOR SALE.—A FRESH MILCH COW. By [mar28-3td*] 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.
mar27-dtf WM. PARKHILL.

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

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. GLOVER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has removed to
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 GOLD PEN will find with me a large assortment to select from, and have the privilege to exchange the Pens until their hand is perfectly suited. And if by fair means the Diamond points break off during twelve months, the purchaser 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
For sale at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,
mar26 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

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

THE AMERICAN READER!

A *popular* and very interesting Reader, *designed for* the use of
ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS
generally throughout our country, and now in the use of the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania, by order, and with the unanimous vote of the Board of School Controllers of said District. It may be had on application to the Author and Publisher, Southwest corner of Lombard and 23d streets, Philadelphia, for $6.50 per dozen, or 75 cents per copy.
Orders may be left at this office for any quantity or number of them, and they will be *promptly* delivered to address free of freight or porterage. feb19-d6m.

APPLE WHISKY!—PURE JERSEY APPLE!—In store and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
feb7 73 Market street.

FRESH FRUIT!!!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, in Cans and Jars.—*Each Package Warranted.* WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
mar5

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN.—A good COOK can find constant employment and good wages. Apply to DANIEL WAGNER, at the Seven Stars Hotel, corner of Second and Chesnut streets.
mar12

FRESH