An act granting further powers to the inspectors of the Philadelphia county prison. An act supplemental to an act to consolidate the city of Philadelphia, passed February, 1854, and to prevent frauds at elections.

An act relative to assessors and assessments in the city of Philadelphia. An act for the more convenient dispatch of public business in the courts of Philadelphia. An act to secure to farmers certain rights in

the markets in the city of Philadelphia.

An act authorizing the chief burgess, assistant burgess and town council of the borough of Middletown, in the county of Dauphin. to erect a lock-up house in the said borough. An act relating to certain of the real estate late of Edward Shippen Burd, deceased. An act relative to premiums on fox scalps in the county of Mifflin.

Adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was called to order at 7 o'clock. The special order was the act to annex portions of Dublin and Springfield townships, in Huntingdon county, to Fulton county. After considerable discussion, Mr. STONEBACK moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely; not agreed to—yeas 32, navs 34.

Mr. BLAIR moved to postpone the bill for the present; agreed to—yeas 38, nays 37. Adjourned.

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1861.

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

ications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

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 circu-lating newspapers in the United States and Canadas They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates

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AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, or with our re porters in either House, the evening previous.

THE Senate passed yesterday the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Banks, removing the penalties incurred by a suspension of specie payments, and requiring all banks to resume on or before the first day of June next, and to pay into the State Treasury one quarter per cent. upon their capital stock as a punishment for their violation of the law. These provisions are only applicable to such banks as suspended since last November. As quite a number of banks deny that they ever suspended specie payments, a provision was inserted in the act whereby the Auditor General will be enabled to ascertain the facts in these cases where banks seek to evade the payment of the special tax upon their capital stock upon the allegation that they never suspended. Mr. Mott proposed to incorporate the section of the act of 1857 which granted a stay of execution during one year, for the relief and protection of debtors; but it was voted down, and for that reason, Messra. Mott, Clymer, Blood and Crawford recorded their votes against the final pas-

The Success of Perseverance, Impudence and Brains.

The case of Carl Schurz shows what perseverance and impudence will accomplish. Carl, it will be recollected, bullied the Chicago Convention into inserting the fourteenth plank into its platform, relating to foreign-born citizens. He gave the leaders of that notable conclave to understand that, if they did not adopt his plank, he would defeat its nominees; and in it went. He now affords us another illustration of his power over the Républican leaders. He set his foot down for a foreign misssion, and selected that of Sardinia; and he gave the Administration to understand that he meant to have it, and, if refused, threatened the displeasure of his countrymen. Mr. Seward, disgusted, as we are told, with the man, flatly refused him the place, stating it to be the correct policy to send none but native-born Americans abroad. That put Schurz in a great rage, and, according to the dispatches, he left Washington threatening vengeance. That brought the Administration to, and he was offered the Brazil or Portugal Mission, as he might select. Carl, seeing from the offer made him that the Administration was caving, returned to Washington and insisted on a full mission, declaring nothing less would be satisfactory. He threw the Brazil and Portugal offers from him with contempt. In that way he brought Lincoln to, and instead of getting the Sardinian Mission he got one still higher, that of Spain! Perseverance, impudence and brains can accomplish great feats, and Carl is passessed of the whole three, especially the first two .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Combined French and English Fleet for the United States.

The rumor that the French and English Governments are fitting out "a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States," excites much curiosity and speculation. The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says that the suggestion came from England—that France will furnish three first class new frigates, and that the English contingent will perhaps be larger. The precise object of this fleet is not known, and it will probably sail with sealed orders. The Times' correspondent says:

"We may surmise, however, that it is intended as an audience for the struggle which is soon to take place between brothers and friends in the United States-as a sort of escort of honor for the funeral of the Great Republic. The idea is said to have been provoked in the English Cabinet by the indignities offered to a British subject or subjects in the Southern States. We do not suppose, of course, that the fleet goes out with any hostile intent; its ostensible errand will be the protection of English and French subjects. But it is the custom to send fleets "of observation" when any great war is going on in a foreign country, and while observing, to pick up any little advantages that may offer for themselves; or when the sympathy of the fleet is all on one side, to send boats now and then accidentally between the contending forces, as England has twice done in the late Sicilian war, so as to protect a suffering friend at the right moment. "Spain, also, although not working in concert with France and England, is preparing to send

It is needless to venture any speculations as to the object of this movement. Everything of, to introduce, under the auspices of Presi- a man, he will be made much of.

to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico a formida-

ble force in men, ships and material."

in regard to it will be revealed in time. Unless the Republicans change their miserable policy, and do something to bind our country together in the bonds of fraternal affection, we may expect all manner of startling occurrences, not unattended with an abundance of humilia-

Connecticut Election.

The returns are not complete, but indicate the success of the Republican ticket for Governor and other State officers by a small majority, and also that the same party have a majority in the Legislature. James E. English, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the district composed of New Haven and Middlesex counties, by about 800 majority. The district was represented in the last Congress by John Woodruff, Republican. In the 3rd District, A. A. Burnnam (Rep.) is re-elected to Congress, Dwight Loomis (Rep.) is probably elected in the 1st District; while in the 4th, not fully heard from, the chances are in favor of George C. Woodruff, (Dem.,) over Ferry, the late Republican member. In the late Congress all the members from Connecticut, and indeed from New England, were Republicans.

SAN DOMINGO.

From the Baltimore Exchange If any one will take the trouble to draw, on any good map of the United States, a line due South from the extreme point of the Peninsula of Florida, it will be found-after crossing the inlet, sixty miles wide, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico—to intersect the Island of Cuba at a point about one-third of its length. The Northern shore of the remaining two-thirds of that Island winds, in a gentle curve, in a South Easterly direction; finally terminating at Cape Maysi. What is known as the "Windward Passage," a strait which connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Caribbean Sea-separates Cuba from Hayti-the distance between Cape Maysi, the Eastern terminus of the former Island, and Cape St. Nicholas, the Western terminus of the latter, being not more than twenty-five miles. In the Western portion of the Island is established the Republic of Havti. Port au Prince being its capital. The Eastern division of the same Island, and by far the most mountainous, constitutes the Republic of Dominica, of which San Domingo is the capital. The Mona Passage, another entrance from the Atlantic to the Caribbean Sea, separates on that side Hayti from the Island of Porto Rico. the streit that divides them being about the same breadth as the Windward Passage twenty-five miles. It will thus be seen that Hayti lies exactly midway between Cuba and Porto Rico, both of which are Spanish dependencies, and any Power holding these three islands would be in possession of the Ocean gateway to the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and all the States of Central America.-We have been the more particular in describing the geographical situation of these islands, and their relative positions in regard to each other, because intelligence reached us from Havana to the effect that Spain has seized upon that part of the Island of Hayti which is known to us as the Dominican Republic, or more popularly still, as San Domingo, and is about to reannex it to the Spanish Crown.

There is nothing at all improbable in this eport, though it is not unlikely—if it should turn out to be true—that the fact of this reassertion of an authority which had been abandoned for nearly half a century, will lead to grave complications with this government. The history of San Domingo is the history of nearly all the Spanish possessions on this continent. Discovered by Columbus in 1592, and claimed and held by right of discovery, Hispaniola, San Domingo, or Hayti, for by these various names the island has been known, continued under the exclusive jurisdiction of Spain until 1697, when the Western part of it—that which is now styled Hayti-was ceded by the treaty of Ryswick to France. The remaining twothirds—the present Dominican Republic-was a Spanish colony until 1785, when it too was ceded by the treaty of Basle to France, who thus acquired possession of the whole island. It did not long remain under French rule.— Shortly after the annexation took place, the negro slaves rose in insurrection under Toussaint l'Ouverture, Dessalines, and Christophe, and after a series of massacres, scarcely paralleled anywhere, succeeded in either murdering or expelling all the white population, and in establishing a monarchy in the Northeast division of the island, under Christophe, and a Republic in the Southwest, under Petion. In 1808 the Dominicans, oppressed by the tyranny of Dessalines, called upon Spain for assistance, who seized upon the opportunity which was thus presented to her, to regain possession of her former colony. She held it but for a brief period. The following year the Dominicans again broke out into rebellion, declared their independence, expelled the Spanish Governor, abolished slavery, and established a republican form of government. The Island continued divided, for some years, into three separate and distinct principalities-a Republic, under Petion, in the Southwest; the Monarchy, under Christophe, in the Northwest, and the Dominican Republic, under various chiefs, in the

This distinction was kept up until after the death of Pction, in 1818, when the popularity of Boyer enabled him to unite all the governments under one rule, Boyer himself being chosen President of the Republic for life. In 1844 the negroes of what is now the Republic of Hayti, obtaining the ascendency, conferred the Presidency upon General Riviere. The Dominicans, fearing the expulsion or utter extermination of the Spanish population, again rose in insurrection, and, succeeding in maintaining their independence, chose Pedro Santana, the liberating chieftain, for their President. His term of office expiring in 1849, Jimenes was elected Chief Magistrate in his stead; and Santana, who had become odious to the people, in consequence of the current belief that he had intrigued with the Court of Madrid to transfer San Domingo back to Spain, was banished from the island. Jimenes, on the other hand, had scarcely been elevated to power before he conspired with Soulouque, the Emperor of Hayti, to unite the Dominican portion of the island with that of the tawdry negro empire of the west. The near approach of Soulouque's army of invasion, induced the Dominicans to recall Santana from exile, and to invest him with dictatorial powers. In the spring of 1849 he signally defeated the Haytien forces, and drove Soulouque back to his capital in disgrace. The following year Soulouque marched once more against the Dominicans; but was again encountered, and his forces were completely routed in a pitched battle.

The independence of San Domingo being hus secured. Santana resigned his Dictatorship in favor of Baez, who was elected Constitutional President. Bacz becoming unpopular, by reason of his favoring the policy of the Church party, Santana was re-elected to the Presidency in 1853; but, four years later, Baez. again triumphed over his great rival. Baez had not, however, been more than six months in power before the general dissatisfaction with his policy led, in 1858, to a popular rising against his authority, which, being supported by Santana, resulted in the expulsion of Baez and the return of Santana to the Presidency. Theoretically, the Dominicans are as free as the people of the United States, after whose Constitution that of San Domingo is modelled. The laws in relation to the naturalization of foreigners are singularly liberal. "Free farms, farming utensils, and provisions for six months," are offered to settlers, and no distinction, as in Hayti, is made in favor of colored persons. These laws, it is now alleged, Spain has for some years past been taking advantage

dent Santana, large bodies of emigrants into the Island, "with the view of promoting Spanish interests, and of invoking the aid of the Spanish Government, at the first sign of resistnce on the part of the native population."

The plot is said to have succeeded. This disaffection of the mixed breeds, we are told, became gradually so menacing that, on the 16th of last month, Spanish forces were disembarked from on board the vessels of war in the harbro; the Spanish flag was hoisted at San Domingo, the capital, and, at the last advices from Havana, a squadron of war steamers carrying large reinforcements of troops, had been despatched to support the movement, which was so successfully inaugurated, and which, if report speaks true, is designed to re-establish the authority of Spain in Hispaniola, the most ancient of all her South American dependencies. We forbear from making any comment at this time, upon a movement which may have been misunderstood, and concerning which we have as yet but imperfect details.— Until we know more with regard to the matter, the foregoing resume of the history of the island will serve, perhaps, to enlighten some of our readers, and will certainly enable us, on any future occasion, to render better understood such remarks as we may have occasion to make upon the question of Spanish occupation.

TAKING A SHARK-EXCITING SKETCH-Has my reader ever been present at the capture of a shark? If he has crossed the line, or even if he knows what it is to spend a week or two in the calm latitudes," the debatable border-sea between the ordinary breezes and the trades, he is no stranger to the assiduous attentions of this lank and lithe tenant of the tropical seas. Jack familiarly calls him the "Sea Lawyer," for reasons which are by no means complimentary to the learned profession; and views him with that admixture of hate and fear with which unsophisticated landsmen are apt to regard his terrestrial representatives. To bait a line and catch the mackerel or the bonito is always a welcome occupation to the sailor; but to no amusement does Jack bend himself with such a hearty alacrity as to take a shark. When, on

approaching the northern tropic, "Down drops the breeze, the sails drop down,"
'tis not "sad as sad can be;" for all is hilarity and alertness. Away goes one to the harnesscask for a junk of salt pork; another is on his Hayti, covering about one-third of the area of | knees before the cabin locker, rummaging out an enormous hook, which tradition confidently reports is deposited there; a third is unreefing the studding-sail halyards to serve as a linefor so tough a customer needs stout gear; a fourth is standing on the taffrail, keeping one eye on the monster, that now drops off, and now comes gliding up, a light-green mass, through the blue water, till his whiteness nearly touches the the surface, and telling the villian all the while, with uncouth maledictions, that his time is coming. The mate on the jib-boom wielding the grains, whose trident prongs he ias been for the last half hour sharpening with a file, ready to take by force any one of the hated race who may be too suspicious for the bait

> And now the skipper himself comes up, for even dignity itself cannot resist the temptation, and with his own brawny hands puts on the en-

ticing pork, and lowers away. 'Tis twirling and eddying in the wash of the ship's counter; the crew are divided in their allegiance—half cluster at the quarter to watch the captain's success, half at the cat-heads to see the mate's harpooning. There scuttle up the two little pilot fishes, in their banded livery of blue and brown, from their station on each side of the shark's nose; they hurry to the bait, sniff at it, nibble at it, and then back in haste to their huge patron, giving his grimness due information of the treat that awaits him. See how eagerly he receives it. With a | bold front, we may expect to have a lively time lateral wave of his powerful tail he shoots in old Culpeper in a few days.—Lynchburg ahead, and is in an instant at the pork.

"Look out there! stand by to take a turn of the line round a belaying pin, for he's going to

bite, and he'll give us a sharp tug!" Every pair of eyes are wide open, and every mouth too; for the monster turns on his side, perhaps he sees the line; at any rate he contents himself with a sniff, and drops astern; coming forward again. 'Tis perilous: yet 'tis tempting.

A shout forward! The mate has struck one! And away rush the after band to see the sport; the skipper himself hauls in the line, and joins the shouting throng. Yes; the grains have been well thrown, and are fast in the fleshy part. of the back. What a monster! full fifteen feet long, if he's an inch! and how he plunges, and | The amount to be paid in fulfillment of the dives, and rolls round and round, enraged at the pain and restraint, till you can't discern his body for the sheet of white foam in which it is enwrapped. The stout line strains and creaks, but holds on; a dozen eager hands are pulling in, and at last the unwilling victim is at the surface just beneath the bows, but plunging with tremendous force.

Now, one of the smarter hands has jumped into the fore-chains with a rope made into a noose. Many efforts he makes to get this over the tail, without success; at length it is slipped over, in an instant hauled taut, and the prey secure.

"Reeve the line through a block, and take run with it!" Up comes the vast length, tail foremost, out of the sea; for a moment the ungainly beast hangs, twining and bending his body, and gnashing those horrid fangs, till half-a-dozen boat-hooks guide the mass to its death-bed on the broad deck. Stand clear! If that mouth gets hold of your leg, it will cut through it, sinew, muscle, and bone, the stoutest man on board would be swept down if he came within the reach of that violent tail. What reverberating blows it inflicts on the smooth planks!

One cannot look at that face without an involuntary shudder. The long flat head, and the mouth so greatly overhung by the snout, impart a most repulsive expression to the countenance; and then the teeth, those terrible serried fangs, as keen as lancets, and yet cut into fine notches like saws, lying row behind row, six rows deep! See how the front rows start up in erect stiffness, as the creature eyes you! You shrink back from the terrfic implement, no longer wondering that the stoutest limb of man should be severed in a moment by such chirurgery. But the eyes! those horrid eyes! it is the eyes that make the shark's countenance what it is-the very embodiment of Satanic malignity. Half concealed beneath the bony brow, the little green eye gleams with so peculiar an expression of hatred, such a concentration of fiendish malice-of quiet, calm, settled villainy, that no other countenance that I have ever seen at all resembles it. Though I have seen many a shark, I could never look at that eye without feeling my flesh creep, as it were, on my bones.

IMPORTANT HINT TO FOREIGN APPLICANTS FOR PATENTS.—Foreigners, under the new Patent Law, who have cases pending before the United States Patent Office, can have their applica-tions withdrawn, and receive back two-thirds of the fees paid, and then renew their application by paying only \$15. Thus, an Englishman who has paid \$500 for government fees under the old law, can receive back from the Patent Office \$333.33, and make a new application by returning only \$15 to the Treasury. Foreigners from any other country, who have applications pending, can withdraw \$200, and have their cases renewed by paying \$15, thus saving quite a sum. We wonder if the makers of the new law thought of this when they framed the statute ?- Scientific American.

MAKING A LION OF A NEGRO. - The Canadians are lionizing the fugitive negro, Anderson. lately set at liberty there. He has been put under a colored instructor, and attempted to make en address at a public meeting, but "forgot what he intended to say." After proper training he is to be taken to England, where, as he has done nothing more than kill

GENERAL NEWS.

SERIOUS TROUBLES IN JAPAN.—A letter from Kanagawa on the 4th of January, states that great excitement prevailed at that place, and many of the public buildings bristled with bayonets. The trouble appears to have arisen from Prince Mito's friends, thirty-six of whom had sworn to avenge his death. The government notified the foreign representatives of the impending trouble, and advised them to seek shelter at the citadel. The foreign population declined to do so, believing that the alarms had been unduly magnified. The authorities increased the force of soldiers and police at their disposal, which, with four English steamers, one French, and Russian steam er, one frigate, and one Dutch brig-of-war, probably prevented the outbreak.

HEAVY SUPPLY OF GRAIN AT CHICAGO .- Our ables show that we have now in the city at least 4,300.000 bushels of grain. The amount is probably greater. Of this we have 1,650,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,600,000 bushels of corn. Taking the amount in store, "by ciphering," ome very curious results will be reached. Allowing 60 bushels to the load, nearly double what the farmer's team hauls, and it would take 71,666 teams to draw it; and if each team occupied 20 feet, it would take 865 miles of road to give them standing room. This is exactly the distance between Chicago and Cairo. And again it will require 287 vessels and propellers to clear out our warehouses, if each one take a load of 15,000 bushels.—Chicago Post.

LOCOMOTIVES CROSSING THE SUSQUEHANNA. The Delaware Gazette says that on Monday the engines on the passenger trains of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad commenced running through from Philadelphia to Baltimore and back again. Heretofore the engine from Philadelphia took the train only to the Susquehanna, when the passengers were transferred to another train at Havre-de-Grace. and a different engine hauled them to Baltimore. Now the engine, mail, baggage and sleeping car are all run on the boat and carried over, and in a few days the passenger cars will be carried over in the same way. This will be a saving of one engine to each train on the road and a great saving of time in crossing the

CROPS IN ENGLAND .- The London Economist of the 9th ult. expresses apprehension concerning the coming crop. "We have arrived at a critical period of the year as regards the produce of the next harvest. The season for sowing spring wheat is rapidly passing away, while the land has latterly not been in a favora ble state for sowing. There was a great quantity of rain last week, which not only stopped all work upon the land for some time, but left the soil so beaten down that wheat sowing became difficult.

SUICIDE OF A GOVERNMENT CLERK .- A few days since, D. W. Collins, a clerk in the Land Office, received intimations that he was about to be removed, but not for reasons of a political nature. He resigned his position, and his brother was appointed in his place; and after remaining here a few days he left for Memphis. Tenn., where, on Monday, (as we learn by a telegraphic dispatch.) he committed suicide by shooting himself. His mother and others of his family are now in this city, who deeply feel this sudden affliction .- Wash Star.

MAIL AGENTS IN VIRGINIA.—We learn that Mr. Bruce, one of Lincoln's mail agents on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, was waited upon on Monday by a deputation of citizens of Culpeper Court House, and informed that be would not be allowed to pass through that village again as mail agent. Mr. B. replied that he would do so, no matter what were the consequences; and thus, if both parties preserve a

Enormous Profits of a Railroad.—The Cleveland and Erie railroad, about 95 miles long, earned in 1860, \$1.664,000, at a cost of \$429,000 leaving a net profit \$1,233,000 on a capital—representing a cost of building and But, no; he smells the rusty iron, perhaps, or ing a net profit of nearly 27 per cent. The nerhans he sees the line: at any rate he con- funded debt is only \$1,602,000. The company could, therefore, after paying interest on the funded debt of 7 per cent., declare a dividend of 24 per cent.

CONTRACT AWARDED .- The Hanover (Pa.) Branch railroad company have awarded to Mr Wm. Young the contract for keeping the main line and switches of their road in repair for the year, commencing on the 1st of April. All the materials are to be furnished by the company. contract is \$2,975.

COAL-BURNING Engines .- A locomotive has been altered at the machine shop of the Paris and Orleans railway, France, according to the plan of Mr. Mulholland, (formerly of Baltimore,) of the Reading (Pa.) railroad, to fit it to burn anthracite coal. If found successful, this fuel will be introduced upon all the French

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS WITHOUT PAY.—It is stated that owing to an omission or oversight, no appropriation was made for the pay of any of the officers of the three Territorial governments organized last session. The Governors and other dignitaries must trust to the next Congress for compensation. They are supposed to favor an extra session.

THE BEECH TREE A NON-CONDUCTOR. -- On the appearance of a thunder storm, the Indians invariably leave their pursuits and seek shelter under a beech tree. In Tennessee it is also considered a complete protection, as it is never known to be struck with lightning, while other trees are shattered to splinters.

The Illinois Legislature having appointed a Board of Police Commissioners for the city of Chicago, Mayor Wentworth, on Monday night at 12 o'clock, called in all the watchmen and policemen and immediately discharged them, thus leaving the city without a police, the Commissioners not having made any appointments.

An official investigation into the practices of the New York Harbor Masters shows that they have been for years in the habit of demanding and obtaining money from merchants and shipmasters for the privilege of desirable berths at the wharves for their vessels.

A STRIKE AND RIOT .- On Monday a number of laborers in Brooklyn employed in constructing sewers struck for higher wages and made an attack on others who refused to stop work. The police, however, interfered and restored peace after making several arrests.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN GOODS.—It is stated that orders have been received by the collector at New York to collect duties on foreign goods coming from the Confederate States, in all cases where evidence of previous payment is not forthcoming.

A very gentlemanly and seemingly devout person entered a church in Philadelphia, on Sunday, and while there robbed a lady of her port monniae, which he cut from her arm, and also took her gold clasped prayer book, valued

Mr. C. G. Long, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, obtained, at the late term of court in Wyandotte county, a verdict of \$1.033 against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, for the loss of an arm. President Lincoln has removed Postmistress

Ann S. Moderwell, at Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., and appointed a man named Fry to the position. Among the arms and munitions of war re-

ceived from Spain recently, for the defence of Havana, are eight of the newly invented and formidable rifled cannon.

A rascal eloped from Vincennes, Indiana, last week, with his wife's sister, and has not since been heard of by his deserted wife.

ap3.d6t The Missouri Legislature has adjourned without passing any measure for the relief of the railroads of that State.

The St. Paul Pioneer says the fur trade of Minnesota this year amounts to \$200,000.

The Wilmington, N. C., Journal says: Among the appointments we note going the rounds "Willie P. Mangum, son of ex-Senator Mangum,

of N. C., Consul to Ningpoo, China-salary, \$3,000 per annum." We think Senator Mangum has no son of that name. The appointee is probably a son of the late Priestly H. Mangum, and is a lawyer, residing, we think, in the District of Columbia. POSTMASTER AT YORK, PA .- The citizens of

York, Pa., have, for several days, been somewhat divided in opinion as to who should succeed David Small, Esq., the popular postmaster there. The contest, it appears, which was quite an exciting one, has ended. Alexander J. Frey. Esq., has received the appointment. SMALL POX AT PHILADELPHIA.—The ravages

of this terrible disease appears to be on the increase. There were twenty-four deaths reported to the board of health during the past week. A schooner having the small-pox on board is at the lazaretto undergoing purification.

MARINE LOSSES FOR MARCH.—The report of marine losses for the last month shows an aggregate of 68 vessels, of which 12 were ships, 11 barks, 9 brigs, 35 schooners and 1 sloop The total value of property lost and missing was \$2,125,750.

The total indebtedness of the United States government on the 7th of March last was \$74,985.299.

John Marbaugh and F. Strawsy were killed on Saturday, near Belair, Ohio, by an explosion of coal gas, and John Anshutz badly injured. The Maysville (Ky.) Express says the prospect for a heavy wheat crop was never more promising than now in that section of the State.

During three days last week 18,000 bales of cotton passed through Buffalo on the way to Gen. Miramon, ex-President of Mexico, and who is now in New York, is only 29 years of

The gross amount expended by the Canadian

government on the entertainment of the Prince f Wales is \$232,374.23. Secretary Chase has already received thirty

bushels of applications for office. More co-

No less than 1,600 steamboats run upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The total value of these is estimated at \$60,000,000.

BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

Washington, April 2. The bids for the eight million dollar loan having all been examined, Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, announces that he will accept bids for three million and ninetynine thousand dollars, those bids being at ninety-four per cent. and over. All bids under ninety-four have been re-

iected. Dispatches from the State Convention of Virginia, at Richmond, state that the Conven-

tion will agree upon an ultimatum to be presented to the border States for their acceptance. but that no secession ordinance will be passed. By the official statement, it appears the exact amount of bids offered for the loan was \$33,916,000.

Secretary Chase thinks he can get the five millions remaining, (after the acceptance of the bids at 94,) taken at 94, or else he will issue Treasury notes at that rate for the amount The Diplomatic Corps here, after discussing

the matter, are of opinion that the Spanish government will repudiate the action of the Jovernor General in seizing on the island of Dominica. The Cabinet were hastily summoned this

morning to attend a meeting called to consider the Sumpter question in its latest aspect. A company of sappers and miners, lately on duty here, left this morning for Fort Hamilton. Two batteries, with two hundred and ten

men, leave to-morrow for the same place. People here rejoice at the removal of the troops, as the necessity for their presence no longer exists. Startling rumors are rife to-day at the De partments and in the hotels. They refer to the

everlasting Fort Sumpter question.

It is alleged, and in some quarters believed, that the Cabinet are of opinion that it is now too late for the evacuation to be adopted as a matter of peace, and it is understood that this opinion prevails at the South.

It is believed that the final decision in reference to the evacuation or reinforcement of Major Anderson will be determined, one way or the other, before sunset to-day.

Exciting News from Texas.

New Orleans, April 3. The following important advices from Texas have been received. Col. Ford, of the Texan army, has received reliable information from Matamoras to the effect that Gen. Ampudia, with 3,000 Mexicans, is marching upon Brownsville, and was then only sixty miles off. Gen. Ampudia has announced his progress by dispatching expresses to distribute placards and bandbills announcing that "Texas rightfully belonged to Mexico. She has declared that she will no longer support the Federal Government, and now is the time to retake her." Reinforcements in large rumbers were rapidly coming to him. Col. Ford has ordered all the heavy guns, ordnance and stores at Brazos island to be immediately removed to the scene of the anticipated difficulties.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, April 3. The State Convention is in secret session, engaged in the discussion of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States. The instrument will doubtless be ratified on Wednesday, by a large majority.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, a very beautiful and superior instrument in tone and finish. The owner being about to remove from Harrisburg, will sell the same, if application be made before next Monday, at the office of the PATRIOT AND UNION. Price \$200. ap4-d3t

FOR SALE.—Will be sold, at the Eu-T ropen Hotel, in Harrisburg, on SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1861, A VALUABLE TWO-STORY WEATHERBOARDED LOG DWELLING HOUSE AND PIECE OF GROUND, situate on the southeast corner of Mulberry street and River alley. For dimensions, &c., see handbills. Terms will be made known at the GEO. F. WEAVER. PHILIP ENSMINGER, Auctioneer.

F. MUENCH, TRAVELING AGENT OF THE

OLD WALLOWER LINE This old Transportation Line is still in successful operation, and prepared to carry freight as LOW as any other individual between Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Lock Haven, and all points on the Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, and Williamsport and Elmira Raliroads.

Local Acent at Harrisburg, D. A. MUENOH. Local Agent at Harrisburg, D. A. MUENCH.

Goods sent to PEACOCK, EELL & HINCHMAN, No. 808 and 810 Market street, above Eighth, by 4 o'clock, p. m, will arrive at Harrisburg, ready for delivery, the next morning.

WARNE'S RIFLE AND PISTOL VV GALLERY.—Now open for a short time, in the rear of Brant's Hall, Harrisburg. ap3-d2w* YKENS VALLEY NUT COAL-Just LI received by canal, for sale at \$2.25 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts, by
April 2, 1861.

JAMES M. WHEELER.

TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is prepared to dig. take up, excavate, construct and erect sewers, drains and ditches of every description within the city limits upon the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. FREDERICK TRACE, Second street, near Chesnut, Harrisburg, Pa

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN. V 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. ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH!

10,000 BRAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAVER FOR SALE! VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!

VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!

The idea of representing the LORD'S PRAYER by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by ORMSWY, the celebrated Bank-note Engraver of New York city. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "OUR FATIER." and then follow in succession the other parts of the Prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAYIOUR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the Ten COMMANDENTS.

The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a power class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20x28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves Art—who that delights to study of the country.

is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves Art—who that delights to study a fine engraving—who that would possess a beautiful Picture—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, wou'd fail to secure a copy when the price is only ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for that sum in addition a permanent home or another valuable Gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engraving of valuable presents, as follows:

llows:
1 House and Lot in York Borough;

1 House and Lot in York Borough;
2 Building Lots:
2 Buggies; Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted;
1 Rockaway;
100 Valuable Books;
60 Barrels of Flour, warranted;
1,000 Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of Lord's Prayer;
500 Steel Plate Engravings—Birth of Christ; Magnificent Looking-glasses;
Gold and Silver Watches;
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos. Florentines, Mosaic, Gold Stone. &c.
A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$500.00 with each Engraving sold.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$500.00 with each Engraving sold.

When the Engravings are all sold, a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa, when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such man@reas the purchasers may determine—the purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of Engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the whole amount disposed of by the first of July ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This Engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and, indeed, of all classes, who enter into it with interest and spirit.

Send on ONE DOLLAR and four Red Stamps to pay postage on Engraving, and you are sure to get it by return mail. Address

postage on Engraving, and you are sure to get it by turn mail. Address AUSTIN & WEHRLY, York, Penes

J. M. Austin.
George Westlin.
George Westlin.
George St.,
York, Penna., where Engravings may be seen and pur-

Agency for Harrisburg at WM. D JACK'S Book and Periodical Store, corner Third and Market Sts. Any person sending a club of ten will get an extra copy and ticket.

We are kindly permitted to refer to the undersigned, who have given us written recommendations, but want of space prevents us from giving them in full. Read

of space prevents us from giving them in full. Read the following:

THE LORD'S PRAYER

We have carefully examined this Engraving, offered for sale in this community by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly, and do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the finest works of American Art we have ever seen. The design is beautiful, the style of execution is superior, and the illustrations are excellent. Its appearance will at once secure for it the admiration of a refined community, and recommend it to the Christian public. It is highly on namental, and is calculated to exert a refining influence in a family, and an elevating and puritying effect upon the morals and religion of society, and it should meet, as we understand it deserves, with a rapid and extensive sale. Rev. A. H. Lochman, L. L. D., Pastor 1st Lutherar

Church, York, Pa.
Rev. A. W. Lilly, Pastor 2d Lutheran Church.
Rev. C. W. Thomson, Rector St Johns Prot. Episco.

Rev. C. W. Thomson, Rector St Johns Prot. Episcopal Church.

Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor Moravian Church.

Rev. S. F. Hagen, Pastor M. E. Church.

Rev. Syl. Eagle, St. Patrick Church.

Rev. Matth. Jos. Meirer, Pastor St. Mary's Church.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, Aud. Gen. Peans.

Henry Welsh. President York Bank.

David Small, Postmaster, York, Pa., and many others.

IJP Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement six insertions will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or inserting it until that time spointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in four weeks. Will receive the Engraving framed with fine gold gilt frame to suit its size, and a ticket.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

YORK, Feb. 19, 1861—apl-mathtjl

York, Feb. 19, 1861 -apl-mathtjl NOTICE.—The undersigned offers for sale the largest, greatest and best collection of

FLOWERING PLANTS sists in part of CAMELIAS, AZALIAS, NEW DAHLIAS, HELIOTROPES, FUSCHIAS, LANTANNAS,

GERANIUMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CARNATION AND ENGLISH MONTHLY PINKS, PANSIES, PETUNIAS, &C., &C. I have also a very large collection of ROSES, such as GIANT DE BATTELS. LORD RAGLAN, HERMOSA, GLORIE DE ROSEMON, AGRIPENA, &C., &C.

I have on hand a variety of EVERGREEN AND OR-NAMENTAL TREES, such as ARBOR VITÆ, ENGLISH AND IRISH YEW. All of which will be sold at low prices by
JOHN M. SHECK,
ap2-dtawlm Above the Car Factory, Harrisburg.

DEMOVAL.—The subscriber has removed his Coal Office to two doors from Fourth and Market streets, near the Post Office, where he will be pleased to supply his old customers with the different kinds of bard and soft coal, at as low prices as any regular yard in the city. Full weight guaranteed.

HARRISBURG, April 1, 1861. DAVID M'CORMICK. apl-d6t

WARD,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN STRAW GOODS STRAWGOODS, Nos. 108, 105 and 107 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are now receiving our spains stock, which will comprise a large and desirable assortment of all kinds of STRAW AND LACE GOODS.

Also, a large assortment of LADIES' & CHILDREN'S 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 Aich.

mar18-2aw1md. DROCLAMATION .- Whereas, the

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Honorable John J. Pearson, President of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin, and the Hon. A. O. Hiester and Hon. Felix Nissley, Associate Judges in Dauphin county, having issue their precept, bearing date the 16th day of February, 18th, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Harrisburg, for the county of Dauphin, and to commence on the 4th Moncay of April next, being the 222 day of April, 1861, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of the said county of Dauphin, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forencon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their own remembrances, to do those things which to their own enembrances, to do those things which to their own smembrances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Dauphin county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Harrisburg, the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the eightythird year of the independence of the United States.

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Harrisburg, March 15, 1861.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, March 15, 1861.

mar16-d&wtd

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.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12:

"What, therefore, God has joined together let not map put as under."
"Whosnever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery." Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal. "What, therefore, God has joined together let no man but as under." jan12 dtf

REMOVAL. JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

60 MARKET STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see all his friend oct8-dtf