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Virginia Against the Union.

There is no longer reason to doubt that the Virginia Convention passed the ordinance of secession declaring that State out of the Union, several days ago, and that she is arming against the Government. The act of secession was carried in secret session, and in order to accomplish certain military movements, all information as to what had transpired was suppressed. The news comes from the South, where there was the greatest rejoicing at the defection of the mother of States. Governor Letcher refuses to respond to the President's proclamation, and defies the Government of the United States. It is rumored that the Government at Washington has received reliable intelligence that a large force, under command of Governor Wise, was about to start for Washington. While Virginia is thus moving with alarming celerity, we have information of a murderous attack made upon the Massachuset's regiment while passing through the city of Baltimore. In view of these facts it is impossible to suppress the deepest solicitude for the safety of Washington. The city is vulnerable from nearly every direction, surrounded as it is by Virginia and Maryland. Within a few days the Administration will concentrate as many troops at Washington as are necessary for its defence.

Armed Neutrality.

Some of the newspapers in the Border States, which have always stood by the Union, now advise that these States maintain an armed neutrality between the Government and the seceded States. This term seems to imply a sort of compromise between duty on the one hand and inclination on the other-that is, the sympathy for the rebel States is too strong to admit of furnishing the Government of the United States assistance in forcing them to respect its authority and obey its laws; while respect for the power of the Union and disinclination to take part with the Southern Confederacy forbid armed resistance to the Federal Government. The Border States propose to take care of themselves, protect their own soil from "invasion." and to resist the marching of troops by the Government through their territory with the object of "coercing" the seceders. They seem to think that their immediate safety demands this course, which is little less than absolute secession. Neutrality in this contest amounts to a denial of obligation to the Government. The position of the Border States is extremely trying. They are between two destructive fires. On the one side, the unconditionally loyal States are thoroughly united in support of the Government. On the other side, the seceded States are apparently unanimous for rebellion. These opposing forces are about to come in conflict. The Border States alone exhibit signs of division and hesitation—and while thousands of sympathizers with rebellion are actually arming against the Government, the best that the friends of the Union can propose is that the Border States maintain a position of armed neutrality. But what is their exact understanding of that term? If they refuse to furnish the levies called for by the President, and prohibit the marching of troops through their territory, will they at the same time undertake to prevent the enlistment of men and the furnishing of supplies to the Confederate States? Neutrality certainly implies this. But do they construe this term to mean armed resistance to the operations of the Government, and impunity and encouragement to sympathizers with rebellion? If so, armed neutrality is only another name for armed resistance.

We fear that the apprehensions so long entertained, that the Border States would take part against the Government in this conflict, are about to be realized. Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, is the only Southern Governor who has announced his unqualified adherence to the Union, and the Baltimore American positively asserts that he has not yet determined whether he will respond affirmatively to the requisition of the President. The American further states that if the militia are called out in Maryland it will be under the written pledge of the Government at Washington that they are to be held for the special preservation of the peace and quiet of the State of Maryland, and are not in office of the sixth auditor, resigned yesterday. any event to be employed beyond its borders, except in defence of the National Capital .-Gov. Hicks has reserved for "future consideration" the decision of the question as to whether he will give a favorable or unfavorable response to the requisition of the War Department .-This hesitation of the Union Governor of Maryland is one of the very worst signs of the times. If Maryland falters, what State can be counted upon as loyal?

Turning to North Carolina, the people of which State determined that they would not even hold a Convention to consider the question of secession, we find the Raleigh Standard, a Union paper that has fought disunion with unexampled courage, using this language: "Mr. "Lincoln may call, but North Carolina will "tread of armed men, sent to make war on the continues, the slaveholding portion of Virginia well bored perpendicularly would be sure to "Confederate States." "The mission of the will soon be impoverished.

Border States now is to command the peace, if possible, and to maintain their rights in ' the Union."

The position which these States have taken s not only embarrassing, but little less defiant than the open hostility of the Confederate Government. Where they may eventually land, time alone can determine; but in their solicitade to protect themselves, and to interpose between the law and its violators, they should beware of incurring the terrible curse of anarchy.

Destination of the Army,

Where does the President propose to employ the army of 75,000 men, called out by his proclamation? He returns a partial answer to this question in the document itself, where he deems it proper to state that one of the first objects will probably be to re-take the places and property violently seized from the Government; but this determination is open to modification or alteration, as the exigencies of the case may demand. Some of the newspapers are amusing themselves by mapping out the plan of an extensive campaign for the invasion and subjugation of the South, as if this was the settled determination of the Administration. The National Intelligencer takes a very cool and sensible view of affairs, and inclines to the opinion that no important blow will be struck until after the assembling of Congress. The following extract is deserving of attention:

The policy propounded, for instance, by the President in respect to the re-capture of the forts seized from the Union in the seceded States, is one which may well afford room for doubt and discussion on the part of the people's Representatives, when, in compliance with the call of the recent proclamation, they shall be assembled in extraordinary session. As the Executive has discreetly refrained from pledging himself to any definitive purpose of this kind, it is obvious that the whole subject will remain open to discussion and modification, according to the drift of opinion and the emergencies of the future. And when to this consideration is added the fact, that, according to the terms of the law under which the Executive has called forth the militia of the States, no officer or private can be compelled to serve more than three months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, it is equally obvious that the President does not contemplate anything like a concerted campaign, for which such temporary contingents would be wholly inadequate.

Again, the same paper says: After the several levies of the respective States shall have been raised and mustered into the service of the United States, it may be that no occasion will arise for such operations as to call for their active employment. They will simply be in readiness to obey the summons of the Government in case of any attack, actual or meditated, upon the Federal Capital or other property of the Union. The idea that they are to be employed for the "subjugation of the South," is simply preposterous, for no such "subjugation" is possible by any number of troops, and the purpose of "invasion" is expressly disclaimed by the Administration. The very fact, therefore, that no existing emergency can demand the intervention of 75,000 men, especially when taken in connexion with the short period for which they are enlisted, (three months,) serves to show that they have been summoned in prospect of contingent eventualities, which may never arise, if only the people of the Border Slaveholding States shall determine to exert their potential influence in favor of the Union and of the preservation of the public peace.

THE OBJECT OF THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMP-TER .- The Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, made a speech in Charleston on Thursday night last in which he said:

"As sure as to-morrow's sun will rise upon us, just so sure will old Virginia be a member of this Southern Confederation. [Applause.] And I will tell you, gentlemen, what will put her in the Southern Confederation in less than an hour by Shrewsberry clock. Strike a blow!"

Yes, "strike a blow"-commence the war, and Virginia will then join you. The object was to 'precipitate" Virginia and the border States, through blood, into the "Confederate States." But the border States have interests and a will of their own. They will do what they believe to be right, without regard to the Black Republicans of the North or the disunionists of the South.—Raleigh Standard.

One of the dispatches from Charleston says

"It is not to be wondered at, under the circumstances, that Fort Sumpter surrendered. The men were on duty thirty-six hours, with balls or shells striking the casemates and guns of the fort constantly. Competent military men state that the intense vibration or shock produced on the brain and nervous system of those in the vicinity is terribly exhausting.

"At the siege of Sebastopol the men who worked the guns were relieved every twenty minutes, and groomed with whisky and flannel to enable them to endure the concussion produced by the firing of their own guns and the shock of the enemy's balls and shells striking the fortification. The concussion attending the firing of the columbiad in the enclosed casemate of a fort is said to be terrible.'

ROUTE AGENCY AND PENNSYLVANIA POSTOFfice Appointments.—S. A. Nichols, postmaser at Conneautville, Crawford county, vice Ransom H. Sargent, resigned; Matthias S. Harr, postmaster at Ebensburg, Cambria county, vice Mrs. Harriet M'Cague, resigned; George Gallagher, postmaster at New Alexandria, Westmoreland co., vice John M. Stewart. removed; George Harlan, postmaster at Newburg, Cumberland county, vice John A. Rea, removed; D. S. Elliott, postmaster at Shaver's Creek, Huntingdon county, vice John Creswell, removed; David Devinney, postmaster at Allen, Cumberland county, vice Ross Anderson, removed; J. A. Kaufman, postmaster at Boiling Spring, Cumberland county, vice Emanuel Holler, removed; Daniel D. Hursh, postmaster at Oakville, Cumberland county, vice J. C. Fosnaught, removed; on the railroad line from Bristol, Tenn., to Knoxville, John E. Helms is appointed route agent in place of A. J. Blair, resigned, at same pay, \$800 per annum. John H. Washington, one of the book-keepers in the W. Blaine, of Maine, a clerk in the same office, was promoted to a second class clerkship.

THE TUNNEL OF THE ALPS .- The engineers employed in boring the eight mile tunnel under Mt. Cenis, in Savoy, have put into operation an ingenious device for supplying the tunnel with air, which dispenses with any necessity for the construction of vertical shafts. They work the boring machines in the tunnel by means of compressed air furnished by stationary engines on the outside. Thus there is no smoke and heat in the tunnel, and the air forced in keeps up an adequate circulation, without which the laborers would soon suffocate. There was considerable difficulty at first in the adjustment of pipes and valves, but they have been at work since the first of January with great success.

A letter from a prominent citizen of Prince Edward county, Va., to a gentleman in Rich-"extend no aid to him in any effort to coerce | mond, says a large number of slaveholders in "the Confederate States." "The soil of that section are preparing to emigrate with "North Carolina must not be polluted by the South, and declares that "if this state of things

A NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH IN GERMANY-Its Curious Architecture.—A German correspondent of the London Star thus describes a fanciful ecclesiastical edifice of recent construc-

"The Protestant Cathedral of Wiesbaden is meant to be a church like any other church, and is built of brick like any other brick build-You cannot help, therefore, being astontonished at seeing such an ordinary problem of the architectural art solved in a way which, at all events, fascinates your eye in spite of yourself, while you are as yet undecided whether you are to find it very beautiful or very ugly. Imagine a cathedral in whose construction the well known elements of Gothic art are exclusively applied, and which, nevertheless, in outline, color, and character of composition, bears no resemblance to any Gothic cathedral you as yet have seen. For you never have seen such an extraordinary height of nave and choir, as well as of the spires, in a cathedral of so small

length and breadth. The main spires, next, are five in number. three in a row, of which the middle one is the highest, rising from the front wall without projecting from it, while the remaining two stand on the side walls, where the nave ends and the curve of the choir begins. To this add the color, a glaring red, and yet no artificial color, but the natural red of the bricks, which are exquisitely made, and, as is said, more durable than any bricks yet used, and which color covers the whole building, even the steep roofs of the five larger, as well as of the nu merous smaller spires.

"For all these roofs are constructed of the same red brick as the whole building, and are adorned with nothing but figures formed by projecting bricks, somewhat in the style of an In tian pagoda roof. And so the whole building is adorned with nothing but figures formed by projecting bricks, and the pillars and columns of the doors and windows consist likewise of the same glaring red brick, while the habitude of your eyesight in seeing a Gothic cathedral makes you refuse to believe that all this is really mere brick of a color to which you are not accustomed, and creates the impression on you that you have a cathedral of white stone before you, and which, in some inexplicable manner, a red light, not of terres tial nature, is falling, or which is built of redhot metal; in fact, you may fancy you have a dream of Dante's before you—a church belonging to a region where churches are least to be

expected. "The name of the architect who has staked his name on this really bold and altogether new conception is Boos. The church-building zeal of the Protestant community in the town, could not fail to stir up that of the Catholics, who, however, as in every region where the Teutonic race prevails, are not so well off in Nassau, in point of worldly riches, as their Protestant brethren. They are now likewise engaged in erecting a cathedral, which is completed, save the spires, and where service is already performed. It is a very chaste and fine composition in the late Roman style, with some varieties borrowed from Gothic construction, and does as much honor to the modesty and learn ing of its architect as the Protestant temple does to the boldness of Herr Boos."

LOVE, JEALOUSY AND RUIN.-There have lately been devoloped in Buffalo the particulars of one of the saddest histories of love and suffering which has ever come under our notice. The story is briefly as follows:

A young lady, resident of the southwestern portion of New York State, became betrothed to a young villager. The engagement had lasted through two years of unbroken affection, when a new visitor to the place—a middle aged man—agent of an eastern agricultural firm, became introduced to the lady, and won her esteem by his dignified and intelligent conversation so as to finally become acknowjedged as a permanent acquaintance. His attentions became disagreeable to the lover of the lady, who requested her to discourage them, which she mildly, though firmly refused to do, adducing the superior age and courteous deportment of the stranger as her excuse. Finally, the young man, meeting his mistress in a carriage with the agent, asked her to alight and walk with him, a discourtesy to her present cavalier which she would not submit to, and

proceeded on her ride. The young man, in a fit of disappointment and desperation, returned home, accumulated a few necessaries, and left the same day for Buffalo, vowing never to return. In the meantime his betrothed, hearing of his absence, on her return, was almost maddened by regret and remorse. On the same night she fled from her home, and followed the track of her lover .-She reached the city on the ensuing morning, almost destitute of means, ignorant of her course, and without a single acquaintance in the river of faces which surged on every side. She spent-poor, tender hearted, persevering soul-nearly three days in constant but hopeless pursuit of her lost idol, wandering in her search through the streets, into offices, and even extending her simple, fruitless inquiries to the doors of dwelling houses; never finding a single trace of him she sought, yet persevering even in despair. The end of all this was terrible. She was ensuared by the Mælstrom that has drawn so many waifs like her into its awful vortex, and lost, like her myriad sisters, in its depths. Her parents in time searched for their love as she had searched for hers, found her in helpless wickedness, and took her back, and home. And this, very lately. A letter had come to the village soon after she left, from her lover, saying that he had gone west from Buffalo: which accounts for all. He knows the sequel now, reproaches himself for all, but will not, dare not, as he says, though he loves her still, go back to gaze upon the ruin which he ascribes to his own wild temper.

ABOUT ROCK OIL .- The following is an extract from an article by Professor E. B. Andrews, of Marietta College, who has given much attention to the geology of Southern Ohio, and was contributed by him to the Marietta

But it should be borne in mind that no well is inexhaustible. No fissure can endure the drain of a steam pump for a very long time. There must, of necessity, be a diminution of supply. There are no great reservoirs of oil, no subterranean lakes which may afford an almost indefinite supply of the precious fluid. There is no evidence that the oil is found anywhere except in crevices, which are more or less vertical. Where several wells are in the same neighborhood, it would be unusual to them "striking oil" at the same depth bel the surface. I know of a productive well twenty three feet deep near another productive one which is over two hundred feet deep. Of course, then, there can be no such a thing as a special rock oil or stratum. The oil is in fissures which may be found in every hind of rock. We sometimes hear men who have bored wells in the Northern Pennsylvania oil region, speak very positively of our rocks, and leclare the exact depth, and in what peculiar kind of rock, we may find the oil here in the Coal Measures. All such claims are idle, because it is impossible to reason analogically between two entirely distinct groups of rocks which lie fifteen bundred feet apart in vertical distance. There is with us, in this region, no oil rock. You may "strike oil" thirty feet down, or at three hundred feet down. Nor, again, can any thing be determined beforehand from the form or proximity of the hills. Some would bore at the entrance of a side valley, others at the point of a bold, high hill. Both are right if they happen to strike an oil fissure, and wrong if they do not. Some, again, having found a fissure from which oil exudes, would begin to bore in the top of the fissure. This is a doubtful policy, for all cracks deviate lose the fissnre.

TELEGRAPH LATEST

Riot at Baltimore—The Federal Forces Attacked by a Mob-The Killed and Wounded. BALTIMORE, April 19. The detachment of Gen. Small's First Penn-

sylvania regiment and the Massachuseets regiment have arrived and are now marching through the city on their route to the Balti more depot.

SECOND DISPATCH. A terribe scene is now occurring in Pratt treet, the track having been torn up by the secessionists. The troops from Philadelphia and New York attemtpted to march through, and were attacked by the mob with bricks and

The military fired upon their assailants, who returned the fire.

regiment were killed, and several were woun-The fight is still going on. Ten of the mob are said to be wounded.

Two members of the Seventh Massachusetts

THIRD DISPATCH. At the Washington depot an immense crowd has assembled. The rioters attacked them at the depot. The military fired on the mob, and several persons were wounded; some fatally. There is said to be four of the military and

four rioters killed.
The city is in great excitement. Martial law has been proclaimed.

The city military are rushing to ther armo-

Civil war has commenced. The railroad track is said to be torn up outside of the city. Certain parties threaten to destroy the Pratt street bridge.

As the soldiers passed along Pratt street a perfect shower of paving stones rained on their The cars have left for Washington, being

stoned as they left. It was the Massachusetts men that were attacked. Three of the mob are known to be dead, and three soldiers were killed. Many were wounded.

The stores are being closed. Our military are rapidly forming. The Minute Men are turning out.

It is not ascertained what portion of the roops were attacked. They bore a white flag as they marched along Pratt street and were greeted with showers of stones. The Mayor vent ahead of them with the police.

An immense crowd blocked up the streets, and after enduring various insults, the soldiers finally turned and fired on the mob, several of

whom were wounded. [A Subsequent dispatch states that order had oeen restored.]

Movements in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19. A special meeting of the Councils of Philadelphia held to-day. The following is the substance of the various resolutions and ordinances which were passed unanimously:

No. 1. Provides for requesting the citizens to form companies of 100 each for home service. No. 2. Committee on Finance to report an ordinance for a loan of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of providing a fund for the relief of families of volunteers who leave the city in the service of the country, and for other purposes connected with the distracted condition of the country.

No. 3. Commissioner of city property to place unoccupied public halls at the disposal of drilling parties.

No. 4. Applauds the course of Baltimore and Gov. Hicks in opposing the secession move-

No. 5. An appropriation of \$50,000 for the ourchase of arms for Home Guard, or other defensive purposes. A committee of five to aid the Major in carrying out the ordinance. No. 6. An ordinance appropriating \$125,000 for relief of families of volunteers.

No. 7. Resolutions approving of the prompt and determined steps of the General Govern-ment, in putting down rebellion, commending the conduct of Major Anderson, and determining to tender him a sword.

No. 8. An Ordinance appropriating \$5,000 to be employed by the Mayor in such a manner as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the peace of the city, for the detection of all persons engaged in treasonable designs, and for the detection of persons engaged in molesting the property of citizens of Philadelphia.

From Washington.

Washington, April 19.
The President's Mounted Guard, a cavalry company, sixty strong, was sworn in this morning, not a single man declining to take the

The troops from Pennsylvania, that arrived yesterday, breakfasted to-day in the Capitol. They will parade during the day. It is rumored that the Alexandrians intend to

fire on the vessel bearing the Rhode Island

troops as she comes up the river. The War Department is reported to have requested the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to refuse to carry troops for the seces-

The city is comparatively quiet this morning.

Those who feared an attack on Washington during the past night, were not even alarmed by any extraordinary notes of warning or pre-

On inquiry at the Post Office Department, it s ascertained that no measures are in progress for discontinuing any of the Southern mails. On the contrary, contractors from that section were recently here, and have arranged for facilitating the transportation. The Postmaster General has discretion to suspend them only in cases of obstructions.

Capt. Paulding, Commander Emmons and Lieut. Woodhull, constitute the Board of Detail. through whom all the naval preparations are made. The Chief Clerk's room is the only one in the Navy Department accessible at these times to the public.

Patriotism in Old Montgomery. Norristown, April 19, 1861.

The excitement here is unabated. All kinds of business is suspended, and every one is loing their utmost to assist the departure of the volunteers. Seven companies will leave here to morrow morning at 8 o'clock, for Harrisburg, via Reading. Seven thousand dollars have been subscribed by the citizens of this town alone, and it is thought that the contributions throughout the county will increase the fund to \$20,000. Shirts, blankets, stockings, etc., etc., have been purchased by the fund committee, for the comfort and convenience of

Montgomery county will furnish a full reginent. The Adjutancy of the regiment has been tendered to Col. A. H. Tippin, of Philadelphia, but formerly of Montgomery county, and who was with Gen. Scott in Mexico, from his landing at Vera Cruz, to the capture of the city of Mexico.

Norristown challenges the whole Union to produce a town of its population, that will contribute an equal number of men to sustain he stars and stripes, and as large a sum of money for the support of the families of the

Military Movements. New York, April 19 .- The Eighth Regiment

of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Monroe, arrived at 7 o'clock, and have been quartered at the Astor House, and other hotels. Their reception was marked with the most unbounded demonstrations of welcome all along the route to their quarters. They leave here at noon. The famous Seventh New York Regiment have nearly completed their arrangements, and will leave here at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Secession of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 19. It is reliably stated by parties direct from Richmond, that the Ordinance of Secession was publicly proclaimed yesterday. The vote on write a book. What a bright thought in Bentits passage had been kept secret.

Philadelphia Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 19. The President has made the following ap ointments for Philadelphia, viz: Collector-W. B. Thomas.

Director of the Mint-James Pollock. Treasurer of the Mint-Jay Cook. Surveyor-E. Reed Mayer. Naval Officer-Dr. E. Wallace. Navy Agent-James S. Chambers. General Appraiser-B. Rush Plumly. Postmaster-C. A. Walborn. District Attorney-George A. Coffey. Marshal-William Milward. Appraiser-Joseph M. Cowell.

> Massachusetts. Boston, April 19.

The rumors that the Fifth regiment is to be called into service, causes an intensely patriotic excitement in Charlestown, and around Bunker Hill, where are the headquarters of the regiment. Every able-bodied man is anxious to shoulder his musket.

The City Council has appropriated \$100,000 for the benefit of the Boston volunteers enlisted for the war. Lowell has appropriated \$8,000, and Cambridge \$5,000, for the families of the soldiers. There are also large private subscriptions.

Meeting at York, Pa.

YORK, Pa., April 19.

The largest meeting ever held in the Court House assembled here last night. \$6,000 were appropriated for the benefit of volunteers and committees were appointed to collect from the citizens. The military companies will leave for Harrisburg on Saturday or Monday.

The Southern Confederate Loan.

CHARLESTON, April 19.
It is well ascertained that the subscription of South Carolina to the Confederate Loan will be \$3,000,000, of which \$2,262,000 have already been taken in this city. New Orleans took \$2,700,000, and the subscriptions in other places are in proportion. All is quiet here.

Arrival of the U.S. Steamer Pocahontas. New York, April 19. The U.S. Steamer Pocahontas has arrived from Charleston. Her officers report that she

did not arrive off Charleston bar until only an hour previous to the evacuation of Sumpter. Volunteers from Canada. Boston, April 19.

bec and Montreal are coming here to enlist in the United States Army. Chester Alive.

It is stated that five hundred men from Que-

CHESTER, April 19. We have a company of young men, of about

one hundred, ready to start out at a moment's notice, and another, of old men, ready. Vermont. St. Johnsburg, April 19.

Gov. Fairbanks has been tendered a loan of \$50,000 by the banks for military purposes. The Steamer Pawnee at Washington. WASHINGTON, April 19.

The United States steamer Pawnee has ar ived at the Navy Yard. Consul to Malaga.

WASHINGTON, April 19. A. M. Hancock, of Kentucky, has been appointed Consul to Malaga.

GENERAL NEWS.

SINKING OF THE PITTSBURG AQUEDUCT .-- On

Sunday night, the aqueduct which carries the water of the Pennsylvania canal from the north side of the Allegheny river into Pittsburg, sunk some twelve or fifteen feet between the second and third piers from the Allegheny side. It had been "sagging" at this point three or four feet for some months past, and although there was very little water in the dock at the time, it went down during the night as above stated, and is now utterly useless so far as navigating it with boats is concerned.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—In the Irish Gardener s Magazine it is stated not only that a decoction of the leaves of the camomile will destroy insects, but that nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of the plants dispersed through it. No green-house or hothouse should be without it in a green or dried state; either the stalks or flowers will answer. It is a singular fact that if a plant is drooping, and apparently dying, in nine cases out of ten it will recover if you place a plant of camomile near it. TENNESSEE .- Another of the champions of

the Union from this gallant State has been emphatically endorsed by his constituents. At a Union Convention in the counties of his district on the 1st instant, the people unanimously endorsed the course of their able and patriotic representative in Congress, the Hon. Robert Hatton, and requested him to be a candidate. for re-clection, which every man who served with him in Congress will be glad to see him consent to.

RESTRICTING TELEGRAPHIC OPERATIONS .-The telegraph offices of New Orleans have, in compliance with the request of the State authorities, declined to transmit any dispatches in cypher. It is stated also that no dispatches whatever in reference to military operations in the Confederate States will be transmitted except by order of the proper authorities. At the examination of a boy of nine years

of age, for admission to one of the public schools in a suburban town of Massachusetts. the teacher, after a satisfactory result in reading and spelling, asked, "What do you know about the United States?" The youngster promptly replied, "Don't know nothing, nor nobody does-all gone to smash."

The Mobile Tribune says the anticipated blockade of that port has lately led to a very brisk business in loading vessels with cotton and other freights intended for foreign ports. Cotton was being loading at the rate of 376 bales a day, about 126 bales over the ordinary daily rate.

GEN. SCOTT AND MAJOR ANDERSON -General Scott has no besitation in endorsing Major Anderson over all slurs, slanders and suspicions. Such an endorsement from such a man, is worth whole acres of political suspicions, insinuations and charges against the gallant and injured major.—N. Y. Express.

A Russian serf and criminal who passed himself off as a Polish nobleman, married a Nottingham (England) clergyman's daughter, and robbed him of \$2000. The clergyman had him before a police magistrate in hopes of recovering his money—his daughter's disgrace seeming to trouble him but little.

An extensive lead mine has been discovered on the farm of Mr. D. Ackerson, in Lafayette township, Suffolk county, N. J. Six hundred and sixty pounds of lead are extracted from 2.000 pounds of ore, the lead being valued at \$52 per ton

There is more scandal afloat in London. The Earl of Wilton has been charged with reviewing his regiment with a prostitute on his arm, and introducing her at mess and her Majesty's balls. A court of inquiry is or-

According to the late United States census it takes 730 paper mills and 2,000 steam engines to supply book publishers and newspaper establishments with printing paper, at a cost of \$27,000,000 per annum.

Mrs. Gurney, the lady who has lately been divorced from her husband, has, it is stated, purchased Harptree Court, Somersetshire, the seat of Lord Waldegrave, which she intends for her future residence. The wife and mother of an humble family in

Great Barrington, Mass., all of whom were employed in the factory there, has lately come in possession of an English legacy of \$500,000. Bentley, the London book publisher, has induced Mrs. Yelverton-the unloved one-to ley! How it will sell!

The Prince of Wales is a good-hearted boy. He thinks of the poor old ladies, while he flirts with the pretty young ones. Mrs. Laura Secord, widow of a brave Canadian soldier, and Mrs. Hatt, daughter of another soldier, have each received £100 from Albert Edward. Their needy condition was brought to his notice during the tour he made in the provinces last summer.

A grave Senator from Wisconsin recently received a letter from a constituent, asking for some office. The letter contained a one dollar Wisconsin bill, "to bait the hook with," as the

writer wrote. By the Episcopal clergy of Philadelphia, the Collect prepared for reading in time of war was generally introduced into the morning services

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE .- The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is to restore the health, no matter from what cause it may be suffering. They take out all impurities from the system; and they have the same power of expulsion over miasm, poisonous vapor of decayed vegetables, or indeed any poisonous exhalations breathed by man whatever. In fact, if the blood is poisoned, it is impure, and impure blood results in disease.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, though innocent as bread, yet they are caretle of purifying the blood and curing disease. So, they cure all kinds of fevers, all asthmas, catarrhs, costiveness and painful affections of every kind.

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