LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, March 19.—The Pony Express from California on the 6th, has arrived. The trial of Augustine Harrasetti, a melter in the U. S. Mint, has resulted in his acquittal on all the charges against him. The District Attorney appeals to the Supreme Court.

The Legislature was to meet in Convention on the 9th for the election of a U. S. Senator. It was believed that the election of either Messrs. McDougal or Denver would be impossible. If any election is had a new man will probably be selected.

Two companies of Federal troops had arrived at San Francisco from Oregon. Some insubordination occurred on the voyage, and one man was wounded by the Lieutenant.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, March 18.—The Canadian Parliament met at Quebec on Saturday afternoon. The speech of the Governor contains very little of general interest. He congratulates the members on the returning prosperity of the country; alludes to the visit of the Prince of Wales; recommending assimilating laws in the two sections of the province; a bankrupt law for Upper Canada; and improvement in the discipline of the prisons. He says that great efforts will be made to establish a sound system of immigration, and promote the settlement in the wild lands. He then makes a slight allusion to the Anderson case.

Arrival of the Palestine at Portland—More Gold from England.

PORTLAND, Me., March 19.—The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., via Londonderry on the 1st inst., arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, with forty-four passengers and £7,500 in specie. Reports experienced continued head winds during the voyage, and passed March 3 a steamer, supposed to be the United Kingdom, bound east.

The news by the Palestine is anticipated.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, March 19.—The schooner Susan F. Abbott, of Philadelphia, bound to Savannah, has arrived in distress, sails gone and mast sprung. The British schooner Urena, of St. Andrews, from Matanzas, bound to New York with molasses, was abandoned at sea on Friday and the crew was taken off by the schooner Edward Herbert and brought here.

A Large Ship Ashore.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The bark H. A. Stevenson, from New York, reports having passed on the 4th inst. a large black ship ashore on South Chandelier. She did not ascertain her name.

Marine Disaster—Eight Lives Lost.

BOSTON, March 19.—The bark Harvest Queen is ashore at Scituate and eight of her crew have been drowned. The captain was saved.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A DULL DAY.—Yesterday was one of the dullest days of the season. Notwithstanding the excellent weather, and the cool, bracing atmosphere, it was a noticeable fact, that there were fewer people on the streets, less business doing at the wharves, more idle drays and laborers, and fewer corner loungers than on any similarly pleasant day since last November. It appeared that by general consent the people had determined to remain in doors, and consequently the slight stir and bustle which, during the past three months have been exhibited, seemingly for the purpose of reminding us that we were a city, was nowhere to be seen. Drunken men even were a scarce article, and the usual mishaps and odd scenes, which go to make up the city news, is wanting. Under present circumstances there is but little prospect that the monotony and general prostration of business will give place to activity and bustle. In other years, at this season, the city, "with buyers and with sellers was humanity like a hive." The Southern merchants thronged the hotels, and the wharves fairly groaned with the weight of merchandize, seeking southern ports.—But at present there are no crowds at the hotels, and there is spacious room on the wharves. Laborers stand idly at their drays, or lounge listlessly in the sun, anxiously waiting, in Mr. Miccawber's view, "for something to turn up." How long this condition of things is to last, wiser men than those who brought it about alone can say. If things should continue, however, the duties of the Board of Health will be greatly increased, provided it belongs to its department to keep the streets clear of grass this coming summer.

REGULATOR CLUB.—Levi Hoffman, one of the members of this once notorious club, it will be seen by the proceedings of the Criminal Court, was yesterday convicted on the testimony of Erasmus Levy.—The party has been tried twice before on a charge preferred against Levy on his trial for the murder of Franklin Naff, and testified most positively that Levy came to his house immediately after the shooting, and acknowledged having done it, and got the witness to reload the discharged barrel of the pistol. His Honor Judge Bond said the character of the witness was not sufficient to justify him in rendering a verdict against Levy.—In this case the table is turned and Levy is the State's witness. Some surprise has been manifested by the members of the bar who were cognizant of the facts, that the case against Levy for an assault with intent to kill a certain John R. English has never been called for trial. At the time of its occurrence, it produced great excitement in the vicinity of Fayette and Holliday streets, and was witnessed by several citizens of the highest respectability, upon whose testimony Levy was indicted by the Grand Jury. Was the case settled before the present State's Attorney entered upon his duties?

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Maryland Tract Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Tract House, No. 73 Fayette street, for the purpose of electing officers of the Society to serve during the ensuing year. There were quite a number of members present, and the following named gentlemen were elected officers: Rev. J. W. M. Williams, President; W. B. Canfield, Treasurer; Rev. S. Guiteau, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. P. C. Williams, Recording Secretary; Rev. Jonathan Cross, General Agent and Superintendent; G. N. Cressy, Superintendent of City Tract Visitation, west of Jones' Falls, and S. Sanner, Superintendent east of the Falls.—Twenty-two Vice-Presidents were elected—six of them residents of the city, and one each from the following counties: Frederick, Washington, Allegany, Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Anne Arundel, Worcester, Dorchester, Talbot, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Howard, Montgomery and Caroline. The various committees were also appointed. Notwithstanding the embarrassments resulting from the stringency of the times, the prosperity of the Society has been but slightly retarded, and its affairs are in an encouraging condition.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The contractors for the construction of this road have, during the past two days and nights, had a force of men engaged in changing the switch at the intersection of Hanover and Baltimore streets, in order to enable the cars on that route to make the circuit of South Baltimore without occupying the track on Baltimore street, save between Sharp and Hanover streets. By this management the residents of that section of the city will have the advantage of more frequent trips, for the present, at least. In the course of a few days two cars will be put upon that route in addition to the five already in use there. The switch in use is Wm. Horton, Jr's, patent, of Philadelphia, and has worked satisfactorily at all points on the road. There are now about sixty-five cars on the entire road, and all the various routes are represented to be good condition.

BALTIMOREAN DROWNED.—The Washington *Star* of yesterday states that the body of a man named Michael Purcell was found near one of the coal wharves in Georgetown. It was ascertained that the man had frozen to death, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by a coroner's jury. The deceased, in company with a brother, left this city a few days since, for the purpose of working at the fisheries, and it is supposed that, reaching Georgetown without means, he was compelled to seek shelter for the night under the shed attached to the coal yard.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—An elderly man named Jeremiah Shadrick, residing in Wayne street, near Howard, yesterday morning attempted to commit suicide by swallowing corrosive sublimate. His daughter, discovering his condition, immediately dispatched a messenger for a physician, who, upon his arrival, administered a powerful emetic, which had the desired effect. He assigned as a cause for the act, the fact of his being out of employment and his inability to support his daughter and himself.

MILITARY.—An election for officers was held last night by the members of Company F, Governor's Guard, 5th regiment, at the armory in China Hall, West Baltimore street, when the following gentlemen were selected: Captain, Wm. H. Taylor; First Lieutenant, John J. Baker; Second Lieutenant, A. B. Brunner; Third Lieutenant, John D. Taylor.—The corps has been in existence but two months, and already numbers 57 members, rank and file, who are being thoroughly and completely drilled.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—On Monday night, a fight took place in a lager beer saloon, on Fayette street, near Reben Hall, between two men named John Gibbon and John Davis, in which Gibbon bit a piece out of Davis' cheek. Policeman Quinn arrested both parties, and Justice Hiss committed them to jail, Gibbon to answer before the Court, and Davis as a witness.

SALE OF LAND IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Yesterday Ex-Sheriff Hook, of Baltimore county, sold at Towsontown Court House, fifty-five building lots in the village of Homestead, most of which were unimproved, to satisfy a claim for county school and State taxes for the year 1857. Purchased by Dr. Grafton M. Bosley at $4.50 per lot—total $243.

Yesterday morning a stevadore named Patrick Mahoney, while assisting to unload a vessel lying at Bowly's wharf, had his right hand caught between the railing of the vessel and a hogshead, and terribly mashed. He was removed to his home on Hillen street near High.

EXTENSION OF HOE'S PATENT IN ENGLAND.—The London *American* announces that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England extended Hoe's English patent for printing machines. Mr. Richard M. Hoe, of New York, was the inventor; but the nominal patentee, and one of the petitioners, was Mr. William Newton. Mr. Grove, the counsel for the petitioners, stated to the committee the advantages possessed by this printing press over the celebrated Applegarth machine. Both are used by the *Times*, the latter, however, only as "aids." He described the nature of the invention, and stated that one of Mr. Hoe's ten-feeder machines could print from 20,000 to 25,000 newspapers in an hour. The efforts made by the patentee had involved a vast amount of industry and skill.

Mr. Hoe came over to this country in 1847, but it was nine years from the date of his patent before he could get anything done, and English sales had been only fourteen machines. By the inventor's accounts, which were presented, it seems that the profits from the patent were £5,000, but of this £4,000 went to Mr. Hoe's partners, and he had only received £3 000, which was a most inadequate remuneration for an invention of so much importance and utility as the cheap press, which was obliged to use thin paper, for which Applegarth's machine is not applicable.

Several eminent engineers bore testimony to the value of the invention, and Mr. Welsby, on behalf of the Crown, made no opposition.

Lord Cranworth delivered the judgment of their lordships, who, he said, were all satisfied that this was a most useful invention—one of great merit and simplicity, as far as simplicity could apply to such an invention. They thought that the inventor had not derived that reasonable profit which he had a right to expect. He had been for several years without profit, and in his accounts he had placed many charges on the debtor side of the account with which he might have credited himself. Under all the circumstances, their lordships would advise her Majesty to extend the patent.—*Scientific American.*

An American, named Meredith, engaged in his lorch, in escorting some merchant junks, has been taken by pirates near Wangchow, and is held to ransom for $1,000. The United States gunboat Saginaw has left Hong Kong to try and liberate him.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Esq., State's Attorney, prosecuting.——John Wesley Gade was placed upon trial upon an indictment charging him with having received three gold watches, knowing the same to have been stolen.——Mr. Johnson, of Port Deposit, Maryland, exhibited a watch, which he had either lost or had been robbed of on Gay street, near Fayette, and which was recovered by Detective Gormon from Joseph Watkins, having been sold to him by Thomas Graves.——Graves deposed that he received three watches from Richard Roundtree, who was in company with Gade, the accused. He sold the three watches for the sum of $30, and delivered the money to the accused, requesting him to deliver it to Roundtree. The accused was tried before his Honor, and was remanded to jail to await the sentence of the Court, adjudging him guilty.——State *vs.* Thomas Smith, negro, indicted upon the charge of the larceny of 79 yards of cotton prints, the property of William Devries and others, merchants. Warrington for defence. The testimony went to prove that the accused was seen to enter the store of Mr. Devries and seize the goods, and being pursued, was caught with the goods in his possession. Adjudged guilty. Remanded to jail to await judgment.——In the case of Henry Lauer, indicted upon the charge of larceny, Mr. Stirling ordered a plea of "not guilty, confessed," to be entered by the State, there being no testimony against him.——The cases of Herman Miller and John English, indicted upon the charge of having received stolen goods, were called for trial, but several witnesses being absent, they were both postponed until Monday next.——Levi Hoffman (an old and well known member of the Regulators, now defunct) was placed upon trial upon an indictment charging him with the larceny of one gold snuff box, valued at $25, the property of Charles H. Key, Esq., on the 26th of Nov., 1859. After argument by the counsel upon either side, the case was submitted to the jury, who retired in charge of a bailiff, and after a short absence returned a verdict of guilty. Remanded to await sentence.——Michael Keilholtz was arranged and pleaded not guilty to an indictment for the larceny of one gold watch, valued at $30, the property of James Henson. Fixed for Monday.——William H. Smith (negro) was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with the larceny of 30 yards of mixed grey cassimere, valued at $30, the property of Dryden & Gibbons. Plea not guilty. Fixed for Monday.——Henry Jones (negro) pleaded not guilty to the larceny of one coat, valued at $9, the property of William T. Richardson. Fixed for Monday. Ing for defence.——John K. English, indicted upon receiving a watch knowing it to have been stolen, filed a suggestion for the removal of his case to Baltimore County. The case was removed, the accused being admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance. John Young, bondsman. [This is a part of the Hoffman case, recorded above, the watch being the same stolen from Charles H. Key, Esq.]——State *vs.* William Graham, indicted upon the charge of being a vagrant and also with having been found with burglar's tools in his possession. The Court entered a plea of not guilty, upon proof of good character.——The case of Herman Miller, indicted upon the charge of receiving a lot of furs property of Geo. K. Quail, knowing the same to have been stolen, was postponed until Monday next.——Two cases against Patrick Reynolds, charging the sale of liquor on Sunday, were removed to Baltimore County, bail being taken for the appearance of the accused in the sum of $500 in each case. Hugh Donnelly, bondsman.—Court adjourned at 3½ o'clock until 10 to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

Henry Esselman *vs.* Eben Belknap. Action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $262.——John Egerton *vs.* H. T. Stickney. An action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $377.62.—Adjourned till to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Nally *vs.* The Mayor and City Council. Before reported. On trial.——Assignment for to-day, from 442 to 465.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

Mary Jane Coleman *vs.* Louis Coleman. Bill for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* from defendant.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, March 19.—State *vs.* John Whipperman, indicted for the larceny of three bushels of wheat, valued at $4.50, and 644 pounds of guano, valued at $18.50, the property of Charles W. Leedy, alleged to have been stolen in the county, on the 11th of September, 1860. Not concluded.

THE ADDRESS OF THE ITALIAN SENATE.—Two interesting documents reach us from Turin; one the address adopted by the Senate in response to the speech of Victor Emmanuel, the other the report presented to the same body by Signor Matteuci, on behalf of the committee to whom had been referred the draft of a law decreeing to the King of Sardinia the title of King of Italy.

The address of the Senate reproduces in fervid terms the expression of gratitude and just admiration which the royal address had uttered in regard to France and its sovereign. It refers also to the moral support afforded to Italy by England, and the faith reposed by the Italian people in the sympathies of the German. "Among gallant nations," the Senate remarks, "a good understanding is always easy."

With respect to the internal situation of the new Kingdom of Italy, the Senate holds that a people who have regained their rights, "will by that very fact, be more resolute to respect the rights of others;" and it also believes that the Italians are for all purpose, with its inherent energy, the conquest of all elements of order within, and of defence without."

The text of the bill for conferring the title of King of Italy upon Victor Emmanuel, as proposed to the Senate by the commissioners charged to examine it, was as follows:

Article 1. King Victor Emmanuel II. assumes for himself and his successors the title of King of Italy.

Article 2. All Government decrees, and such deeds as required to be headed with the name of the King, shall begin with the following formula: *Victor Emmanuel II., by Divine Providence and the wore of the Nation.*

To the latter article the Minister of Grace and Justice objected, stating that it would be best to insert an article to that effect in the bill which must soon be framed regarding the form to be given to public deeds. The article was accordingly withdrawn, the amendment of the day was moved and passed, with the consent of the Ministry, to the effect that the bill alluded to should be brought in as speedily as possible.

Senator Pareto made some objections to the title of "King of Italy," which he thought resembled the old feudal formula "King of Sardinia, therefore, might be much more advantageously replaced by the other form—"King of the Italians."

Count Cavour, in reply, remarked that the Queen of England was not called Queen of the English, although the English had a Parliament which understood liberty best; but if it were objected that the English are characteristically attached to old customs and traditions, he would quote an instance of a people that had no feudal traditions whatever, viz. the North Americans, who called the Chief of their Government "President of the United States," and not "President of the Americans."

After this explanation, Senator Pareto withdrew his objection, and the bill as amended was voted by 129 votes against 2 nays, as already stated by telegraph.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE.

The Louisville *Courier* of Saturday furnishes the following account of the breaking up of the Southern Rights meeting held in that city the previous afternoon. After the organization of the assemblage, a very large one, the Committee on Resolutions reported a series favoring secession. The subsequent proceedings are thus reported by the *Courier*:—

After Mr. Barbour closed his remarks, Mr. Gathright, Col. Duncan, and other gentlemen were called for, and appeared on the stand; but by this time the instruments and minions of those dear friends of the people and free speech, the submission leaders, had congregated inside and outside of the hall in such numbers that they were enabled to drown with their clamors the voice of the speakers, and a scene of noise and confusion, at once humiliating and disgraceful, followed, until the Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, Major Thomas H. Hunt, appeared with their report. This report was read amidst great clamor. But with the conclusion of the report, the mob assumed such dimensions as to completely put an end to any further business and order. For an hour of the most infernal and damnable demonstrations ever witnessed out of hell, the lights were put out and the meeting dispersed.

Thus ended a meeting which had been gotten up under the auspices of several hundred of our true-hearted and loyal and respectable fellow-citizens—a meeting called for a specific and definite purpose, and into which no gentleman would have intruded with any view to disturbance or violence—a meeting which would have had an influence direct and positive for good on the business and best interests of a city, which is suffering to an extent that can only be appreciated by the business men here, and by those who derive their support or profit from the trade and manufactures which have flourished here, and should prosper as the green bay tree at the present and in all time to come. Its effects, we have reason to believe, will be beneficial in forming public sentiment here to an extent little dreamed of by those who hoped to crush a patriotic movement by contemptible trickery and every decent man from adherence to a cause which requires such support.

THE SOUTHERN OFFICERS OF THE ARMY—*Jefferson Barracks, Mo.*, March 10.—I notice in the *Times* of the 7th of March an editorial which reflects somewhat on officers of the army who are by birth and feeling Southerners. The editors of the *Times* are endeavoring to carry out the views of General Scott, namely, that in these days of trial trust none but Northern officers. I have only to refer you to the case of Captain Arnold Elzy, of the Second Artillery, who was deprived of his command in Washington. A better, braver and more efficient officer you cannot find in the army, and his qualifications as an officer are not accompanied with the desire that his name should be renowned for the spilling of the blood of his fellow-citizens. The article in the *Times* is a libel on the officers of the army from the South. And the only way, I suppose, the article can be met must be with the pen, and I know your hand can do it.

ANDERSON MERCHANT,
Lieutenant Second Artillery.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH CARL SCHURZ.—Next to the difficulty about Fort Sumter, the question as to what is to be done about Carl Schurz seems to bother the Administration more than anything else. Schurz is Lincoln's *bete noir*, the German section of the Republican party insisting that his case shall be made a test as to their claims, while, on the other hand, it is claimed that the case of Schurz is an exceptional one; that he is not fit in any way to be a foreign minister; further, that he got his pay as stump orator as he went along, and that he has no claim on the party. This is a family quarrel, and we have no desire to interfere in it. May we not, however, be permitted to offer a suggestion? Why not make a new mission and send the lager beer orator as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia? He will be quite in his element there, and can do a good deal for his colored friends in one way or another.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CHINESE SUGAR CANE IN ILLINOIS.—There was a convention held lately, of the growers of Chinese sugar cane, at Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois. The following extract is from the Bureau county *Republican*: There certainly can no longer be any doubt entertained of the ultimate success of cane growing in this county. Our farmers, during the past four years, have given much attention to this new branch of agricultural industry, and the result has been that within the last two years nearly, if not quite, one-half the syrup consumed in the county has been manufactured at home. The quality of the syrup exhibited at the late convention was equal to the best golden syrup from New Orleans, free from the any unpleasant flavor, and more pleasing to our taste than any other syrup except the maple. Mr. John Masters, of Dover, brought us two gallons, made by himself, which cannot be surpassed in any market. Mr. Masters had also made some very fine sugar. There was a very large amount of cane long owing to the scarcity of mills.

Petoubun (Peep of Day) is the name of a newspaper, in the Chippewa language, just started at Sarina, by the Rev. Thomas Hurlburt.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad yesterday, Mr. W. K. Stephenson, President of the road, took the floor, and gave an account of his recent visit to Europe with a view to closing a contract with the French company to construct the road across Texas and possibly clear to California, which negotiations were suspended until the political differences in this country were settled—either by a reunion, or permanent secession is established. He spoke of the positive success of the scheme, and stated that in interviews with the Emperor and his ministers he was assured of their sympathy with the project and with the South. The Emperor stated that the North seemed guided by England's influences, and that France sought the trade and friendship of the South. He purchased on his own responsibility 1,000 tons of railroad iron from George Peabody, which was now in New Orleans, and which the company could take or not, as it chose, not being liable for any part of it.

He also alluded to the work that had been done upon the road, by which 20 miles of the 50 necessary to be finished before the company could avail itself of the guaranteed assistance of Texas, had been graded and only required the iron work to be finished, when the company would have a paying line of 93 miles and 800,000 acres of land as a basis of credit. He closed by appealing to the stockholders to come forward and subscribe the $1 per share—half cash, half six months hence—and save the company from being crushed and destroyed.—He appealed to them to do this to save their present investment and brilliant prospects for the future. Unless the debts of the company were paid the road must be sold.—*Louisville Journal of Friday.*

STATISTICS OF THE BURTON BREWING TRADE.—The quantity of malt brewed in Burton in the year ending with last June, was about 315,000 quarters, which cost more than £1,200,000; which paid £340,000 duty; which required more than 60,000 acres of land to produce it. The quantity of hops brewed in the town was about 40,000 cwt., at a cost of about £240,000; this quantity is equal to nearly half the estimated produce of England in 1860; and at the prices of the last November, 1860, taking the consumption to be half new and half old hops, would cost more by £45,000 than the same quantity cost last season; the additional value of the malt would exceed £80,000. Bass & Co. employ 1,050 men, of whom 130 are coopers and 200 maltsters.—The coopers, at new steamwork, can get 68s. per week. The largest earnings, at steam work, for one man and a boy of 16, are £4 per week. The wages earned by jobbing coopers are £3 per week. The steam cooperage turns out 1,400 hogsheads per week. They employ at Burton 100 dray horses.—They use 19 steam engines at work, from 40 down to 1-horse power, of which last there are two.—They consume over 20,000 tons of coal per year.—Their premises and Messrs. Allsop's each occupy about 40 acres. The foregoing statistics afford a general view of the extent of the operations at Burton, which, it will be seen, are very important.—The small breweries in Burton are managed with the same attention to detail as the large ones, and, generally speaking, produce an article equal in quality to their more popular rivals.

FRIGHTFUL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—We have just heard, from one of our citizens, who returned from Arrarat, Pa., about twelve miles south of Susquehanna depot, of a singular and distressing case of hydrophobia. The facts of the case are as follows: About two years ago, Miss Sarah Low, the daughter of Lewis Low, a respectable farmer, started to visit a neighbor across the fields, a short distance, and after going a little distance was furiously attacked by a large dog, (afterwards ascertained to be mad,) who tore nearly all the clothes off her; but reaching a stone fence, Miss Low succeeded in getting over, and the dog, not daunted by to follow, pulled down a large stone, which, falling on his foot, held him fast, and Miss L. escaped, as she supposed at the time, without being bitten.—A few months ago Miss Low was married to Mr. Townsend, and on Sunday, the 3d inst., while herself and husband were riding in a carriage to her father's house, Mrs. T. exhibited signs of hydrophobia. Mr. T. hurried on to their destination, and during the night Mrs. T. was attacked with spasms, and was so violent that it required several men to restrain her—she attempting, during the spasms, to bite any one within her reach. She continued in the same way up to the time our informant left, (Friday morning, 9th inst.,) and it was supposed that she could not survive much longer. It is believed by her friends that when attacked by the mad dog, two years ago, there must have been some abrasion of the skin, not observed at the time, through which some virus from the mad dog penetrated the system.—*Binghampton (N. Y.) Republican.*

SHORT CROPS IN ENGLAND.—In the British Parliament on the 28th ult., Mr. Caird called attention to the serious deficiency of last harvest, and the consequent necessity for increased economy in the public expenditure. He described the failure as having extended to potatoes as well as the cereal crops, and the prospects of the future harvest as not much better. With the best weather, not more than an average crop could be expected. He said:

"He found that whilst last year, in the six months ending February, we imported from the United States 140,000 quarters of corn, amounting to £318,000, in the corresponding months of this season, we imported 2,195,000 quarters, at a cost of £6,250,000, or nearly twenty times as much. From Russia and Prussia we had also imported much greater quantities, and from France we had imported twelve times as much grain. The total increase of imported grain might be estimated at upwards of £12,000,000, as compared with the six months ending February, 1860. This would plainly show the cause of the pressure which was at present felt in mercantile circles, but, at any rate, there was the satisfaction of knowing that there would be no general deficiency, and there was also reason to hope that this season of difficulty would soon pass over."

CHINA.—The Shanghai *Herald*, December 22d, states that the Chinese had given offence to the British authorities, by laying an additional duty on opium. The Chinese had ordered the servants of the foreign merchants to disclose the transactions of their employers, for the purpose of collecting this duty, and offered bribes for the fulfilment of this duty and threats for its non-performance. A watch of disguised Chinese had also been placed about the doors of the stores of the foreign merchants. The consul had notified the Chinese authorities that these things must cease. At Wangchow, two Englishmen had been imprisoned, stripped nearly naked, and otherwise ill-treated, with manacles, chains, and the hooting of a crowd, being charged with defrauding the government of the salt tax. Two American missionaries had made a visit to Hang Chow. They were not allowed to enter the city, but two of their servants were, and reported it in ruins as far as they went, a mile from the gates, but well guarded, the Chinese saying, by 40,000 men. On their return by the grand canal, they passed several towns abandoned to the crows. About forty miles from Hang Chow they suddenly and unexpectedly came upon a newly made fort, which opened on the right and left to capture them, just as soon as they discovered them to be foreigners, some cried, "foreign devils," and others "foreign brethren," and, dropping their flags and spears, burst into a hearty laugh.

IMPORTANT TO NORTHERN BOOK PUBLISHERS.—The Marietta (Ga.) *Advocate* tells us that, in late Lincoln and his Administration have chosen war with the South, one of the first steps in Southern energy will be the issuing of school books and other works that have been copyrighted by Northern men.—From this source alone an immense profit has been annually drawn from the Southern people. Another measure would be the establishment of works for the manufacture of Northern patented articles. A sewing machine for which the Northern patentee receives $50, can be made for $10. The Southern maker can sell for $25, and realize an enormous profit. So with the Colt's pistols or Sharp's rifles, or agricultural implements, and a hundred other things. And this would be as nothing compared with the cutting up of Northern commerce by privateers. The Southern people can stay at home and destroy the North. They now stand on the defensive. They wait an invasion. But, when it commences, they will strike the North in every vulnerable point.

PROSPECT OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The most miserable delusion that ever entered into the minds of men, is that of the return of the seceded States to the Confederacy. An intelligent Virginian, who has thoroughly traversed these States, expresses the opinion that there is about as much prospect of their return as there was of the return of the British Colonies to Great Britain, after the Battle of Yorktown. What should they return for? Who will bring them back? The Border States, which have deserted them in their hour of trial? Now that they have worked out their own salvation, and solitary and alone established their independence, will the Border States, who have hung all the while as a mill-stone upon their necks, be able to coax them back to their own yoke of bondage? They would better try it.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE SOUTHERN LOAN.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* says: A distinguished politician of the North came on to Montgomery last week with offers for the whole of the fifteen million loan at par, the bid being made by English capitalists. We learn that Mr. Memminger declined the negotiation, preferring to give domestic capitalists the refusal of the bids. Since this offer was made, we have been told that New Orleans takes ten millions, and a Georgia house five, all at par! Indeed, at 8 per cent., with the hypothecation of the export duties on our cotton, the Confederate States would not find the least difficulty in receiving offers for one hundred millions in ninety days.

MOVEMENT SOUTHWARD AMONG NEW YORK MERCHANTS.—The New York papers state that the following firms have either done so or are about establishing branch houses in the South in consequence of the difficulties which exist at the North and the broader field for enterprise opened in the new confederacy: Messrs. Lewis B. Brown & Co., (clothing,) No. 31 Chambers street, Mobile; Saulsbury, Henry & Co., (clothing,) Allen, McClain & Bulkley, (dry goods,) Adler & Newbouer, (clothing,) go to Charleston; Bruff, Brother & Seaver, (foreign and American hardware,) New Orleans. Others are likewise preparing to put themselves of the double advantage of having a house in each section of the Union, and will make a change soon.

ARRANGEMENTS
OF THE
INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE LINES
FOR THE EASTERN AND WESTERN SHORES, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, March 6th, 1861, the Steamer KENT, Captain JOHN H KIRWIN, will run her route as follows:

Leave every SATURDAY for Cambridge, Denton and Loudings on the Choptank river, returning on Monday.

Every TUESDAY for Annapolis and West River, return same day.

Every WEDNESDAY for Annapolis, West River, Castle Haven, Ulmas Point, Cambridge, Traphelet's Wharf, Sherman's Pier, Cabin Creek, Medford's Wharf, Loyd's Landing, returning by same route, THURSDAY.

Every FRIDAY for St. MICHAEL'S, Miles River Ferry, returning the same day.

mh2-tf C. K. CANNON.

NOTICE.

FOR THE PATUXENT RIVER.

The Steamer MARY WASHINGTON will resume her route to the Patuxent River, commencing WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 6th, 1861 at 6 o'clock, and continue every Wednesday Morning, until further notice. Proceeding as far up as Hill's Landing.

Returning, will leave Hill's Landing every Friday morning for Benedict. Will leave Benedict every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock for Baltimore—calling at all the usual Landings on the River, also at Fair Haven and Plum Point, going and returning.

fe4-tf M. L. WEEMS, Master.

BALTIMORE AND SUSQUEHANNA STEAM COMPANY

REGULAR DAILY LINE (except Sunday) for PORT DEPOSIT, HAVRE DE GRACE, and TIDE WATER CANAL.

The steamer "PORTSMOUTH," Capt. Phillips, leaves lower end of S. S. of L. I. & AVENUE, EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 5 o'clock. Returning leaves PORT DEPOSIT EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and HAVRE DE GRACE at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The steamer "LANCASTER," Capt. J. W. Tomlinson, leaves same place EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock. Returning leaves PORT DEPOSIT EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 3 o'clock, and HAVRE DE GRACE at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Passage, berths included, 50 cents.

Freight received daily until 4 o'clock, carried at low rates and carefully attended to.

☞ Duplicate receipts for freight will be required.

All Boats towed only at the risk of their respective owners.

The agent at Havre de Grace will attend to forwarding all merchandise consigned to him for any point on the Pennsylvania Canals, or will re-ship freights intended for Baltimore, Philadelphia or elsewhere.

The steamboat "JUNIATA," Capt. Fred. Tomlinson, can be chartered at any time.

JOS. JAS. TAYLOR, Agent, Baltimore.
R. ALEX. TAYLOR, Agent, Havre de Grace.
o8-tf J. TOME, Agent, Port Deposit.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of March.

W. H. D. C WRIGHT,
J. A. SHRIVER, HUGH SISSON,
EDW'D G. MCDOWELL, JNO. WALKER.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

TUESDAY, March 19, 1861.

$2381 Balt 6's, '90, c&p—96		500 shs. North State	
2000 N. C. RR. bds.		M. Co.	20
	'85—52¾	500 shs. Guilford M.	
75 shs. B. & O. RR.- 64		Co.	—60
40 shs. Balto. Fire		200 shs. Springfield	
Insurance Co.—20¾		Mining Co.	—2
		500 " "	—2

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH,

Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers. No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	77⅞	00
Missouri 6's	65½	65½
Tennessee bonds	74⅞	00
North Carolina bonds	00	00
Canton Company	34½	00
Erie Railroad	32	32
New York Central Railroad	78¾	78¾
Reading Railroad	43½	43¾
Panama Railroad	00	00
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	34¾	00
Michigan Southern Railroad	16¾	00
Harlem Railroad	00	15
Galena and Chicago	00	71¾
Michigan Southern, guaranteed	36½	00
Rock Island Railroad	57¾	00
	dull	inactive

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:

The Stock market presents but few points of interest for the day. The business in Federal Securities, State Stocks, and Railway Bonds continues brisk, and well distributed, and prices upon the whole are well maintained. The Federal loan of 1847 sold a fraction lower than on Saturday, but was firmer at the close. The market still shows an absence of speculative vitality, but there is no pressure of stock for sale, and consequently while there seems to be little to attract buyers, there is no inquiry on the part of holders to dispose of their stocks. New York Central was the most active of those dealt in at the First Board, and the result of the operation was a slight decline. In other Stocks the transactions were very small, and a feeling of tameness and indifference prevailed throughout the session. The Western shares generally show a moderate decline as compared with Saturday, and were dull. There is a disagreeable feeling of uncertainty as to the future prevailing throughout the business community, and its effect is plainly visible in the operations at the Stock Exchange. The foreign exchange market is still firmer, and the tendency is to higher quotations. Sales of sterling were made this morning at 109⅞ for bankers' bills, but the demand was active enough to warrant the expectation of a further advance, and at the close 107 was the asking rate. Freights—The market is quiet, and rates tend downward. To Liverpool, 28,000 bushels corn, in bulk and bags, at 11d.; 200 boxes bacon, at 35s.; 2,000 bbls. flour, at 3s. 1½@3s. 3d; 2,000 bushels corn, in bulk, at 11½d., the ship to haul to the Atlantic dock; 24,000 bushels wheat, at 11¼d. in bulk and 12d. in bbls.; 250 bbls. rosin, at 3s. 7½d. To London, 12,000 bushels wheat, in bulk, at 13d.

The following are the footings of the New York Bank statement for the past week, compared with those of the previous week:

	March 9.	March 16.	
Capital	$69,158,000	$ 69,158,000	
Loans	122,905,694	122,609,925	Inc. $ 95,169
Specie	33,392,761	33,216,576	Dec. 2,226,908
Circulation	8,535,732	8,392,347	Dec. 143,386
Deposits	88,711,448	90,529,769	Inc. 1,818,331

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	March 11.	March 18.
Capital Stock	$11,809,085	$11,809,085
Loans	24,629,583	24,627,504
Specie	5,295,314	5,533,320
Due from other banks	1,851,888	2,146,833
Due to other banks	2,788,978	2,897,500
Deposits	14,018,214	15,018,576
Circulation	2,896,492	2,902,414

The foreign exports of specie from New York last week amounted to ..... $ 123,376
Previously reported 1,239,897

Total since Jar. 1st $1,383,273
Same time in 1860 3,041,581
Same time in 1859 1,251,383
Same time in 1858 9,131,826

Messrs. Martin, Cobb & Co., cotton factors of New Orleans, have resumed payment.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, March 19.

COFFEE.—The market is dull and we have heard of no transactions whatever to-day; quotations remain unchanged. We quote fair to prime cargoes Rio nominally at 14@14¼ cts., and do. white 15@16 cts. per lb. For Java the demand is also moderate at 17@17¼ cts. per lb. for fair to prime government.

FLOUR.—The market for all descriptions of Flour was again very dull to-day, and there seems to be very little disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to operate for the present. There were reported sales of City mills, 500 bbls. Ohio cut Extra at $5.25, and 150 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.12½. The market closed with sellers at $5.12½ for both Howard Street and Ohio Super, but buyers generally were not willing to offer more than $5 for City Mills Super may be quoted as steady at $5, but there was nothing done in it to-day. Extras were dull,