

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

H. B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 11, 1861.

The Carlisle Presbytery with which the 1 School Presbyterian Church of this place connected, is now in session at Harrisburg.

FIRE.—On Friday night last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the carpenter shop belonging to Mr. JOHN TUNNER, in Mulberry alley, was destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of carpenter tools belonging to Mr. T. Two tables near by were also consumed. A work of an incendiary.

ENFORCE THE BIRD LAWS.—The Legislature of several States have enacted stringent laws for the protection of animals, and fish, and it becomes farmers particularly to see that they are strictly enforced, far as pertains to birds. Scientific men highly authorities very generally agree that alarming increase of destructive insects, cause the loss of so much grain and is, that has previously kept them in due order. Let every cultivator past conspicuous notices upon his farm, forbidding all sons to enter the fields with a gun, under penalty for trespass. This may be done, and offenders punished, where no game laws exist. Let every bird murderer be dealt rigorously.

THE MONTH OF APRIL.—April is generally, and we hope will be now, recognized as the month of genial suns, of happy smiles and of us has experienced. March is gone, and we are glad of it—not that we feel harshly towards it, but March has been "uncommonly bad," and, of course, has not won our goodwill. It has been severe, pettish, cross, whimsical—now cold, now hot, now snowing, now raining, now smiling, now sombre, a hotch-potch of weather, and, by inoculation, of eling. It has not allowed an hour's uninterrupted hope of comfort.

LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—One of the most interesting books of the day is the "Life of Washington," by HEADLEY, recently published. It is written in the best style of that attractive form, and presents a faithful portrait of a "Father of his Country." Regard as recently as he may the memory of that immortal man, in whose majestic presence, it seems us, common men must have felt anxious approaching even to awe, the reader cannot miss this excellent work without having his reverence and affection heightened. In these days of degeneracy, when the wise and sagacious councils of WASHINGTON appear to be forgotten, and men are threatening the destruction of the free institutions for which we live, it would be well for all to refresh themselves in the pure waters of his patriotism. The agents for the sale of this work are now in our country, procuring subscribers, and will soon call upon our citizens of the various towns and townships.

Welcome Spring. That dreaded visitation, that closing chapter to the gloomy book of winter, and that prelude to the fascinating poem of spring—the equinoctial rains—may now be regarded as over. We may now expect green leaves and golden sunshine, flowers and singing birds. Nature is now beginning to renew itself, and the work of vegetable and animal preparation will be rapidly carried on. In the woods and meadows and by the willow-lined streams the birds will warble their notes and chase their mates. The fish relieved from the encumbrance of ice will disport themselves in the water and bask in sunshine. The teeming earth, in which myriads of inferior creatures lay buried during the winter, will now pour out its live armies of insects to play their part in the great drama of universal life. That old enemy of man, the serpent, recovered from his long torpor, now crawls from his hibernating place and warms himself in the sun preparatory to manifesting that subtlety and venom which desolated Eden and made sinners of father ADAM and mother EVE. But welcome as is the opening season to all, it is doubly welcome to the poor. They can get warmth from heaven without the degradation of begging, or the necessity of expending carefully hoarded pennies. They are also relieved of the necessity of asking the shelter of almshouses and police stations. If more comfortable quarters are denied them, they can leap upon the green grass, with the stars of heaven to watch over them. All Nature sets up from its recumbent posture to welcome the spring.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Both branches of the State Legislature have adjourned on the 18th of April, at the day of adjournment. "The only good act of the session." The only good act of the session.

POST-MASTER AT CHAMBERSBURG.—JOHN W. ALLEN, late an agent on the cars of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, has been appointed Post-Master at Chambersburg. The appointment surprised himself more than any other, as he had never been an applicant.

The scarlet fever prevails to a considerable extent among children in Harrisburg vicinity. Several fatal cases have occurred within a few days.

George C. Ferree, of Altoona, has been joined a mail agent on the Pennsylvania Road between that place and Harrisburg.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.—We conclude the country upon the adjournment of the Senate, which rides Washington of a w of unscrupulous Abolition agitators. The Administration could be persuaded to oust and adjourn sine die, the country did be much better off.

HOUSED.—We learn from the Middletown that on last Monday night a week, M. M. M. an aged man, residing near that place, accidentally fell into the Aqueduct and drowned.

WHAT NEXT?—It is actually contemplated several prominent spiritualists in the United States to issue a new edition of the Bible, the profane sheets of which shall be through tediums," revised by the original authors.

Republican Nonsense.

It is all nonsense, says the *Pittsburg Post*, for the Republicans to pretend to hold Mr. Buchanan responsible for the necessity for the abandonment of the Southern forts. Before the election the Republicans insisted that there was "no danger of secession;" after the secession of South Carolina the Republicans contended that "there was not going to be much of a shower." When the suspension came, and business was prostrated, the *Gazette* said there "would be no panic;" and the *New York Tribune* in derisive said, "let us have a high old picnic." When State after State went out, the Republicans said it was "only a passing cloud;" and that even South Carolina herself would be "knocking for admission into the Union before six months." Mr. Seward, in his Astor House speech, in January, predicted that "the crisis would be passed within sixty days." Everywhere the Republicans ridiculed secession as insignificant, absurd, and impracticable.

The record shows that the Republicans held these views of secession. Like Toots they said, "it's of no consequence;" and what right have they to say that Mr. Buchanan should have held and acted upon a different view. Did they know they were lying all the time? Was it their fixed purpose to charm the people with their syren song of no danger until they could insure the dissolution of the Union? It looks that way, when we take a retrospective view of the past six months and its occurrences. Mr. Lincoln said nothing was the matter, and that "nobody was hurt," and yet in his first month of the Presidency he follows the advice of his party and abandons Fort Sumpter, says the revenue cannot be collected, will abandon Fort Pickens, treats with the Southern Republic as if it were at least a quasi government, and by his every act shows that he and his party, having decried the dissolution of the Union, are making every preparation to acknowledge their own handiwork, and by an acknowledgment of the dissolution, admit that the Republican policy, the Republican party, the Republican leaders, and the Republican President have destroyed the power of a great government, by taking away the only element of its power—the consent of all the governed.

The whole responsibility of the abandonment of the government property in the Southern States rests, first with the Republican Congress, and next with Mr. Lincoln. When they could act they would not, when compromise would have saved the Union, they said there was no danger; and now they cannot save it even if they would. This country cannot be governed on the principles of the Chicago Platform.

BANK BILL PASSED.—The Senate on the 3d inst., passed 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 stocks as a punishment for their violation of the law. These provisions are only applicable to such banks as suspended since last November. As 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 those cases where it is suspected that 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 ruled out of order by the Speaker, and for that reason, Messrs. Mott, Clymer, Blood and Crawford recorded their votes against the final passage of the bill. We observe that Mr. Mott has since introduced the section alluded to as a separate bill, and intends to press its passage. Let us now see whether our Republican legislators care as much for the protection of the suffering people as they do for the banks.

DOES IT MEAN WAR? If we may judge from the active preparations now going on in the army and navy, we are so near to have war. Thus far in his administration, Mr. LINCOLN'S time has been occupied in distributing the spoils among thousands of hungry Abolitionists. He has had no time to bestow even a thought upon his distracted and unhappy country. Office seekers in the country last, appears to be the idea entertained by the weak creature now at the head of the Northern portion of our once happy and prosperous country. Now, however, (we are told by Foxner's *Press*, GREENE'S *Tribune*, and other leading Abolition papers,) the administration is about to declare its policy, and that policy is to be war. We shall wait and see.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE.—On the 2d inst., the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, addressed the members of the Kentucky Legislature for about two hours. He favored a Border State Convention, with the Crittenden amendments as an ultimatum, and intimated that if the seceded States will not come back, even upon those terms, the only appropriate and safe resting place of the border States is in the bosom of the Southern Confederacy. The bill for the election of delegates to the Border State Convention, which had previously passed the House, was passed in the Senate after the delivery of the speech.

WHAT A TRIUMPH! WHAT A TRIUMPH! The Republicans in their triumph over Democracy, triumphed over the Constitution and laws, triumphed over the Union with all its mighty interests—triumphed over its great and glorious name, and even its strength and pride—triumphed over its peace and prosperity and even its future hopes—triumphed over justice, equality and fraternity—in a word, triumphed over everything sacred, noble and valuable in the nation.

In present results are: discord and confusion; the ruin of trade; the closing of workshops; the arrest of industry; the production of want, destitution, poverty, demoralization, humiliation, and shame. Its prospective results are: war amongst brothers; blood and tears; the cries of the wounded, and the groans of the dying; the curses of fathers and the weeping of mothers over their slain sons; the sighing of patriots over their once united and happy but lost and ruined country. What a triumph! What a triumph!

The Philadelphia Conference.

The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed on the 20th ult., having been in session nine days. As is usual, large numbers of the laity from the different churches composing the Conference, as well as others, were present to witness the doings of the convention just closed in Philadelphia. The Committee on the state of the Church for the last year reported the following:

White members,	48,780
Professors,	6,922
Deaths,	329
Local preachers,	643
Adults baptized,	1,269
Children baptized,	48,087
Churches,	668
Value of Churches,	\$1,724,881
Increase over last year,	\$96,780
Parsonages,	68
Increase over last year,	4
Tributable value,	\$159,356
Conference claimants,	\$84,018
Missionaries,	\$24,263
Tracts,	\$3,595
Bibles,	\$3,298
Number of Sunday Schools,	692
Sunday School Scholars,	5,554,424
Increase,	181

On Friday the Committee on the state of the Church reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by three to one: *Resolved*, That we concur in the resolutions of the General Conference, requesting the General Conference, at its next session, to repeal the Chapter on Slavery; and instead thereof, empower each annual Conference, within whose bounds the institution exists, to make such regulations upon this subject as in their judgment may best subserve the interest of the Redeemer's Kingdom among them. *Resolved*, In view of our present national difficulties and embarrassments, and the consequent disturbed condition of the public mind on the one hand, and the conflicting opinions of our churches in Delaware and Maryland on the other, we deem it inexpedient to divide the Philadelphia conference by State lines at this time. But we recommend all the Quarterly Conferences of the Peninsula, during the coming year, to consider this matter, and give such expression of their working as may aid in determining the action of this body at its next annual session.

This action of the Conference will relieve it considerably of the odium of negro idolatry that has been creeping into it for some years past. When the Apostle Paul preached to the Romans, he did not preach to them of the sins of the Hebrews; neither did he preach to the Hebrews of the sins of the Corinthians; but to each of their own sins. That is not the case with negro idolatry.

WHAT SAY THEY NOW?—When Mr. Buchanan intimated the difficulty of enforcing the laws in those States where all the federal officers had thrown up their commissions, and no others could be found there to fill them, the whole Republican camp, says a contemporary, raised their howl at him, and denounced him as an "imbecile," a "coward and a traitor!" What have they to say now, when their own chief tells them that "while the strict legal right may exist of the government to enforce the execution of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable, that it is deemed it better to forego for the time, the uses of such office!" It says too that he shall only act on the defensive in reference to the forts and other property—and when Mr. Buchanan said the same "traitor, coward imbecile," was the universal howl. What say they now?

THE PENNSYLVANIAN.—The publication of this well-known journal, for more than forty years the leading Democratic Organ in Philadelphia, was suspended on Tuesday last, for want of proper support. The experience of its late proprietor has been that of the publishers of political papers generally, and is briefly told in the following paragraph, from his valedictory: "In a city numbering nearly fifty thousand Democrats, it is strange to have the fact made known, that there is an almost total neglect to sustain their party press; the great masses showing entirely satisfied to leave any one who will enter upon the undertaking, to battle for them on their own, unsupported and unsustained." This has been our lot as a Democratic journalist, as it has been the lot of those who have preceded us.

A BANK SUE FOR REFUSING TO REDEEM ITS NOTES.—We learn from the *Pittsburg Chronicle* that Mr. Laufman, a merchant of that city, has instituted proceedings against the Allegheny Bank, looking to a forfeiture of its charter, under the Banking Law of 1850.—Mr. Laufman, it appears, presented \$500 in bills of the Bank for payment at its counter, and the Bank refusing to cash them, a petition was filed in the District Court setting forth the facts, whereupon the usual citation was ordered to be issued. The Bank will have to make answer on Friday, and then if, after hearing the entire facts of the case, the Court is of opinion that the respondents refused, as petitioner states, to redeem their bills, the Bank will be ordered into liquidation. We believe this is the first case of the kind that has occurred since the present suspension, and the issue, be it what it may, will be looked for with interest.

GEN. LEWIS CASE.—The official career of Gen. Lewis Cass commenced when he was elected a member of the State Legislature of Ohio, in 1803, and he has been in high public position ever since—a period of nearly 58 years! Within that time he has been a member of the Legislature, Governor of a Territory, Indian Superintendent, Secretary of War, Minister to France, United States Senator for twelve years, candidate for the Presidency, and Secretary of State. He is the patriarch of American statesmen, so far as length of official service is concerned, and has now retired to private life at the advanced age of 70 years.

The oldest man in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is Mr. Bates, Attorney General, who is 68. The youngest man in it is Mr. Blair, Postmaster General, who is 48. Mr. Seward is in his 60th year. Mr. Chase is 58, which is also the age of Mr. Smith. Mr. Cameron is 62.

WOLFISH.—A Republican paper in Wisconsin has the following:—"We have been to the expense of having a cannon engraved to adorn our columns the morning that we should receive the news of the reinforcements of Fort Sumter. But what shall we do with it now? Throw it away, and put in its place the engraving of a sick rascal sitting on the head of a dilapidated darkey."

What Lincoln's Visit to Harrisburg Cast.

The present session of the State Legislature will be memorable in history as one of the most corrupt that ever assembled at Harrisburg. It has been over succession of swindling at the beginning, and will end in infamy. It would seem as if members studied nothing but the art and mystery of plundering the State.

The Committee having in charge the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of President Lincoln at Harrisburg reported in the Senate a bill amounting to \$215,500 to defray expenses. Every item of this bill is most exorbitant. Horses and carriage hire to convey the President and suite from the cars to the hotel is set down at \$178 00; refreshments at the Continental Hotel \$67, 50; bill at Covery's Hotel, Harrisburg, \$64, 00 for dinner supper and night's lodging;—this item was originally \$1100,00, but as it was for the State Mr. Covery consented to abate his demand and take \$643, which was very kind and liberal on his part. The Committee charged one hundred dollars—a piece for proceeding to Pittsburg to invite Mr. Lincoln to Harrisburg, and afterwards to Philadelphia to escort him home. As members of the Legislature travel free on the railroads, the allowance is nearly all clear gain. The Senate refused to pass this account without at least a show of hesitation, so it was referred to the Finance Committee. The expenses of the flag raising 22d of February are not included in this bill. That charge has not yet been presented. Seven hundred dollars has already been paid for the flag and rigging. The cost of the flag alone was but \$50.

The Western Elections.

The Western elections are surprisingly anti-Republican, and show a remarkable change in the vote since last fall. Cincinnati then gave its vote for Lincoln. Now the average Democratic majority is 4,000. Cleveland, Sandusky, Columbus and Toledo, now Democratic, gave their votes for Lincoln, if we mistake not. Remarking upon the result in Cincinnati, the *Gazette* (Rep.) says: "At the election held in this city yesterday, the Republicans, to use a somewhat vulgar but expressive term, were cleaned out. The returns do not present a single relieving feature, every candidate on the fusion ticket having been elected by a sweeping majority. The average fusion majority is now, judging from the returns at hand, up to the present writing, over 4,000."

Possibly the following reasons assigned by the *Gazette* for this defeat may have had their influence upon other elections. It says: "Anticipating the questions that will be asked as to the cause of this Waterloo defeat, we may say that Sumpter did it. The Republicans, dissatisfied and discouraged, had no heart to vote, and they surrendered without seriously contesting the field. And if a temporary policy is to be continued at Washington, this but the beginning of the end."

Besides the election in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Jefferson City, those in Michigan have chiefly resulted favorably to the Democrats. Grand Rapids elected the entire Democratic ticket, with a gain of 550 votes since last fall. Democratic mayors were elected in the first, in Saginaw City, Lansing, Flint, Coldwater, Owosso, Pontiac and Ypsilanti; and the Democratic township tickets were successful in Corunna, Pentwater, Manchester, Hamtramck, Bristow, Springville, Canton and Dearborn. Six township elections are reported as carried by the Republicans.

RYING UP SUPPORTERS.—In noticing the general complaint of the appointment by the President of Republican ultras to office, the *Press* of this city says: "May not the Executive be acting under the policy of peace and adjustment, and in doing so, may it not be well that he should provide for them in good compensating places, and so secure their aid in his unpopulated and forlorn policy of peace and adjustment?" It is not probable by which alone the Union can be preserved.

The Chevalier Fomey has faith in one thing—the virtue of office. "He knows its effect in influencing the action of politicians." He says:—"He feels it now, and is not ashamed to avow it. We do not recollect ever to have seen a bolder and more unblushing avowal. The Abolition leaders are to be bought up by offices and thus reduced into the support of the President's government. Of course, all will understand that this is a trick to reconcile the American element in the Republican party to their exclusion from office."

But passing over this unparalelled affront, we would be glad to learn when the President "announced" peace and adjustment" to be his policy. This is the first we have heard of it.—*Pennsylvanian*.

LINCOLN'S POPULARITY.—The *Portland Courier*, a Black Republican paper, speaking of the proposed surrender of Fort Sumpter, says: "The depth of infamy to which even Jas. Buchanan dared not descend, it appears, is reserved for Abraham Lincoln to sound."

Another Republican paper gives vent to its indignation in this style: "A Government so cowardly, so craven, has sunk itself beneath the respect of a brave and loyal people, and the quicker it is dead and buried out of the way of sight and smell, the better. Oh, for an hour of James Buchanan!"

A LEGISLATURE PUNISHING BRIBERY.—A great many very hard things is said of the New York State Legislature, and the influences which control their votes. One of its members has just been detected in taking a bribe of \$100 for voting to increase the salary of a State officer. The other members, by a vote of 101 to 8, voted to expel him.—*Exchange*.

DEATH OF JUDGE M'LEAN.—Hon. John M'Lean, of Ohio, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, died at his residence, in Ohio, on the 4th inst., in his 76th year. Mr. M'Lean was a native of New Jersey, and received his appointment to the Supreme Court from Gen. Jackson. He had previously filled public office as a representative in Congress from Ohio, Postmaster General and Land Commissioner. He was a man of learning, but was not distinguished as a jurist for profound or original thought.

Gen. Houston's Protest Against Secession.

The Hero of San Jacinto omeludes his address against secession to the people of Texas as follows: "Fellow Citizens: In the name of your rights and liberties, which I believe have been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the nationality of Texas, which has been betrayed by this Convention, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the Constitution of Texas, which has been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of my conscience and my manhood, which this Convention would degrade by dragging before me, that I shall make an endeavor to maintain its authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this, I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the Government in the hands of those who have sacred this authority, but still claiming that I am its Chief Executive."

I expect the consequences of my refusal to take this oath. My office will be declared vacated. If those who ostracize me will be true to the interests of Texas and her people, I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this, I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the Government in the hands of those who have sacred this authority, but still claiming that I am its Chief Executive."

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From Washington and the South.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

SYMPTOMS OF WAR!

Warlike Movements of the Army and Navy.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The news from Washington is highly important. Movements are on foot indicating the special development of the policy of the Administration. Greater activity prevails in the army and navy than has been known since the war with Mexico. Troops have been placed on board ship with sealed orders, and all the vessels of war out on foreign stations have all been received to make ready for sea such vessels as are available.

The occupation of St. Domingo by the Spaniards is regarded by the government, it is said, as an act of hostility, and it is conjectured that the extensive naval preparations are but the beginning of a contemplated demonstration in support of the Monroe doctrine. Our latest accounts from the capital, yielding positively that the administration is yielding to the pressure of the war party, has determined to blockade the Mississippi River, and if possible collect the revenue at that point from on board ship. The vessels-of-war now preparing for sea are intended to co-operate in this design.

Unmanned Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

It is reported, upon the authority of a Cabinet officer, that the troops sent out on board the ship of war Brooklyn were really intended for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens. It is also stated that within the past few days the government have received advice which lead to the belief that the troops have been landed at the fort. On the other hand, Lieut. Gilman, who arrived at Washington on Wednesday night, directed from Pensacola, states that no supplies have been landed by the troops at Fort Pickens. There are now five thousand of the Confederate States troops about the fort, all anxious for fight, and Lieut. Gilman is of opinion that it will be impossible to avoid a collision at an early day.

The corps of snappers and miners have been ordered from Washington to New York, and it is said their ultimate destination is Fort Pickens. It is stated, however, that Fort Pickens is not in want of men.

Extreme solicitude is shown in the government relative to the movements concerning Forts Pickens and Sumter. The fear is expressed that a collision may be precipitated.

Removal of Texas from Mexico.

We have important news from the Rio Grande. Gen. Aragon, with three thousand Mexicans, was a last accounts within sixty miles of Brownsville. The Texans report that his object was to plunder Brownsville and Matamoros, and pillage generally. It is also reported that Aragon has ordered the Mexicans with the design of annexing Texas to Mexico. He announces that as the Federal Government no longer supports Texas, now is the time to retake her. The Texans were preparing to repel the invaders.

Spanish Occupation of St. Domingo.

By an arrival at Key West on the 28th ult., it was reported that the Spanish flag had been hoisted at St. Domingo by the Spanish and French. The Spanish President had previously written to Havana, stating that if Spanish forces were sent to St. Domingo, the Spaniards would hoist the Spanish flag, whereupon five Spanish war vessels and 1000 men sailed from Havana, and took formal possession of San Domingo aided by a French corvette.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The steamer Pawnee, which has been lying at the Navy Yard since the 1st of March, left to-day for Norfolk. She is in full war trim. Her ultimate destination is not publicly known.

Lieut. Talbot returned from Fort Sumpter to-day. He first reported to the Secretary of War, who accompanied him to the President's house, where he remained for several hours.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The army and navy officers appear in common with the public, to be unacquainted with the military designs of the Administration, so cautious are the Executive authorities in this particular. But, from the best available sources, it is almost inconceivable that the greater part of the troops leaving the Navy yard are destined for Texas, to operate on the frontier, for the protection of the inhabitants against Indian incursions. They will occupy the forts on the Rio Grande, and, according to official reports, find a cordial welcome among the settlers, who have been driven by the savages from their homes. Gen. Houston has given full advice to the Federal authorities, and the result, it is anticipated, will be to re-establish him in his position as the Executive of the State.

The troops in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens, on board the U. S. vessels, are considered sufficient in number to re-inforce that post, if this design has not already been consummated.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Nothing further has transpired regarding the designs of the Administration in sending forward so formidable an array of vessels, troops and munitions to the Rio Grande. The fact that the Atlantic coast is now small boats of great speed leads to the inference that a re-inforcement of Fort Pickens or Sumpter (and perhaps both) will be attempted at night, by which means it is thought a re-inforcement can be accomplished without bloodshed.

pat into this port yesterday, having first thrown a portion of her cargo overboard.

The Effect South of the Military and Naval Movements North.—CHARLESTON, April 6.—The supplies to Fort Sumpter have not yet been cut off. Affairs, however, appear to be continuing in war and warlike operations, and no estimating in war and and are now ready for any emergency. Governor Pickens, accompanied by his principal officers, made a final inspection yesterday afternoon of the batteries at the various points in the harbor. They report that all are ready for action.

The Latest from Charleston—Hostile Preparations—Five Thousand Troops Ordered Out—New Batteries Constructing.—CHARLESTON, April 8.—Gen. Beauregard has ordered out 5,000 troops. Companies are constantly arriving and being put in position.

New batteries are also being constructed. Major Anderson's mail facilities have not out of, as reported. Only his supplies have been discontinued. Considerable activity is being manifested in military quarters, indicating that matters are approximating a crisis.

Reply of the Administration to the Southern Commissioners.—Their Official Capacity Not Recognized.—Precautionary Measures Taken for the Safety of the Capital.—The Anxiety to hear from Fort Sumpter.—WASHINGTON, April 8.—Evening.—The State Department received today to the note of the Confederate States Commissioners declining to receive them in their official capacity but expressing deference for them as gentlemen. The Secretary indicated a peaceful policy on the part of the Government, declaring a purpose to defend only what was assailed. The reply is of such a character as to require a continuation of the correspondence.

It is not known when the Commissioners will leave Washington; not, however, for some days. However much the reports of the Southern Commissioners may be discredited, it is certain that officers high in authority are taking precautionary measures for the safety of the capital. The anxiety to hear from Fort Sumpter and other Southern points, where conflicts are apprehended, is intense.

Important from Harrisburg.

The State is to be Put on a War footing—Messrs. Curtis and Cutting for \$500,000 for Munitions—The Appropriation to be Reversed by a Loan.—HARRISBURG, April 8.—Governor Curtin will send a message into the Legislature, tomorrow, recommending an appropriation of half a million of dollars, for the purchase of munitions of war.

He will take the ground that, as our people have been so long engaged in peaceful pursuits that they have lost all military habits, it is necessary, amid the disturbed condition of surrounding States, to begin to prepare for the means of self-protection, and that it is the duty of the State to assist in the enforcement of the national laws.

The Republican members of the Legislature will hold a caucus on this subject tomorrow. The State Treasurer says that the appropriation must be raised by a loan.

A PAIR.—When the President refused to appoint either of the notorious infidels, BURNHAM and CARL SUERZ, to the Sardinian mission, we congratulated his party upon this one good act, and the whole country seemed to be flattered with the idea that such fanatical knaves as they were not to have the ear of the President in the future. But to the surprise of every body, the former has been appointed Minister to Austria, and the latter to Spain.

CANDIDATE.—This word is from the Latin candidate, meaning white. Among the R-ians, says Trench, those who intended to offer themselves to the suffrages of the people for any important office, presented themselves in a white toga, and such were called candidi, or candidates. If all office-seekers in our times were required to dress in white, our streets would present quite a gala day appearance, and "old Abe" would be surrounded by a pretty ghastly looking throng.—*Conn. Com. Sch. Journal*.

Married.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Kramer, Mr. HENRY RIHOADS, to Miss CAROLINE CAMPBELL, both of Carlisle.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. Jacob Fry, Mr. PETER A. DILLER, to Miss CAROLINE BEITZER, both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN K. SPANGLER, to Miss MAGGIE RIHOADS, both of Carlisle.

Died.

In this borough, on the 6th inst., Mrs. ANN E., wife of Alfred S. Sauer, in the 43d year of her age.

In Mechanicsburg on the first inst., Mr.