

...his feelings now overflow him
and with tears in his eyes he concluded:
"Good bye again, Bob, and God bless you!
Be a man, and do honor to your native
State, and never be so mean as to run for
the Legislature, or try to get into Congress;
to do either is worse than keeping a sweat-
cloth at a quail race, or thimble-rigging at
a nigger camp meeting."
Here the old man fell upon Bob's neck;
the two went together and parted. Bob will
be heard from yet, that's certain.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

We take pleasure in calling the at-
tention of Milliners &c., to the Straw and
Lace Goods House of H. Ward's, Nos. 103,
105 & 107 N. Second Street, Philadelphia;
whose adv. appears in another Column.

Haldeman's third arrival of Spring
goods is advertised in to-day's paper. This
is a large and general stock, and buyers
will do well to examine it. The dress goods
we will warrant as tasteful and elegant.

Fondersmith announces the first in-
voice per steamer "E. Edgar Thompson," at
his store. Give him a call, and our word
is it you will find something handsome and
cheap, that you cannot disguise with.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—We notice that the
American Protectionist, of York, has passed
into the hands of Messrs. Kolb & Boyer,
who assumed the editorial and publishing
charge of the paper on Monday last. The
paper will be independent of party. The
new firm have our best wishes in their en-
terprise.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE.—We give
in another column a very important mes-
sage from Governor Curtin to the Legisla-
ture, recommending an appropriation for
arming and organization of the militia of
the State, in view of the hostile attitude of
the secessionists, and the apprehension of a
collision between the rebels and the govern-
ment.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON THE PENN'A
RAILROAD.—On Monday the Summer ar-
rangement of trains on the Pennsylvania
Railroad will go into operation. The Mail
train East, now stopping at Columbia at
6.42 P. M., will resume its route on the
branch road, and to connect with it at Lan-
caster the Columbia Accommodation, under
the charge of its old conductor, Mr. Hayes
Smith, will be again put on the road, leav-
ing Columbia at 1 P. M., reaching Lan-
caster at 1.35. Returning, it will leave Lan-
caster at 2.35 and arrive at Columbia at
3.20.

Westward, the mail train will arrive here
at 11.27 A. M., instead of 11.57, as at present.
The Harrisburg Accommodation will be
thirty minutes later than now, reaching
Columbia at 6.40 instead of 6.10 P. M.—
The Lancaster Accommodation will run as
heretofore.

BURNED WITH GAS.—On Friday of last
week Mr. George J. Smith met with an ac-
cident which verged closely upon serious.
A new gas meter had been put in in the af-
ternoon, and detecting the escape of gas af-
ter dark he went to examine the meter with
a light in his hand. Although he held the
lamp some six feet from the meter so much
gas had escaped that it ignited at this dis-
tance and flashed like powder, burning
Mr. Smith rather severely on the face and
one hand. Fortunately his eyes escaped.
He is recovering rapidly, we are glad to
learn.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.—A number of bills
have been passed by, and are before, the
Legislature, of local interest, to both
town and county, among others.

A supplement to the Reading and Colum-
bia Railroad, authorizing the Company to
build branches to Lancaster and to Corn-
wall, with other privileges, has passed both
houses, and has probably received the Gov-
ernor's signature.

An act incorporating the Berks and Lan-
caster Railroad Company, has passed the
Senate. This is a rival to the Reading and
Columbia, and we imagine, should it char-
ter be obtained, will exist only on paper.

An act incorporating the Columbia Boom
Company, an act exempting the Old Columbia
Public Ground Company from State
taxation, and an act to divide the present
Columbia School District, have been intro-
duced into the Senate by Mr. Hiestand.

An act relating to restaurants and beer
houses in the counties of Lancaster, Ches-
ter and Delaware—providing for the grant-
ing of licenses by the Court of Quarter Ses-
sions, as in the cases of taverns and liquor
stores—has passed the Senate, year 11,
mays 6.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS.—The Board of
Directors of Reading and Columbia Railroad
met at Lancaster on Monday, for the pur-
pose of selecting a President to fill the unex-
pired term of Joseph K. Mingham, Esq.,
recently deceased. Several gentlemen were
proposed for the position, but as there was
not a full board it was deemed proper to ad-
journ until the whole board could unite in
an election. A meeting will be held on
Monday, at Ephrata, where a President will
doubtless be elected. Among the names
mentioned in this connection is that of W.
Case, Esq., of the firm of Maltby & Case, of
Columbia, at present one of the Directors.
A more fitting selection in our opinion could
not be made, nor one more beneficial to the
interest of the road, and, at the same time,
of our town. Mr. Case has had considera-
ble railroad experience, and probably no
individual is more directly interested in the
completion of the Reading and Columbia
Railroad. His influence at the head of the
enterprise would be sensibly and favorably
felt.

CADRE APPOINTMENT.—Hon. Thaddeus
Stevens, has nominated for clerkship at
West Point, Frederick Haines, son of Mrs.
Frederick Haines, of Marietta. The vacancy
was created by the resignation of Mr.
Spickler appointed one year since.

NEW POST-MASTERS.—The following ad-
ditional appointments of Post-Masters in
this county have been announced:
Intercourse.—J. F. Seldombridge.
New Holland.—George W. Smith.
Elizabethton.—Robert Russ.
Leacock.—Emanuel Swope.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday af-
ternoon last, while Mr. Henry P. Carson, of
Lancaster, was driving along the Columbia
turnpike, in the neighborhood of Mountville,
in a buggy with his daughter, Miss Kate
Carson, the horse took fright at the ap-
proach of a locomotive and became unman-
ageable. After running some distance Mr.
Carson was thrown out, and had his right
side severely injured. Miss Carson remain-
ed in the buggy until it was smashed to
fragments, but escaped with no other injury
than a sprained thumb. The escape of the
latter from serious injury seems to be really
marvelous.

HOW TO GET A PATENT.—One of Fowler
& Wells' convenient little hand books. It
gives directions for the preliminary steps
towards obtaining patents which may save
inventors much waste of time and consid-
erable embarrassment in their endeavors to
patent products of their study and skill. It
is written by Thomas P. How, an experi-
enced Solicitor of Patents, and published by
Fowler & Wells, 303 Broadway, N. Y.

MR. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I see by the
Spy of last Saturday, an editorial notice,
calling upon your friends in town and coun-
ty to post you up in any local items which
comes under their notice. I will here pro-
ceed to give you a few:

Well, Columbia Bridge still stands in the
same place, and they charge five cents for
walking over it. Columbia Gas Company
don't take off five per cent. Hiram Wilson
is starting the Hardware and Housefurnish-
ing business. The correspondents "Lack"
and "Nobody Hart," are telling naughty
things about Columbians in the U. S. Lin-
colnian; and Old Uncle Abe Lincoln
occupies the White House at Washington.
But now, sir, one of 't most important lo-
cal items that I know of, and one which
deeply interests every one of our citizens,
is, that I have just received one of the most
superb assortments of Groceries, Fruit and
Confectionery, Glass and Queensware, ever
before offered. "Come a running!" and buy
the first new styles of Queensware in this
market.

A. M. RAMBO,
Old Fellows' Hall, Columbia.

MR. EDITOR.—I offer through your col-
umns a few hints on the quality and culture
of the Japan "Pie Apple Melon," which
may serve to introduce it to more general
use in this neighborhood.

THE PIE APPLE MELON.—This greatest
and best of all melons is a native of Japan.
Its appropriate name indicates its quality—
when cooked its taste closely resembles that
of an apple. Last season I planted, about
the first of May, nine seeds, of which first
grew. From my five stalks I obtained
twenty-five melons, very few weighing less
than 20 lbs.—several reaching 40 lbs. In
planting I gave plenty of room, digging
holes 2 feet square and 1 1/2 feet deep, fill-
ing up loosely with the same earth mixed
with a little well-rotted manure. It requires
much surface room, being a great runner.
It is easy of culture. When ripe the melon
is of a golden green hue.

How to Use It.—For pies, cut into small
pieces, stew till well done, adding a little
lemon juice and sugar, then bake as usual.
For tarts use milk and sugar. For pres-
erves, stew until not quite done, then pre-
serve in the usual way, using pound for
pound of fruit and sugar.

Important News and Startling Rumors.
The country editor has no more difficult
task, even in the dull times, than that of
selecting from the week's accumulation of
news and gossip, that which shall not only
be most reliable, but freshest and most in-
teresting to readers, of whom a large ma-
jority have carefully read the dailies. How
much is his embarrassment increased, with
the scorching turbulent excitement of the
past week? How shall he winnow the crop
of startling telegraphic rumors, so as to save
the handful of grain hidden in the bushel
of chaff? or how shall he apply the touch-
stone to the voluminous "special correspon-
dence" of the press, and extract the line
of fact from the paragraph of fiction? We
have been beset this week with startling
rumors, contradicted next minute, important
despatches, one contradicting the other;
well substantiated facts, bearing the stamp
of truth on the face, and here and there
a bold, bare-faced lie which sometimes
comes incredibly near the truth. We have
more important matter before us than we
could crowd into the four pages of our pa-
per, issuing a daily edition for a week, and
from this we must condense an article con-
taining as much of the substance of the
rumors and the facts (always supposing it
possible to discriminate) as we can find
room for.

During last week the public mind was
prepared for excitement by the reports of
active movements at New York and the
Brooklyn Navy Yard. On Monday last the
intelligence published indicated important
movements on the part of Government. We
can best give these by copying the telegrams
as furnished by Monday morning dailies:

CHARLESTON, April 6.—We are by no
means disappointed at the news, and are
now ready to receive our enemies, come as
they may. Affairs, however, are culminat-
ing. All points here have been strengthened
and we are now ready for any emergency.
The bill will probably soon open. If the
authorities do not soon act, the people may
take the matter in their own hands.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—This news from
Washington and New York produced an
unwarranted excitement. The report that war
vessels were about to visit the mouth of the
Mississippi aroused the whole city.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Major Holmes,
Commander of the United States forces at
this station has resigned.

Major Johnson is also said to have re-
signed.

Captain Barry's battery is on board the
steamer Atlantic.

The steam frigate Powhatan was ordered
to stop at Fort Hamilton for troops.

Captain Meigs and a company of carpen-
ters and mechanics from Washington left
yesterday for parts unknown.

Large gangs of men are at work on the
Wabash, Roanoke and Perry.

A number of long clinker-built boats were
put on board the Atlantic.

The steamer Powhatan crossed the bar,
bound out, at six o'clock last evening.

The steamer Atlantic had not sailed up to
a late hour last night.

The steamer Illinois had steam on last
night, and it was reported would leave with
stores during the night.

The steamer Nashville, which was to have
sailed for Charleston yesterday, has been
detained till the 9th.

Tuesday's telegrams were in no wise
more pacific.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Gen. Beauregard
this morning issued an order and sent a
special messenger to Major Anderson giv-
ing him official notification that all inter-
course between Fort Sumpter and the city,
both postal and supplies, are prohibited
from this date.

All the posts around the harbor have been
strengthened and two additional regiments
are hourly expected from the interior. The
men at the different fortifications are in ex-
cellent spirits at the prospect of some speedy
result.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—General Beauregard
has ordered out five thousand troops.

Companies are constantly arriving and he-
ing put in position. New batteries are also
being constructed.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Har-
riet Lane sailed for the South this forenoon,
having the American ensign instead of the
Revenue flag.

The steamer Vixen has gone to the Navy
Yard.

Large shipments of army stores are going
aboard the steamers Illinois and Baltic to-
day.

BOATY, April 8.—Sixty tons of cannon
balls left the arsenal at Westtown on Sat-
urday for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Despatches
from Washington state that the sloop-of-war
Jamestown and frigate St. Lawrence, now
at the Navy Yard at this port, are to be fit-
ted for sea forthwith.

The latest intelligence we can obtain is
that given in Friday morning's dailies. The
despatches from Charleston dated April 12th
state that at 2 o'clock on that day formal
demand was made upon Major Anderson for
the surrender of Fort Sumpter, which de-
mand was refused by Major Anderson.

A later dispatch states that it is currently
reported that Major Anderson had entered
into negotiations for the surrender of the
fort on Friday. This is probably a canard.

The Harriet Lane is reported as having been
seen off the bar on Thursday evening.

It will be seen by the above that import-
ant events, probably the inauguration of
civil war, are impending. Accompanying
each batch of news we have had "special
despatches" and "special correspondence"

for each daily paper, most of which was of
the sensational order, and none reliable. The
intentions of government have been kept
profoundly secret, but as each day passes it
begins to be more generally understood that
the extended naval and military prepara-
tions and movements point towards the re-
sumption of authority in Texas, the provi-
sioning of Fort Sumpter, and the reinforce-
ment of Fort Pickens. Should a collision
take place in Charleston harbor however,
through the rashness of the secession rebels,
and the peaceful provisioning of the fort be
resisted, the entire strength of the Govern-
ment may be directed to that point and the
traitors obtain what they have so long pant-
ed for—an opportunity to measure strength
with the United States forces. We hope for
a peaceable solution of the deplorable diffi-
culty, but should the worst come, then with
every true American we must desire to see
the arm of authority fall, and fall heavily.

BOLD AND DARING ROBBERY.—On Monday
night the house of John Spickler, Sen., in
Penn township, about two miles south west
of Litz, was forcibly entered and robbed of
three hundred and thirty-five dollars.—
Sometime in the night a man broke in the
shutter at a window, and entered the house.
Mrs. Spickler hearing the noise, got up to
ascertain what was wrong. The thief told
her that he wanted the money in the house.
It appears that Mr. Spickler had received
three hundred and fifty dollars from a neigh-
bor a few days before. Mrs. Spickler gave
him the money, and begged that no other
harm should be done there. She got out of
the house, and was going to her next neigh-
bor's, when the scoundrel went after her and
brought her back. Mr. Spickler got it in a
tussel with the thief, and threw him down
but was not able to secure him. He was
armed with an axe, which he used in his
defense against the old couple, but did no
serious injury. The man is described as of
small stature, and had blacked his face.—
It is supposed that he is from the immedi-
ate neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Spickler
are nearly eighty years old. There was no
other person in the house at the time. A
reward of \$175 dollars is offered for the ar-
rest and conviction of the villain, and it is
to be hoped that he may be secured.—Lan-
caster Union.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—An in-
teresting digest of the sources of revenue of
the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the
year eighteen hundred and sixty, showing
a most satisfactory increase of the local
freight business as compared with the same
sources of revenue in 1859, appears in the
last number of the Mining Register. From
it we gather the fact that the total earnings
of the road for 1860 was \$5,322,701, against
\$5,262,356 in 1859, an increase of \$70,345,
or a sum equal to \$47,327 per month for
the year round. The Register says: "The
freight earnings exceed the passenger earn-
ings largely more than two to one. The
Pennsylvania Railroad, therefore, is most
distinguished for its freight business, for the
part it performs in the commerce of the
country as a carrier of produce from the in-
terior to the seaboard, and of merchandise
from the seaboard to the interior."

THE SUSPENSION LEGALIZED.—The Senate
on Wednesday, 3rd inst., passed the bill
which had been reported from the Commit-
tee on Banks, removing the penalties in-
curred by a suspension of specie payments,
and requiring all banks to resume on or be-
fore the first day of June next, and to pay into
the State Treasury one quarter per cent.
upon their capital stock as a punishment
for their violation of the law. These pro-
visions are only applicable to such banks as
suspended since last November. As quite
a number of banks deny that they ever sus-
pended specie payments, a provision was in-
serted in the act whereby the Auditor Gen-
eral will be enabled to ascertain the facts
in these cases, where banks seek to evade
the payment of the special tax upon their
capital stock upon the allegation that they
never suspended.

Message from the Governor.
The following important message was sent
to the Legislature on Tuesday. After being
read in both Houses, committees of confer-
ence were appointed with instructions to re-
port by bill on the subject as early as prac-
ticable:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, April 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
GENTLEMEN: As the period fixed for the
adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly
approaching, I feel constrained by a sense
of duty to call your attention to the condi-
tion of the military organization of the
State.

It is scarcely necessary to say more than
that the militia system of the State, during
a long period distinguished by the pursuits
of peaceful industry exclusively, has become
wholly inefficient, and the interference of
the Legislature is required to remove its
defects, and to render it useful and avail-
able to the public service.

Many of our volunteer companies do not
possess the number of men required by our
militia law, and steps should be forthwith
taken to supply these deficiencies. There
are numerous companies, too, that are with-
out the necessary arms; and of the arms
that are distributed, but few are provided

with the more modern appliances to render
them serviceable.

I recommend, therefore, that the Legisla-
ture make immediate provision for the re-
moval of these capital defects; that arms
be procured and distributed to those of our
citizens who may enter into the military
service of the State, and that steps be taken
to change the guns already distributed, by
the adoption of such well known and tried
improvements as will render them effective
in the event of their employment in actual
service.

In this connection I recommend the estab-
lishment of a Military Bureau at the Cap-
itol; and that the militia laws of the Com-
monwealth be so modified and amended as
to impart to the military organization of the
State, the vitality and energy essential to
its practical value and usefulness.

Precautions, such as I have suggested,
are wise and proper at all times, in a Gov-
ernment like ours; but special and momen-
tous considerations, arising from the condi-
tion of the State, and the magnitude of the
yet of incalculable consequence to the peo-
ple, and demanding the gravest attention of
the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invest the
subject to which your action is invited by
this communication, with extraordinary im-
portance.

We cannot be in-
sensible to the fact, that serious jealousies
and divisions distract the public mind, and
that, in portions of this Union, the peace of
the country, if not the safety of the Govern-
ment itself, is endangered. Military organi-
zations of a formidable character, and which
seem not to be demanded by any existing
public exigency, have been organized in the
State of the South. On whatever pretext
these extraordinary military preparations may
have been made, no purpose that may
contemplate resistance to the enforcement
of the laws, will meet sympathy or encour-
agement from the people of this Common-
wealth. Pennsylvania yields to no State in
her respect for, and her willingness to be
protected, by all needful guard measures, the
constitutional independence of her sister States,
nor in fidelity to that constitutional Union
whose unexampled benefits have been show-
ered alike upon herself and them.

The most-extended public policy, and the
most-cherished patriotic sentiment, in her
bosom, is, in the existing deplorable
and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our
militia system should receive from the Legis-
lature that prompt attention which public
exigencies, either of the State or of the Nation,
may appear to demand, and which may seem
to be essential to the preservation of the
peace and security of the people of Pennsylvania,
and the Union the blessing of peace, and the
integrity and stability of our unrivalled
constitutional government.

The Government of this great State was
established by its illustrious founder "in
the name of the people," and the rights of citi-
zen and secured to the people of Pennsylvania,
and the Union the blessing of peace, and the
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constitutional government.

probable successor of Judge McLean on the
Supreme Bench.

An issue of forged Virginia bonds is re-
ported to have been detected in New York.
A large amount is said to have been issued,
but holders of the bonds will do well not to
allow such reports to affect their value.—
The parties making the issue are known
and an investigation is in progress.

In no part of Virginia, perhaps, have the
Secessionists claimed to have more thorough-
ly reversed public sentiment since the Con-
vention election, than in the vicinity of
Norfolk, yet at an election held in Port-
smouth on Saturday, the Union candidate
for Mayor was elected by over two hundred
majority.

It is a noticeable incident that in the
midst of the prevailing excitement the four
fugitive slaves arrested at Chicago and taken
to Springfield, the capital of Illinois, have
been delivered to their owners upon proof
of their rights, and taken to Missouri. All
this was accomplished without violence and
without any apparent excitement.

Hon. A. J. Hamilton, who was a member
of the last Congress from Texas, and who
opposed secession from first to last, remain-
ing in the House of Representatives after
the State seceded, has been elected a State
Senator from Austin, the Capital of the
State. He still opposes secession, and it is
said will refuse to take the oath of allegi-
ance to the Confederacy prescribed by the
"Sovereign Convention." This election
shows that the Union has still its staunch
supporters in Texas.

The schooner Julia, of Maryland, has
been seized at Norfolk for a violation of the
inspection laws of Virginia.

John Morrissey, the noted pugilist, is
dead.

The rumored revolution in New Mexico,
and the seizure of Fort Marcy is pronounced
a hoax by the Missouri Republican. A se-
cession Convention was in session at Mesilla,
Arizona Territory.

The Virginia Convention, on Wednesday
after a long debate, adopted, ayes 75, nays
63, Mr. Preston's resolution declaring the
uncertainty which prevails in the public
mind as to the policy of the Government to-
wards the seceded States, to be injurious to
the interests of the country and unfavor-
able to the adjustment of the pending diffi-
culties and appointing a committee to wait
upon the President and respectfully ask to him
communicate to the Convention the course
he intends to pursue. The Convention ap-
pointed as the committee, Messrs. William
Ballard Preston, conservative; A. H. H.
Stuart, Unionist, and George W. Randolph,
Secessionist. The Committee will reach
Washington to-day.

The recent arrest of five fugitive slaves at
Chicago, (effected by a United States Mar-
shall appointed by the present Administra-
tion,) and their quiet return to Missouri,
has created a great consternation among
the fugitives left Chicago on Sunday
night bound for Canada. A large number
from other parts of the State were also
making their way to Canada. At Detroit
three hundred passed into Canada since
Saturday.

Washington city is still excited by a be-
lief in the rumor that preparations are mak-
ing in Virginia, under the lead of Major
Ben McCullough, for an attack upon the
city. There seems to be a ground for such
a belief, but precautionary measures have
been adopted for the safety of the capital.

The steamer Canadian, at Portland, bring-
ing Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. Strikes
and turn-outs among the workmen in Eng-
land were assuming serious proportions.—
Fifty thousand workmen were thrown
out of employment in London. Parliament
had a adjourned for the Easter holidays.
The reinforcement of French troops at Rome
had been countermanded, but those there
were to remain. Count Cavour in the Ital-
ian Parliament declared that Italy had a
right to Rome for its capital, but that it
must be with the consent of the French Em-
peror. Popular demonstrations at Warsaw
continued. There was trouble in Japan.—
The Secretary of the American Legation at
Jeddah was murdered. The English and
French Ministers had retired, but the Ameri-
can Minister still remained there. The
Paris correspondent of the London Times
declares that hostilities between Austria and
Sardinia are imminent. The short crop
advances from this side had caused a further
advance in cotton with large sales. Bread-
stuffs were dull with a declining tendency.

The latest despatches from the South re-
port that President Davis has made
another requisition upon the Confederate
States for troops, and that the new levies
were rapidly moving towards Pensacola.—
At Charleston affairs are coming to a deci-
sive point. Five thousand men are station-
ed around Fort Sumpter, and companies of vol-
unteers were continuing to arrive from the
interior of the State. The report of a war
vessel having been seen off the harbor is
discredited by the Charleston despatches,
and was not credited at Augusta. A de-
spatch from New Orleans reports that a war
vessel, in disguise (?) had entered the Mis-
sissippi river and was reconnoitering in the
vicinity of Fort Jackson.

Intelligence from the fleet off Pensacola
as late as the 21st inst. render it certain that
no attempt had been made to reinforce Fort
Pickens. The Brooklyn had returned from
Key West, and had received from the St.
Louis the artillery transferred to her.—
Speakers from on board the Brooklyn still
lack of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens
as a matter of easy accomplishment.

Governor Curtin sent in to the Legislature
on Tuesday his message recommending the
organization of the military of the State and
other measures which he regards as proper
in the present crisis. In the course of the
message he states that the President has in-
formed him of the existence of a design to at-
tack Washington city.

The steamer Persia, arrived at New York
on Tuesday, brings foreign advices, via
Queenstown, to 31st ult. Lord Palmerston,
in a speech to his constituents, had again
expressed a hope that this country would
reach a peaceable adjustment of its diffi-
culties. Warlike rumors continued to circulate,
and attention was strongly directed to
the concentration of Austrian troops in Ve-

netia. The discussion in the Italian Cham-
bers had closed by the adoption of a resolu-
tion declaring the urgent necessity for pro-
claiming Rome the capital of Italy, and ex-
pressing hopes of non-intervention by
France. Business was suspended by the
Easter holidays, and the general condition
of the markets was unchanged.

The latest despatches from Charleston
announce that the floating battery has been
mounted and manned and anchored in a
cove near Sullivan's Island ready for ser-
vice, and that about three thousand more
troops were being sent down to the fortifi-
cations, making in all about seven thousand.
The State Convention adjourned last even-
ing, subject to the call of the President,
and many of members had buckled on their
armor for the anticipated fight. Senators
Wigfall and Chestnut had taken positions
in General Beauregard's Staff. The people
are represented as fixed in their purpose to
meet the issue, let it be what it may. More
troops were hourly arriving in Charleston.

The report of a Mexican raid upon Texas
by General Ampudia is now announced to
be entirely untrue. The General has retired
from the army and is in the interior of Mex-
ico, without means, if he had the intention,
to get up such a movement.

Intelligence is said to have been received
at Fort Pickens that Lieutenant Slemmer
does not consider the reinforcement of that
fort necessary, his present complement of
men being equal to the emergencies of his
position. Another despatch, received by
way of New Orleans, states that there is at
present no danger of a collision. The United
States officers and those of the Confed-
erate States joined in the funeral ceremonies
of Lieutenant Barryman, late com-
mander of the Wyandotte.

The frigate St. Lawrence, and sloop-of-
war Jamestown, at the Philadelphia Navy
Yard, are to be prepared for sea immedi-
ately.

The reported intention of a raid upon
Washington city appears to be credited by
the authorities there. A portion of the
uniformed volunteers of the District have
been mustered into the service of the United
States and placed on duty at