From the mass of telegraphic dispatches we give the following most important ones, which though sufficiently indicating the surrender of Fort Sumpter, are devoid of particulars : CHARLESTON, Friday, April 13, 12:30 a. m.

War has at last begun. A terrible fight is at this moment going on between Fort Sumter and the fortifications by which it is surrounded. The issue was submitted to Major Ander-

son of surrendering, or of having a fire opened

on him within a certain time. This he refused to do, and, at 4 o'clock this morning Fort Moultrie began the bombardment by firing two guns. Fort Sumpter returned the fire and a fierce cannonading has been kept up.

CHARLESTON, April 13-Night.

Hostilities have for the present ceased, and the victory belongs to South Carolina. With the display of the flag of truce on the ramparts of Sumter, at half-past one o'clock, the firing ceased, and unconditional surrender was made

The Carolinians had no idea that the fight was at an end so soon.

After the flagstaff of Anderson was shot away, Col. Wigfall, aid to Gen. Beauregard, at his commander's request, went to Sumter with a white flag to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, and while the firing was raging on all sides, effected a landing at Sumter. He approached a porthole and was met by Maj. Anderson. The commander of Fort Sumter said he had just displayed a white flag, but the firing from the

Carolina batteries was kept up, nevertheless.

Col. Wigfall replied that Maj. Anderson must hanl down the American flag; that no parley would be granted. Surrender or fight was the word. Maj. Anderson then hauled down his flag, and displayed only that of

All firing instantly ceased, and two others of Gen. Beauregard's staff, ex Senator Chestnut and ex-Gov. Manning, came over in a boat and stipulated with the Major that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of Gen. Beaure-

Maj. Anderson was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the fort, while Messrs. Chestnut and Manning came over to the city, accompanied by a member of the Palmetto Guards, bearing the colors of his at night. company. These were met at the pier by hundreds of citizens and as they marched up the street to the General's quarters the crowd was swelled to thousands. Shouts rent the air, and the wildest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings.

After the surrender a boat with an officer and ten men was sent from one of the ships in the officg to Gen. Simons, commanding on Morris Island, with a request that a merchant ship, or one of the vessels of the United States be allowed to enter and take off the Commander and garrison of Fort Sumter.

Mr. Simons replied that if no hestilities were attempted during that night, and no effort was made to reenforce or retake Fort Sumter, he would give an answer at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The officer signified that he was satisfied with this and returned. This correspondent accompanied the officers of Gen'l. Benuregard's staff on a visit to Fort Sumter. None but the officers were allowed to land, however. They went down in a steamer, and carried three fire engines for the purpose of putting out the flames. The fire, however, had been previously extinguished by the exertions of Major Anderson and his men.

The visitors reported that Maj. Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed, and he had no hope of reen The fleet lay idly by during the 30 hours of the bombardment and either could not or would not help him; besides, his men were prostrate from over exertion

There were but five of them hurt-four for the northern and southern district of Alabama, will,

the rest were worn out.

The explosions that were heard and seen from the city in the morning were caused by the bursting of loaded shells. These were ignited by the fire, and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in everything but the casements is an utter ruin. The whole thing looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dismounted. The side opposite the iron battery of Cumming's Point is the hardest dealt with. The rifled cannon from this place played great havoc with Fort Sumter. The wall looks like a honeycomb. Near the top is a breach as big as a cart. The side oppisite Fort Moultrie is honeycombed extensively, as is that opposite the floating battery.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The officers' quarters and barracks are torn to pieces. The frame houses on the island are riddled with shot in many instances, and whole sides of

The fire in Fort Sumter was put out and recaught three times during the day.

Dr. Crawford, Major Anderson's surgeon, is slightly wounded in the face. None of the Carolinians are injured.

Major Anderson and all his officers and men are yet in Fort Sumter. I approached near enough to the wall to see him bid adicu. In addition to this, conversations were had, which have been repeated to me.

A boat was sent from the Fort to-night to officially notify the fleet at the bar that Major Anderson had surrendered. CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 14.

Negotiations were completed last night .-Major Anderson, with his command, will evacuate Fort Sumter this morning, and will embark on board of the war vessels off our bar.

Five of Anderson's men are slightly wounded.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 14. The steamer Isabel is now steaming up, and will take Gen. BEAURROARD to Sunter, which will be turned over by Major Anderson to the Confederate States. ANDERSON and his command, it is reported, will proceed to New York in the Isabel.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April, 14. Maj. Anderson and his men leave to-night in the steamer Isabel at 11 o'clock for New

The fleet is still ousiJe

It was a thilling scene when Maj. ANDERson and his men took their formal leave of Fort Samter.

Dems from all Dations.

-The editor of the Northwestern Farmer, an agricultural journal published in Iowa, has received o less than fifty subscribers from Georgia, the first he has ever receive dfrom that part of the country. The people there are very anxious to get information respecting the North with a view of removing thither. He has also received several letters from South Carolina on the same subject. There will be a large emigration from the gulf States to the Northwest this season.

-Mr. Hassaurick, the new Minister to Ecquador, is said to have thanked the President for having appointed him " to the highest place in his gift," which is nine thousand five hundred feet above the level of the ocean; that being the height of Quito, the capital

-The official census of the United States has just been completed, showing a total of thirty one million, four hundred and twenty nine thousand, eight hundred and ninety one (31, 429, 891). Of these three illions, rine hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and one are slaves.

-Among recent deaths at the South is noticed that of an individual by the name of St. Clair Morgan, who claimed the honor of having fired the first shot at the Star of the West, while that vessel was endeavoring to reinforce Fort Sumter. He was killed in a duel by a Captain O'Hara, an officer in Bragg's army.

-The Louisville Journal says:-In 1856 we said the time would come when any man who should oppose the re-opening of the African slave trade would be denounced as an Abolitionist. Such a time came a year ago. In the last Presidential canvass we said the me would soon come when every man opposing the disolution of the Union would be denounced as an Abolitionist. Such a time has come now.

-The name of the Lock Haven & Tyrone Railroad has been changed to that of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and a re-organization taken place, for the purpose of resuming work upon that improvement

-In Erie county, Pa., a woman named Barnes, 105 years old, is living. She is the widow of a Revolutionary Pensioner, and receives a pension. -John Morrissey, the pugilist, is reported

morning, in New York, of putrid sore throat. -Colonel Fremont has arrived in Paris, taking with him a despatch bag to the American Lega-

to be dead. It is said that he died on last Saturday

-The London Times assists the memory of English Creditors in reference to Mississippi Bonds, of which President Jefferson Davis was the pudiator. The Times suggests that the Bonds of the Southern Confederacy may prove as valueless as those

of Legation at Japan, was murdered by an armed party of drunken patives, in a narrow street on his way home

-Mr. Heusten, the American Secretary

-Florida has sold half a million acres of wild land, to New Orleans speculators, at two cents per

-The salary of the President is \$25,000 per annum; of the Vice President, \$6,000; of each member of the Cabinet, \$8,000.

-The Southern people are grumbling at the duty of two dollars a ton on ico. In the South during the heated term, ice is not merely a luxury, but a -Gen. W. T. Sherman, brother of the

Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, who has for years been in charge of the Military School of Louisiana, wrote a note to the Governor of that State, a few days prior to Secession, resigning his position as Superintendent in case of the secession of that State. He was born under the Stars and Stripes, and intended to be true to them

-Rev. Dr. Nott, for nearly sixty years President of the Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y. and nearly ninety years of age, is seriously ill at Phila-delphia. Fears are entertained that he may not recover. -Gen. Scott is said to be engaged in writ-

ng a full and accurate history of his own campaigns .-The second volume is believed to be completed -A New Orleans paper says that the

agents of European capitalists who have sent their captal to Louisiana for profitable investment, have been notified to withdraw the same and return it to its owners. -Parson Brownlow says of Jeff. Davs: "A

vile traitor, a trained rebel, and an inflated bigot, he as richly deserves to be hanged as ever old John Brown did." -G. W. Lane, recently confirmed as Judge

badly, and one, it is thought, mortally-but it is said, endeavor to hold his court at Athens, in the Union part of the State. -The Editor of the Allentown Democrat. says that he was offered a large sum of money to sup-

port Senator Schindel in his Tonnage Tax vote, and that he took the money. -The cheerful Washington correspondent of the Richmond Examiner has got a new plan for taking from Fort Moultrie. Within Fort Sumter, the Tortugas forts. He would sell the islands to France, and" thus give Brother Johathan a war in which he

> -Gov. Morgan has again vetoed the Susquehanna Railroad bill.

would soon get soundly thrashed."

-There is now an active demand for gunpowder. The Argus says that the powder mills at Schagticoke, near Albany, were recently visited by an agent of the Government, since which operations on a very extensive scale have been commenced, and a double set of operatives put to work. It is understood the pro prietors have received a large order for powder, and no little excitement exists at the mills in consequence.

-The National Intelligencer says: It will be gratifying to the friends of the late President to know that the reports concerning his health that have occas ionally been published have no foundation. In a letter to a friend in this city, dated at Wheatland, the 8th instant, Mr. Buchanan says: "I have enjoyed excellent health ever since my return to this place, and have not been sick a single minute, notwithstanding what the papers say .-I feel ten years younger, though time rolls on apace.'

-A day or two since, when one of the mail bags coming from the South by way of Alexandria, Va., was emptied in the court yard of the Post Office, a box addressed to Abraham Lincoln fell out and was broken open, from which two copperheads, one four and a half and the other three feet long, crawled out. The larger one was benumbed and easily killed; the other was very ively and venomous, and was dispatched with some difficulty and danger. What are we to think of a people who resort to such weapons of warfare?

-The Montgomery papers mention a terrific bombshell, invented by H. L. St. James, of Mobile, for the exclusive use of the Confederacy. It is a long shell, with two compartments, so contrived, that when it hits, it will explode and scatter a destructive burning fluid which water cannot extinguish.

-The number of troops now serving in the Pacific division, under the command of Brigad er-General Johnson, is 3,650, including 227 officers. Of this number 1.425 men are stationed in California. The remainder 1,925, are distributed throughout Oregon and Washing-

-Fort Adams, in Newport (R. I.) harbor, is said to be the largest and most formidable fortress in the country. It cost about five million dollars.

-The Legislature of Missouri has just passed a bill instituting the death penalty for stealing horses and negroes.

-Doesticks says that if people were sent to Tophet by popular suffrage. James Buchanan would go by a larger majority than any one who has traveled that road since the man that invented accordeons,

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH. R. W. STURROCK, EDITORS.

Thursday Morning, April 18, 1861.

TOWANDA:

Martial law was declared in the District of Columbia on Monday. Numbers of volunteers were reporting themselves at the War Department.

forbearance is now about to enter upon the discharge of its duty with energy. In another column will be found the proclamation of the thousand men and convening an extra session of Congress on the Fourth of July. The call for troops is enthusiastically responded too.

Our Congressional District under the new Apportionment Bill is composed of the following counties: Bradford, Montour, Co lumbia, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, and hony township, (which is included in the 13th district.) The judges of this district will meet ty of Columbia.

Pickens has been reenforced, and another report says that 400 men have been introduced. This news comes through secession sources. and cannot be entirely relied on, but it is probable. Though this number of men will not make up a full war garrison for the fort, it will at least enable the defense to make a more formidabla resistance than was made by the handful of men in Sumter.

the call upon this State will be responded to within forty-eight hours, and that the men may be in Washington by Wednesday evening. Since he has been in Washington he has received from the President of the board of Phil- traordinary interest and importance. We can adelphia Bank Presidents, a tender of the entire sum of five hundred thousand dollars, voted by the State, in anticipation of its being provided for otherwise. One of the strongest ernment itself, is endangered. Military organof the banks also telegraphs Gov. Currin that | izations of a formidable character, and which he may draw at sight for any sum required to meet present necessities.

PROBABLE ATTEMPT TO SEIZE WASHINGTON .-The Administration has satisfactory information that the Confederate States have proposed, immediately after reducing Fort Sumter, to march on Washington with their army of nothing else to do. Until recently, JEFFERSON Davis was disposed to postpone that step untill the secession of Virginia and Maryland was effected, but as he despairs of that now, he believes that at the approach of his army those States will immediately unite their forces with his. Men who know those States well say

Senator Douglas called upon the President on Sunday evening, and assured him that adapted to preserve and secure to the people he was prepared to sustain the administration in the exercise of all its constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Govpolicy is only bold enough and decided enough, I will stand by you to the end. The Republialso be found a unit in this momentous hour. Mr. Douglas also expressed some chagrin at foundation of the government. Pennsylvania more volunteers for the Mexican war, in proportion, than any other State.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by the Virginia Convention to wait upon the President and ascertain from him personally the policy which the Administ: ation intend to pursue to a condition of unequalled power and prostoward the Confederate States, called upon perity, I commit the grave subject of this comhim on Saturday and executed the duty imposed upon him. The President in his answer which he communicated to them in writing, simply reaffirms the language of his Inaugural Address-that he will "hold occupy and possess" the public property in the Southern States. In explanation, he further stated that this language was intended to apply to the Fourth and Chestnut streets, where the Palperiod of his inauguration, but as the authorities at Charleston had seen fit to make an unprovoked assault upon Fort Sumter, he now felt himself at liberty to repossess himself of that fortress. He also intimated that perhaps per printed at the same office, restoring the he might find it necessary to withdraw mail facilities from those States which had claimed to secede, although the fact of secession is not and will not be acknowledged.

The Free States, in the aggregate lose under the new apportionment, twelve members, and gain thirteen, leaving a clear gain of one. The Slave States lose twelve, and gain six, or a clear loss of six. Relatively, the North will stand seven stronger in the Thirty-eighth Con. gress than in the present, which, considering the large increase in the apportionment, is a very great gain. In the present Congress, the Northern representation is 148, and the Southern 90. In the Thirty-eighth Congress, the first under the new appointment, the Free States will have 146 representatives, and the Slave States 84.

Message from the Governor.

The following is the message of Governor Curtin, calling the attention of the Legislature to the defects of the militia system of the State, and recommending that the Legislature adopt immediate measures to remove such de-

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,) Harrisburg, April 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

As the period fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly approaching, I feel constrained by a sense of duty to call your at-The Government having exhausted its tention to the condition 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 President calling out a force of seventy-five 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 available to the public

Many of our volunteer companies do not ossess the number of men required by our nilitia law, and steps should be forthwith taken to supply these deficiencies. There are numerous companies, too, that are without the necessary arms; and of the arms that are dis-Northumberland county, excepting Lower Ma- tributed, but few are provided with the more modern appliances to render them serviceable.

I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature make immediate provision for the removal at the court house in Bloomsburg in the councured and distributed to those of our citizens who may enter into the military service of the It is reported from Pensacola that Fort | 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 establishment of a Military Bureau at the capital; and that the militia laws of the Commonwealth be so modified and amended as to impart to the military organization of the State, the vitality and energy essential to its practi-

cal value and usefulness

Precautions, such as I have suggested, are wise and proper at all times, in a Government PENNSYLVANIA PREPARED -Gov. CURTIN, like ours; but special and momentous considwho is now in Washington has declared that erations, arising from the condition of public affairs outside of the limits, yet of incalculable consequence to the people, and demanding the gravest attention of the Legislature of Per.nsylvania, invest the subject to which your acon is invited by this communication, with exnot be insensible 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 Govseem not to be demanded by any existing publie exigency, have been formed in certain of the States. On whatever pretexts these ex traordinary military preparations may have been made, no purpose that may contemplate resistance to the enforcement of the laws, will meet sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth. Pennsylvania vields to no State in her respect for, and her willingness to protect, by all needful gnarantwenty thousand men, for which they will have tees, the constitutional rights, and constitutional independence of her sister States, nor in fidelity to that constitutiona! Union whose unexampled benefits have been . howered alike upon herself and them.

The most exalted public policy and the clearest obligations of true patriotism, therefore ad nonish us, in the existing deplorable and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our militia system should receive from the Legislature that prompt attention which public exigencies, either of the State or the Nation, may appear to demand and which may seem, in your wisdom best 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 esernment, and defend the Federal Capital .- tablished by its illustrious founder "in deeds of He said : "Let bygones be bygones. If your peace ;" our people have been trained and disciplined in those arts which lead to the promotion of their own moral and physical development and progress, and with the highest re cans and members of all other parties express gard for the rights of others, have always culthe greatest delight at this decided confirmativated fraternal relations with the people of tion of the conviction that the Northwest will all the States devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and always recognizing the spirit of concession and compromise that underlies the the rumor that Illinois is only to be called offers no counsel, and takes no action in the upon for three thousand men, as she offered nature of a menace; her desire is for peace, and her object, the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, of States, and the supremacy of law and order.

Animated by these sentiments and indulging an earnest hope of the speedy restoration of those harmonious and friendly relations between the various members of this Confederacy which have brought our beloved country munication to your deliberation.

A. G. CURTIN.

A SECESSION NEWSPAPER IN PHILADELPHIA MOB BED.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 15. An excited crowd assembled this morning before the printing-office on the corner of metto Flag, a small advertising sheet, is published, and threatened to demolish it. The proprietor displayed the American Flag and threw the objectionable papers from the window, also the Stars and Stripes, another pa-

crowd to good humor. The Police was pre-

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 15-12 M. There is still much excitement about the Palmetto Flag office. The whole square is blocked up with people. The Mayor and Police have possession of the building. A large American flag is suspended across the street. Some damage has been done to the interior of the office by the mob. It would have been entirely torn out but for the interference of the Mayor.

Mayor HENRY made a speech to the crowd. A dangerous mob feeling existed.

The Bulletin announces that the Secretary of the Charelston Secession Convention, who moved the secession ordinance, is now in the city, at the house of a relative in the Tenth Ward.

The crowd has moved down to the Argus office in Third-street, opposite the dock, ordering that the flag should be displayed. The police are protecting it.

The President's Proclamation.

By the President of the United States :

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Al abama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law ;

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the Militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000 in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly execcuted. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State author ities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say, that the first service assigned to the force hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country ; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do, hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and de termine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. II. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Apportionment Bill.

The plan to divide the State into Congres sional Districts, in accordance with the returns of the late census, has been agreed upon by the Apportionment Committee, and will undoubtedly receive the sanction of the General based on the faith of the Commonwealth, Assembly. The different counties are distributed as follows:

1st. District-Philadelphia, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Wards, with a population of 130,000.

2d. District-Philadelphia, First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards. Population of 129.353

3d District-Philadelphia, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeeth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards. Population, 125,843 4th District-Philadelphia, Foorteeuth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty first and Twenty-

ourth Wards. Population, 127,864. 5th District-Bucks county, part of Montgomery, and the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-third and Twenty-second Wards of Philadelphia .-Population, 129,958.

6th District-Delaware, Chester and Montgomery counties, south of the Schuylkill .oulation, 115 647. 7th District-Berks and part of Montgom

Population, 143,819. 8th District-Lancaster, Population, 116,

9th District-Schuylkill and Lebanon. Population, 121,346.

10th District-Lehigh, Pike, Monroe, Caron and Northampton. Population, 136,615 11th District-Susquehanna, Wayne and Luzerne. Population, 159,281.

12th District-Bradford, Montour, Colum in, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, and the balance of Northumberland county not included in the thirteenth district. 133 187. 13th District-Dauphin and York counties

and Lower Mahony township, in Northumberland co., not included in the 12th district. Population, 114,957. 14th District-Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry and Cumberland counties. Population,

109,058. 15th District-Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Adams counties. Population, 132,792

16th District-Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. Population, 101, 427

17th District-Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre counties. Population, 124,735. 18th District- Jefferson, Erie, Warren,

counties. Population, 121,314. 19th District-Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Clarion counties. Population, 135,650. 20th District-Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayatte counties. Population, 127,382.

21st District-A!legheny county south of

the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. Population, 126,364. 22nd District-Allegheny, north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Butler and Armstrong counties. Population, 123,867. 23d District-Lawrence, Beaver, Washing-

tou and Greene. Population, 123,287.

A private letter from a gentleman in Manchester, England, received in New York, says under date of March 27th : " What with bad crops last summer in this country, disturbed political affairs in the United States, overtrading to India and China, etc., I have never seen commercial affairs in a worse condition than they are in England at this time; there is a complete stagnation both in home trade and shipping; and where the first relief is to come from it is hard to determine-perhaps from the United States, as it did in the panic of '57-'58."

Adjutant Gen. Carrington, has issued orders for carrying into effect the military law of Ohio, which will concentrate 25,000 men.

The Militia Act.

The following is the law adopted at Harris. burg, for the better organization of the Millitin of the Commonwealth, and signed by the Governor :

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the grand staff of the militia of this Common wealth shall, in addition to the commander-inchief, who shall have one aid for each division to be appointed and commissioned by him diring his term of office, consist of one adjutant general, who, until otherwise ordered, shall ad as paymaster general, inspector general, and judge advocate, one commissary general, and one quartermaster general, who shall each be of the rank of lieutenant colonel, and who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and conset of the Senate, up on the passage of this act, and to hold their commissions during his pleasure; and they shall each give security in the sum of \$20

SEC. 2. That the adjutant general shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and in addition three dollars per day when actually engaged in the service of the State ; the quartermaster general and commissary general shall each receive five dollars per day when actually engaged in the service of the State. It shall be duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare the room formerly occupied by the canal commissioner in the Capitol, for the use of the officers before named, who shall be allowed one clerk, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, be appointed by the adjutant general. SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the officers

before named to proceed at once to a thorough

organization of the militia of the State and the adjutant general shall keep a complete and correct record of all the organized volue. teer companies of the State, including the number of efficient men in each, and the num. ber and quality of their arms and equipments and the captain of each company shall make monthly returns of the same to the adjutan general. And should the President of the United States at any time make a requisition or part of the militia of this State for th public service, the adjutant general shall tal the most prompt measures for supplying the number of men required, and having the marched to the place of rendezvous, and she call them by divisions, brigades, regiments,

der-in-chief. SEC. 4. That for the purpose of organizm equipping, and arming the militia of this Sue he sum of five hundred thousand dollars, so much thereof as may be necessary to can out the provisions of this act, be, and same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid the State Treasurer out of any money and otherwise appropriated

Sec. 5. That should the ordinary revenue

of the State not be realized in time to mee

the expenditures that may be incurred under

single companies, as directed by the comma

the provisions of this act, the Governor hereby authorized and empowered to an nate the excess receipts to the treasury about the ordinary expenditures, including the inte est on the public debt, by temporary loan a rate of interest not exceeding six per ce um. Such loans shall be negotiated by t Governor, at such times and in such amon not to exceed the amount appropriated) he objects and purposes hereinbefore stated shall require. The certificates of loan shall be signed by the State Treasurer and countersigned by the Governor, and shall not be e tended beyond the close of the next fish year, to which period the excess receipts about the ordinary expenditures are hereby pledge

for the payment of such loans. Sec. 6. That the adjutant general, quart master general, and commissaay general s expend such amounts of the money h appropriated as may be necessary to carry the purposes of this act. All such exp ture shall be made under the direction and the advice and consent of the Governor, no bill shall be paid without being end by him and afterwards settled in the manner by the Auditor General and S Treasurer, when the auditor general she draw his warrant on the State Treasurer

the same. SEC. 7. That so much of any laws as may be supplied by or conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

DIED,

In North Towanda, March 24th, 1861, of consumple CHARLOTTE, daughter of W. W. and Julia Easthbrooks, aged 16 years. " The fairest flowers we fondly love,

How soon their beauty dies! But purer they will bloom above, In bowers of paradise." Death entered that happy band of brothers and ers, and chose one as his victim. Sweetly she ob

the summons; bidding an affectionate good-bye to a and telling them she was going home, she passed go transplanted her in a purer clime in bowers of par Now as the family circle gather together, the chair, the heaving sigh and the falling tear all tel

one is not. Oh mourning ones, cease thy tears! Know ye angel form is lingering near? and though you ma er enjoy the society of that loved one again on you may feel her spirit presence gently wooing the path of holiness, and when the great work of done, and the hour of departure is near, you ma McKean, Elk, Cameron, Forest and Clearfield behold her beckoning you away to join the great as

circle in the mansions of the blest. " In that bright happny land afar, And nought our happiness can mar,

When life's rough sea is crossed. Dem Advertigeents.

NOTICE.—The citizens of the diffe cities and towns throughout the State are to competition for the place at which the next AL STATE FAIR shall be held. Proposals con inducements and advantages directed to the t Committee, appointed by the Executive will be received up to and including May 31 Communications should be addressed to eit following persons. following persons:

WM. COLDER, JR., JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, JACOB MISH. JOHN H. ZEIGLER. AMOS E. KAPP.
Northumberland, Ps.

NOTICE.—The Stock subscribers
Towarda Telegraph Company will mee Ward Hou-e, in TOWANDA, on SATURDAY day of April inst., at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the puchoosing a President, Secretary, Treasurer and

C. F. WELLES, JR... JAMES MACFARLANK G. F. MASON.
M. C. MERCUR.
J. C. ADAMS.
WM. ELWELL.

JOSEPH POWEL'.