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To Members of the Legislature. Members wishing extra copies of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, can procure them by leaving their orders at the publication office, Third street, with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

Arming the Militia. The project started early in the session of the Legislature, and temporarily abandoned, of appropriating a large sum of money for the purpose of arming the militia of the State, is about to be revived; and there is reason to believe that Governor Curtin, in accordance with instructions received at Washington, will send a special message to the Legislature recommending immediate preparation, and that the Legislature, which misses no opportunity of plunging its hands into the Treasury, will act accordingly.

Not content with dispatching a large force to the South to initiate civil war, the Federal Administration seems determined to involve the Northern States in the same calamity. Pennsylvania is not menaced with an attack from any quarter. There is not the slightest danger—it is not pretended that there is the most remote apprehension, that a hostile army will invade any portion of our territory.

What then is the meaning of this military preparation? Is it part of the Republican conspiracy to drive the Border States out of the Union? While the Federal army is operating against the seceded States, are Pennsylvania and Ohio to inaugurate civil war upon the border, and thus furnish an additional provocation to impel Virginia and Maryland into the secession movement? We put these questions seriously, for there is no other purpose, in the entire absence of danger of invasion, to which an armed force could be applied.

War of the Chicago Platform. If this Administration wickedly plunges the country into civil war, it will be a war between the Republican party and the Southern States. It will be nothing more than a bloody attempt to force the Chicago platform upon an unwilling people.

In such a conflict the Northern Democracy can have no sympathy with the Government, after it becomes the mere agent of a vile sectional organization. Let it be remembered that the Republican party has declared its determination to do an act which the highest judicial tribunal in the country has determined it has no right to do, viz: exclude the property of the Southern people from the common Territories; and to enforce this unconstitutional dogma, the Administration, which has become the mere organ of party, is about to use the power of the army and navy.

Let it also be remembered that the Republican party, by the force of sectional cunning, has obtained control of the Government against the solemnly recorded protest of a majority of one million of the citizens of the United States, and that it is now in the position of the armed representative of a minority party attempting to force its detestable dogmas upon the majority.

A war undertaken for such an object can have the sympathy of none who do not concur in the principles of the Chicago platform. It would be essentially a war for partisan purposes. After their obstinate refusal to settle difficulties with the South, by conceding their judicially ascertained rights, it is a piece of presumptuous assurance for the Republican party to call upon conservative Democrats to help fight their battles.

If the Administration is bent upon having a fight, let it be understood that they created the difficulty and their partisans must carry on the war. Northern Democrats can never shoulder a musket or pull a trigger against those whose rights they conscientiously believe have been trampled upon.

If this is treason, it is treason against the Chicago platform, and in behalf of the majority of the American people; treason for the Union, and against its enemies. If this is treason, make the most of it.

Virginia. All eyes are directed towards Virginia and the Convention now in session in that State, because her course will determine the inclination of the Border States. The Richmond Whig, which, be it remembered, has steadily warred upon the secession movement, thus unfolds the course which it believes Virginia will pursue:

"We have conversed freely with members of the Convention, and we are persuaded that the action of the body will be eminently wise and conservative, and, as our distant readers will naturally desire to know what that action will be, we venture, for their satisfaction, to state our impressions on the subject.

"We believe that, after full debate and thorough examination, the Convention will indicate by resolutions the constitutional amendments and guarantees which, in the judgment of Virginia, are necessary for the security of her rights and institutions. When these are agreed on, she will invite a conference of the non-seceded States, at Frankfort or Nashville, to consider our propositions, and to make common cause with her.

"This ultimatum, we feel assured, will embrace no unreasonable features—nothing which is not in strict conformity with the principles of the Constitution, as understood and acted on by the Fathers of the Republic. If it should be accepted by the North, the Union will be preserved, and harmony restored. If, on the other hand, it is rejected, then the Border States will, in a body, withdraw from the Union, and unite with such States, both slaveholding and non-slaveholding, as may be willing to adopt them. In the event of rejection, we believe that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will unite with the Border States. The result may be to throw

off the New England States, and the extreme North-western States. The Gulf States will soon find it to their interest to re-unite themselves to this conservative confederacy, and ultimately the ex-seceded Northern States, having learned a lesson of wisdom and humility, will knock at our doors for re-admission into the family mansion."

There is much in the above for thoughtful consideration. Those who have deluded themselves with the idea that inaction on the part of the North would finally conciliate and hold the Border States, may learn from this that there is no such thing in existence as an unconditional Union party in the South, and that even the representatives of the most conservative opinions look forward to the time when, at no distant day, the Border States will present their ultimatum to the Republican party. We say Republican party, because that party is the only political organization opposed to compromise. Unless it recedes from this implacable attitude, or is beaten by the conservatives in the Northern States, there is no hope of retaining the Border States. We see no reason to expect that the Republican organization will give way. Its leading men and its leading presses are absolutely ferocious in their hostility to the South. The Administration is dispatching forces southward, to be used in the vain endeavor to coerce the cotton States, while the New York Tribune is redoubling its efforts to intensify the hatred of its partisans towards the Border States, and to force them into secession. The only remaining hope is in the conservative men of the North. They must overthrow the Republican party before we can look for a compromise that will insure peace.

The issue is between the Chicago platform and the Union—one or the other must be abandoned—it is for the people of the North to say which. Nothing is clearer than that this Union and the Republican party cannot exist together; and if the Northern people prefer partizan dogmas to the Union, they alone are responsible for the results.

War Movements. The Government has dispatched a large fleet to the Gulf of Mexico, with the evident intention of operating in some way against the States composing the Southern Confederacy. Various conjectures are entertained as to the destination of this large force, but nothing is positively known, as the fleet sails under sealed orders. No doubt, however, exists as to the warlike character of the expedition, as the vessels are heavily laden with men, horses, ammunition and munitions of war. One rumor is that Fort Sumpter is to be reinforced; another that the fleet is bound for Fort Pickens; and still another, rendered plausible by the horses taken aboard, that the intention is to co-operate with Sam. Houston against the secessionists of Texas. Some time must elapse before the truth can be ascertained.

While in the very act of dispatching this large force to the South, the Administration organs protest that the President does not mean war, and that war will not ensue unless the Confederate Government commences the assault. This is palpably absurd. If the Administration does not want war, why invite a collision by sending this menacing expedition to the South? Why do everything to excite war, and at the same time affect not to desire it? It would be the easiest thing imaginable to avoid war by abstaining from every act calculated to precipitate a conflict; but when the Administration sends a fleet and an army South for the purpose of doing certain acts which they know must cause war, the presumption is that they desire and expect it. The Administration was free to choose war or peace. It has chosen to invite war, and the country will hold it responsible for the dreadful consequences.

THE WORST COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION OF THE AGE COMING ON.—From all the indications which can be gathered from the proceedings now going on at Washington, it is more than probable that the Administration is about to plunge the country into the horrors of civil war; and if such should be the unhappy result of their blind policy, we are at this moment on the eve of a calamity more terrible than any that has yet befallen a nation—more disastrous than the French revolution, or any of the old revolutions in England. With all the appliances of our modern civilization—the telegraph, and railroads, and steamship agencies—a war between the North and the South would be the bloodiest ever known, and its termination could not be predicted upon any reasonable grounds until after several years of conflict. Meantime the commerce of the country would go to ruin; values of every kind depreciate; property, especially in the Atlantic cities, would diminish from forty to fifty per cent.; the manufacturing and shipping interests, except in the construction of engines of war and in privateering, would of course be utterly demolished; and yet we seem to be rapidly drifting towards this state of things. Therefore it behooves all those who own property, in real estate, or money, or in any other shape, to look ahead and prepare for the storm that is gathering.—N. Y. Herald, April 6.

SUDDEN DEATH AT A MERCANTILE LIBRARY. William A. Chrisman, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, aged about 30 years died very suddenly on Friday afternoon, at the Mercantile Library, in Fifth street, below Chestnut, of an attack of the heart disease. It appears he had spent a couple of hours in playing chess, in the third story room, when, complaining of feeling unwell, he descended to the reading room, took a seat by the table, and a few minutes afterwards fell to the floor. Several persons went to his assistance, and medical aid was summoned. Every effort was made to resuscitate him, but without avail. His wife entered the room for the purpose of returning a book, and her grief can be better imagined than described, upon beholding the lifeless body of her husband, who had left his home a short time previous, apparently in the enjoyment of good health.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Major Edward Wilson, died at Elkton, Md., on the 6th inst., of paralysis, in the 75th year of his age. Major Wilson was commissioned as lieutenant in the regular army, and served in the last war with Great Britain. He was at the capture of Fort George, in Canada, May 27, 1813, and was wounded in that action. He was also at Green Bush, Buffalo, and other points, a part of the time in the recruiting service. Major Wilson was also present at the bombardment of Fort Mifflin, Baltimore, and was stationed in what was known as the six-gun battery, which performed such effective service on that occasion.

THE WINTER IN SYRIA AND PALESTINE.—The past winter has been one of unexampled severity. The snow has been two feet deep in the city of Jerusalem. Three houses were crushed by the weight of the snow. Eight inches of water fell in twenty-four hours. The Damascus road from Beirut was impassable for more than two weeks. On the 9th of February the passage of Lebanon was effected through the snow drifts, at the peril of life.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. MONDAY, April 8, 1861.

The Senate called to order at 3 o'clock, p. m., by Mr. PENNEY, Speaker pro tem.

Mr. SMITH, an act to incorporate the Schuylkill navy association.

Mr. MERRIDITH, an act to incorporate the Aurora oil company.

Mr. LAWRENCE, supplement to an act incorporating the Harrisburg gas company.

Mr. CONNELL, a supplement to the act incorporating the Seamen's saving fund company, of Philadelphia.

Also, an act to vacate part of French street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, Philadelphia.

Also, an act to prevent and prohibit the opening of new burial grounds or vaults within the city limits of Philadelphia.

Mr. IMBRIE, an act to prevent fraudulent suppression of evidence in certain cases, MOTION TO RE-CONSIDER.

Mr. SMITH moved a re-consideration of the vote fixing upon the 18th for final adjournment, which motion was seconded by Mr. IMBRIE; whereupon Mr. SMITH moved that the motion be postponed for the present; which was agreed to—yeas 14, nays 10.

On THIRD READING. An act relative to the city of Allegheny; amended by unanimous consent and passed.

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. PARKER called up an act to incorporate the Ninth Unit. Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, which was passed.

Mr. WHARTON, an act to incorporate the Powelton coal and iron company; passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL, on leave, read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the North Pennsylvania railroad; which, on motion of Mr. NICHOLS, was taken up and passed.

Mr. SCHINDEL called up an act to incorporate the Fairview cemetery association of Kutztown, Berks county; passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act to vacate part of French street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, Philadelphia; which was passed.

Mr. SMITH called up public bill, entitled "An act relating to drawers and endorsers of promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c.," laid over on second reading.

Mr. SMITH called up an act concerning turpentine, plank road and bridge companies; negative in committee of the whole.

Mr. ROBINSON called up an act to incorporate the Greenwood cemetery company, of Newcastle; which was passed finally.

Mr. SMITH, an act to incorporate the Schuylkill navy association, of the city of Philadelphia; passed.

Mr. BARRETT, a supplement to an act incorporating the Adams and Hohnsville turpentine company; passed.

Mr. LONDON, an act to repeal an act providing for the repairing of the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpikes; passed.

Mr. CONNELL called up a supplement to the Seamen's saving fund society, of Philadelphia. [The proposition of this bill is to make the depositors stockholders—take the affairs out of the hands of the assignee, and continue the institution in existence.] The first section passed—yeas 13, nays 9. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 8, 1861.

The House called to order at 3 o'clock by Speaker DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. PRESTON, the bill to divorce Edwin George Wells from his wife Ellen Wells, was committed to the Committee on the Judiciary, (local.)

THE BANKING BILL. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day—being an act to establish free banking in Pennsylvania.

Mr. PIERCE moved to amend the 16th section so as to make it read as follows: That no bank shall be permitted to commence or carry on the business of banking under this act, unless at least ten per centum of the amount paid in shall be in gold and silver coin or bullion, and shall be in the actual possession and bona fide the property of the bank, business, and at the place designated for carrying such business.

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. PIERCE, BYRNE, GORDON, ABBOTT and others. The question was taken and the amendment lost.

Several other amendments were made, when the bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Previous to taking the vote, Mr. TAYLOR moved that the House go into the committee of the whole for the purpose of special amendments.

Several voices—Indicate your amendment. Mr. TAYLOR. It is for the purpose of amending the seventh section, so as to authorize the banks to issue one, two and three dollar bills.

The question being taken, the House refused to go into the committee of the whole—yeas 39, nays 46.

Mr. WILSON moved that the House go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of making an amendment that each bank shall have on hand, at all times, in gold or silver, an amount equal to eight per centum of all its circulation; agreed to—yeas 63, nays 28.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, and it was carried—yeas 55, nays 31.

Several private bills of no general interest were passed.

BILLS PASSED. An act relative to the Cambria iron works.

To incorporate the Reading Farmers' and Mining insurance company.

To authorize the appointment of a commissioner to collect and preserve among the archives unpublished manuscripts of the early history of Pennsylvania.

A resolution was passed for holding three sessions a day, except on Fridays and Saturdays. Adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was called to order at 7 o'clock.

Several private bills were considered and passed, among them the following:

To authorize the supervisors of Lancaster county to contribute towards building a certain bridge.

To incorporate the Osso mining company.

A supplement to the act for the protection of persons navigating the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

A further supplement to the act for the encouragement of the manufacture of iron with coke and mineral coal, and for other purposes.

To authorize the Chesnut Hill water company to borrow money.

The Governor sent in the bill to suppress fortune telling, it having become a law without his signature. Adjourned.

FUGITIVE SLAVES AT CHICAGO.—A family of five persons was recently arrested at Chicago. The Journal says the fugitives were so minutely described in the warrant, as to be impossible to mistake them. They were identified by two gentlemen from Missouri, who claimed to be their owners. As soon as the affair was noised abroad, an intense excitement prevailed among the colored people. They commenced collecting in large crowds upon Clark street, in the vicinity of the house, canvassing the street, and threatening vengeance against all parties interested in the matter. While in this excited condition, a colored expressman, named Hayes, who was suspected of giving information, approached the crowd and was set upon by the mob and severely beaten, but finally managed to make good his escape by rushing into a second hand clothing store and securing a back door exit. Large numbers of the colored people hired hacks and other vehicles and drove rapidly down to the Junction, in hopes to catch the train at that point, but of course were unsuccessful. The mob at one time became so large and turbulent that it was found necessary to call the police and disperse them.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A curious anecdote is told of Francis II., late King of Naples. A person having dispatched for the Minister of Justice, wandered about Gaeta to find his office. Entering a dismantled building, he saw a man sitting on a pile of papers, who answered his inquiries by saying that he was the minister. He then asked where he could find the minister of war. "Here," was the reply "I am the minister," adding: "Finding myself betrayed by every one I trusted, I am my own minister of war in the morning, and minister in the afternoon, and prefect of police at night." It was, indeed, Francis II. himself.

Another scandalous case is before the English courts. Sir O. H. Rumbold, nephew of Lord Radcliffe, deceased, has brought an action against Mr. and Mrs. Forteach, of Bunny Hall, Totis, to recover a property of £7,000 a year, bequeathed to her by his lordship. The circumstances are curious enough. The wife of Lord Radcliffe was a proud lady of rank, who ran off with one of her servants. He then formed an intimacy with Mrs. Burt, and left her property at his death. Mrs. Burt, becoming wealthy, married Mr. Forteach, and they are living in style on her ill-gotten fortune. The will, it is alleged, was fraudulently obtained.

M. Lazan, the principal editor of the Revue Municipale in alluding to the health of Paris, complains of the establishment of its numerous factories, and the crowded quarters in which the ouvriers reside. When the cholera comes to Paris, for each rich man carried off by the disease there are forty-two poor men. At the present moment the Department of the Seine is being "inundated by all the poor of France."

Mr. Varley has contrived a new electrical machine, consisting of a plate of hardened vulcanized india rubber (ebonite) and a wooden ring conductor. The exciting power is greater than that of glass, as fifteen to twelve, and sparks are given out sixteen to nineteen inches long. We presume our india rubber friends will soon add this to their other numerous uses of this material.

Professor Frankland has invented a gas-burner which nearly doubles the illuminating power of the jet. It is accomplished by the use of two glass chimneys, one inside the other. The heated air between them rises to 600°, and is all that the jet can communicate with for combustion, which is thus perfected.

Lady Back, recently deceased, has left a large fortune to her husband, Admiral Sir George Back, the companion of Sir John Franklin in his early Arctic expeditions. Sir George has numerous friends and acquaintances in this country.

Christy's Minstrels have returned to London, after a successful tour in the provinces. They introduce in their entertainment a comic version by W. Brough of "Le Somnambule." A picture placed over a ground scene forms the bridge scene in the last act.

Father Kemp's "Old Folks" have left London and gone on a tour in the provinces. Mrs. Nicholls, the principal alto vocalist, has brought again into fashion, Vestris's once popular song: "As they Marched through the Town."

According to recent experiments of Professor Bond, the light of the sun is equal to that of four hundred and seventy-one thousand full moons. This is only one half of the hitherto received estimate of Wollaston.

There is yet living a lime tree in New street, Shoe lane, London, called Dr. Johnson's tree, on the property of Mr. Strahan, his great friend. This tree, it is said, he was in the habit of looking at and "hugging."

It is said of Mirès, the Paris defaulter, that many of his services have been highly beneficial to his country, and that he disposed of a large portion of his wealth in a charitable and benevolent manner.

The autobiography of a learned and observing lady, Miss Knight, is announced. She was the private companion of the Princess Charlotte, and the work is exceedingly curious and amusing.

Marriages at Gretna Green are no longer legal, except after fourteen days' residence in the parish, which will give time for pursuit of runaway.

Auber published seven operas before he met with success. His twelfth work, "Massaniello," spread his fame over Europe. He is styled the Walter Scott of music.

A canal tug-boat has been invented in England propelled by air discharged under a flat bottom by a pump.

The brilliant appearance of the aurora are attributed by Professor Tyndall to the presence of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

The washerwomen of Paris had a grand banquet and ball at the Mi-Careme, which is their holiday.

Thirteen persons were recently drowned in a steamer on the lake of Constance in a gale, by collision with another steamer.

The average height of Englishmen is five feet eight inches; of English women five feet one inch.

Shakespeare's house and garden have been restored at considerable expense, to the condition they were in during his lifetime.

The new Dundee whalers are being fitted up with screws and steam engines.

There are nearly thirty thousand blind people in Great Britain.

The Queen of Spain has offered the Pope a royal palace at Madrid.

The London Morning Chronicle is now sold for a penny.

Baron Macaulay is not the first English historian of that name. About a century ago flourished one Catharine Macaulay, who wrote and published a five volume "History of England from the Accession of James the First to the elevation of the House of Hanover." The book—clever, piquant and calumnious—was an immense success, and brought the author a profit of several thousand pounds, which aroused the envy of both Goldsmith and Johnson. Five years after Catharine Macaulay published her fifth volume, Gibbon brought out the first of his "Decline and Fall." He did not at the time meet with the success of his female rival; yet to-day every body reads Gibbon, and very few have ever heard of Catharine Macaulay.

A SAD SEQUEL TO THE DIAMOND WEDDING.—Everybody recollects the diamond wedding of the rich old Cuban and the young New York belle. A recent letter from Cuba says: "It may interest my fair readers to remember that Havana is the home of Signor Oviedo, the hero of the diamond wedding. Here he is known as a mulatto, at least half black, and he is said to be a Blue Beard for brutality. He is rich; but, as he and his bride are of course excluded from all good society, his wealth can hardly compensate his lady for the slight and seclusion to which her life is henceforth destined. He is sad and dearly bought conclusion of so brilliant a bridal!"

AN OFFICE-SEEKER REAPPOINTED.—Mr. T. W. Field, a prominent Republican of the Eastern district, N. Y., and a member of the Board of Education, applied to the Government for an appointment as assistant engineer in the bureau of construction in the navy-yard at Washington. He was successful in his application, obtaining the place he asked for. On Monday, (April 1st) rather ominous, he went to the navy-yard and presented his official credentials, when his attention was politely called to a section in an act passed at the close of the last session of Congress, wherein the office, which had been a mere sinecure, was abolished.

DROWNED.—On the 29th ult., four servants of A. J. Pennington, of Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, Md., crossed Bohemia to some seine haulers on the opposite shore, and when returning, the boat capsized, and one man and woman were drowned.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 8. It is now ascertained on undoubted authority that most of the troops which are being embarked at New York are destined for Texas.

The remainder of the forces are to be sent to Pensacola, to re-inforce Fort Pickens.

The Minnesota will not leave the port of Boston for several days yet. She will be the flag ship of Commodore Stringham.

The Minnesota will take out a large number of charts which were sent on for the fleet to-day. The inference is that she sails for other waters than the Gulf.

Governor Dennison, of Ohio, spent this morning in conference with Secretary Chase, urging him to accept one of the vacancies on the Supreme bench.

Lieutenant Tabbot left this city for Fort Sumpter in the seven o'clock train this morning, taking with him dispatches for Major Anderson.

It is considered positive that the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumpter has been or will be given at once.

Dispatch to the Confederate Commissioners, dated at Charleston this morning, says that Major Anderson was to-day officially notified that his mail matter and supplies were discontinued.

The Cabinet met this morning, and held a session of two hours' length.

Minister Corwin leaves this afternoon for New York, to depart immediately for Mexico. He has declared publicly in presence of numerous friends that war was at hand! He made this declaration this morning.

The Confederate authorities at Montgomery telegraphed to the Commissioners here, to-day: "Does the United States Government mean war?"

The Commissioners sent a reply to the effect that "affairs looked as if the Administration meant war one day and something else the next day."

All the watchmen of the public buildings have been furnished with arms, and their number has been increased.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, April 8. The steamship Canadian has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult., and telegraphic advices of Friday's 29th ult. The steamships North, Bremen and City of Manchester had arrived out. The Edinburgh had sailed for New York with 100,000 pounds in specie.

The ship Middlesex, from Liverpool for New York, sprang a leak when three weeks out. After three days unavailing efforts she was abandoned with the water up to the main deck. All of the six boats were lost in launching excepting one, which contained the Captain, first, second and third mates, boatswain, carpenter, five men and four passengers. This boat, after five days exposure, reached the coast of Kerry. The ship was insured in Liverpool.

Advices from Jeddah state that the American Secretary of Legation at Jeddah, Mr. Hensler, had been murdered. The English and French ministers had retired, but the American minister remained there.

Napoleon received the address from the Corps Legislatif on the 23d ult. In returning thanks he said that notwithstanding the warmth of the debate he by no means regretted to see such a discussion, but hoped the Government and the Legislatif would mutually aid each other.

This speech is considered as ambiguous. The Pope's last allocution has been suppressed in France as far less conciliatory than was expected. The reinforcement of the French troops in Rome, which was intended to counteract the movements of Austria, has been countermanded, after explanations with Austria. The Bourse was dull and rentals stood at 2 1/2 1/2.

Count Cavour announced to the Italian Chamber that the ministerial programme was unchanged. In his speech on the Roman question, he claimed that Italy had the right to have Rome for her Capital, but she must go there with the consent of France. He said the union of the temporal and spiritual power was the source of evils. Revolutionary demonstrations had taken place in Sicily.

The Holstein estates had rejected the proposal of the Danish government for the basis of a Constitution.

Calcutta advices of March 1st, report the markets dull and unchanged.

The Canton dates are for February 15th, and Shanghai to February 6th. Business was all but suspended and exchanges drooping.

The advices from Manchester were favorable as to yarns, but the holders demanded an advance, and checked business.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.—Pennsylvania.—The site of the postoffice at Youngliough, Westmoreland county, is changed. Present name is retained, and James Campbell is appointed postmaster, vice Alexander Guffey. Levi Stuffer, postmaster at Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, vice Samuel Weber. George H. Corvode, postmaster at Lockport Station, Westmoreland county, vice Samuel North. Samuel A. Walters, postmaster at Winfield, Union county, vice James D. Gibson. John Stouffer, postmaster at Palmyra, Lebanon county, vice Samuel H. Thome.

The Directors of the Merrimac Mills in Lowell, at a meeting last Saturday, voted to run their Mills but four days in the week, or to reduce the wages of the operatives. The choice is to be decided upon by the operatives at the next pay day.

Mr. Weston, the pedestrian, announces that he will leave Washington on the 23d instant, and walk to Boston on or before the noon of May 3d.

DIED.

At Dunca's Island, on the 5th inst., JACOB FLETCHER, aged 57 years, 3 months and 6 days. He died of apoplexy.

New Advertisements.

SIGNOR BLITZ. WILL GIVE TWO OF HIS ENTERTAINMENTS ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, 11TH AND 12TH INSTS.

For the benefit of the STATE CAPITAL BAND. One afternoon performance, for the accommodation of schools, on Friday.

TICKETS 25 CENTS—TO SCHOLARS, 10 CENTS. ap9-44t

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

I will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1861, and to continue from day to day until all is disposed of, at the Store Room, No. 12, North-western side of Market Square, next to Pelee's Confectionery, the entire stock of goods comprising China and Glass Ware, Tea and Toilet Sets, Molasses of different grades, Black and Green Tea, White and Brown Sugar, Coal Oil and Fluid Lamp and Lectors, Oil Stands and Oil, Tea Caddys, Pl-Form and Counter Sinks, Sugar Mill, &c. Also, Liquors, such as Brandy, Wine, &c.; some old in bottles. Sale to commence at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, when terms will be made known by [ap9-44t] W. L. ZEBWICK.

AN ORDINANCE TO FIX THE COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE COMMONS.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Commons Council of the City of Harrisburg, by the authority of the Mayor and Council, that the following, payable quarterly to the City Treasurer, and monthly to those who are not monthly compensated, to be computed from the date of their entering upon their respective offices, shall be their compensation, and for lighting street lamps, which are to commence April 1, 1861.

To the Mayor, five hundred dollars per annum.