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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, or with our reporters in either House, the evening previous.

In making the last Congressional apportionment of the State, the township of Lower Mohanty, in Northumberland county, was attached to this District for the purpose of connecting Dauphin with Union county. In the new Apportionment bill this township is again taken from Northumberland and attached to Dauphin, after the necessity of using it as a connecting link ceases to exist. But it is feared that York county might be more than a match for Dauphin, and so this strong Republican township is taken from Northumberland to guard against contingencies. This is an evidence of the extreme fairness of the proposed apportionment.

The Governor's Message.

The special message of Gov. Curtin to the Legislature, advising an immediate appropriation to arm and equip the military of the State, although couched in temperate and even conciliatory language, is significant of the purpose of the Federal Administration to spread the flames of civil war over the whole country. This war movement has an object; and as that object cannot be the defence of the lives or the property of citizens of Pennsylvania, which are not threatened with assault from any quarter, it must be to co-operate with the Federal Government in its war measures. Indeed we have an intimation that as soon as the military of the State are placed upon a proper war footing, the Governor intends to offer the services of the State to the Federal authorities for the purpose of assisting in maintaining its power. It is supposed that the Legislature will act immediately upon the suggestions of the Governor, and appropriate \$500,000 by way of a beginning. As this will be only a beginning, and as the resources of the Treasury are inadequate to meet an extraordinary demand, it will be necessary to authorize a loan. War is an expensive amusement. As soon as it is fairly inaugurated under the auspices of our Republican rulers, the demand for a few hundred thousands of dollars will be succeeded by demands for million upon million. Loan will follow loan, and when the account comes to be settled up, tax will be heaped upon tax, until the people groan under the heavy burden and realize the criminal folly of the rulers who plunged them into a wicked and unnecessary war.

Let it be clearly understood that this war is commenced in the name of the Union for its destruction. Those who are so infatuated as to believe that the Union can be maintained by force compose but a small minority. A civil conflict is the nearest road to disunion. In the existing temper of the Border States there is every reason to apprehend that they will cease at the beginning of the conflict; and, if they remain nominally in the Union, their efforts and sympathies may be against the Federal Government. The Administration could adopt no measures more likely to consolidate the slaveholding States than to attempt coercion upon the Southern Confederacy, while inducing the Northern States to assume a threatening attitude.

The Finale of a Bad Business.

The culmination of the political schemes and plots, which for years disturbed the country, under the specious plea of giving freedom to Kansas, has been reached, in the election of General Lane and General Pomeroy to the Senate of the United States, from the new State of Kansas. It is perhaps useless, when the Government is crumbling to pieces, and the work of patriots and statesmen is being undone, under the pretence of giving freedom to the African race, to mourn over any political act, or give utterance to the morification which every good citizen must feel, at seeing the Senate Chamber of the United States disgraced by selections such as those just made from Kansas.

The Journal of Commerce remarks that this is the logical and natural result of the proceedings which were had in connection with the settlement of Kansas. The State will be represented in the Senate in a manner to bring discredit, if not upon itself, at least upon the country at large, and upon the body which has heretofore been understood to possess a large share of dignity and statesmanship. Lane's introduction into Kansas was at the head of a gang of rowdies and villains, such as never before entered any Territory; and his subsequent career, including his trial and acquittal for homicide, fully sustain the character under which he entered upon a field which has proved successful to his political aspirations.

Of General Pomeroy we have no desire to say an unkind word, but it is known that he is totally unfitted for Senatorial duties, and no more than equal to the position of a member of the lower branch of a State Legislature. He has made his Kansas experience pay, both pecuniarily and politically, and it would be a curious piece of information, could the public be made aware of the exact amount of assistance which the contributions to the starving in Kansas, have rendered in this Senatorial election. It is natural that those who have received aid directly from the hands of Pomeroy, should be disinclined to oppose his political aspirations, and as he has had the disbursement of hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed by the charitable, we may readily believe that his success has been in no small degree promoted through the misfortunes of one and the charities of another class of the people of the country.

But it makes very little difference who fills the offices at Washington. It seems quite certain that the days of the Union are near at an end, and if our sun must set in disgrace, Lane and Pomeroy may as well officiate at its exit.

State Apportionment.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to prepare and report a bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts have agreed upon the following: The State is entitled to 23 members of Congress; the total population is 2,906,370, and the ratio 126,363.

Table with columns: DISTRICTS, POPULATION, and the list of districts from I to XXIII with their respective populations.

We will not now enter upon an analysis of this bill; but a glance at the arrangements it makes is sufficient to show that it does gross injustice to the Democratic counties. Montgomery county, whose only crime consists in her large Democratic majorities, is cut into three parts; one part being attached to certain wards of the city of Philadelphia, another part to Chester and Delaware, and another to Bucks. By this arrangement Montgomery county can have no immediate representative in Congress—she is literally wiped out of the map, and her territory partitioned among the adjacent districts, as the kingdom of Poland once was among the allied sovereigns. In the absence of an overruling necessity for this act, it can be regarded in no other light than an outrage upon her rights, as one of the most populous and wealthy counties of the State.

Susquehanna is detached from Bradford and put on to Wayne and Luzerne, so as to overbalance any Democratic majority that they might possibly give; while Bradford is to crum Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming combined. Very little attention seems to have been paid to preserving or even approximating to an equality of population. One district contains a population of 169,281—exceeding the required ratio by 32,918; while another district has a population of but 101,427—or 24,936 less than the ratio. Take, for instance, the five largest districts which have the greatest excess over the required ratio, as follows: 11th District.....169,281 10th.....136,615 7th.....133,819 19th.....125,650 12th.....123,187

Message from the Governor.

The following message was delivered to the Legislature yesterday. After being read in both Houses, committees of conference were appointed with instructions to report by bill on the subject as early as practicable.

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 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 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 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 without 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 Legislature make immediate provision for the removal 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 establishment of a Military Bureau at the Capitol; 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 practical value and usefulness.

Precautions, such as I have suggested, are wise and proper at all times, in a Government like ours; but special and momentous considerations, arising from the condition of public affairs outside of the limits, yet of incalculable consequence to the people, and demanding the greatest attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invest the subject to which your action is invited by this communication, with extraordinary interest and importance. We cannot be inattentive 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 Government itself, is endangered. Military organizations of a formidable character, and which seem not to be demanded by any existing public exigency, have been formed in certain of the States. At whatever pretexts these extraordinary 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 yields to no State in her respect for, and her willingness to protect, by all lawful guarantees, the constitutional rights, and constitutional independence of her sister States, nor in fidelity to that constitutional Union whose unexampled benefits have been showered alike upon herself and them.

The most exalted public policy, and the clearest obligations of true patriotism, therefore, admonish us, in the existing deplorable and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our militia 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 adapted to preserve and secure to 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 deeds of 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 regard for the rights of others, have always cultivated fraternal relations with the people of all the States devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and always recognizing the spirit of concession and compromise that underlies the foundation of the Government, Pennsylvania offers no counsel, and takes no action in the nature of a menace; her desire is for peace, and her object, the preservation of the personal and political rights of citizens, of the true sovereignty of States, and the supremacy of law and order.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, has officially informed our government that the Queen has granted a charter incorporating commissioners for the management of an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in the year 1862. Lord Lyons makes the announcement in a letter to Secretary Seward, and adds: The exhibition will open on Thursday, the 1st of May, 1862, and it will be held on a convenient site in the immediate vicinity of the ground occupied in 1851, on the occasion of the first International Exhibition.

The general intentions of the exhibition will shortly be published, but in the mean time our Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has, at the request of the commissioners, instructed me to announce the grant of the charter, and the object for which it has been issued, to the Government of the United States. The commissioners are anxious to ascertain what foreign countries will be disposed to take part in the exhibition, and to be put into communication with such persons or bodies in the United States as will command the confidence of the government, and best represent the interests of those who may intend to become exhibitors.

GRAIN FOR EUROPE.

Six British and Norwegian sailing vessels, of large size, now lie at the wharves near the Grand Trunk Depot, loading, or preparing to load, grain and flour for foreign European ports; and a considerable portion of the former, we are informed, will be taken in bulk. As this produce comes from Canada and the West over the Grand Trunk, the entire stock of freight cars is insufficient for the business of the road. At a late period last fall, we stated that an addition of two hundred freight cars was needed for the regular business of the road; but with the winter increase of traffic, it requires the utmost diligence to prevent injurious delays of freight. Seven regular trains run each way daily, with extra trains as far as possible; still the demand is greater than the supply.—Portland Advertiser.

THE NEW YORK TRADE SALE.—Thursday was the last day of the boot and shoe sale in New York. It has continued for seven days, with sales said to aggregate from \$10,000 to \$14,000 daily, or \$100,000 for the whole time. The sale has proved a disappointment. It was believed that prices would be very low and the sales very light, but this expectation, it is stated, has not been realized. Not that the prices have been high either, but the result greatly surpassed what was looked for, and it was regarded as a highly satisfactory sale.

GENERAL NEWS.

A PLOT TO SEIZE THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.—Some persons insist that a plot has been formed to seize the Federal capital, and it is even announced that Major Ben. McCulloch, the Texas ranger, has organized a force of 5,000 men for the purpose, and will appear at Washington the moment the general government sheds a drop of blood at the South. A "Virginia gentleman" is said to have learned this "directly from McCulloch's own lips." Mr. C. H. Hall, in a note to the Intelligencer, contradicts the story that the Hon. Jeff. Davis had "shot McCulloch" in the Church of the Epiphany, in Washington. He has owned a pew in that church for some years. On leaving the city the rents of the pew were given to the vestry, and, as a sign of past friendship and ownership of it, Mr. Davis ordered a plate to be put on it with his name. This, however, has not yet been done.

THE PEACH CROP IN NEW JERSEY.—At a meeting of the Farmers' Club, in Newark, last week, Dr. J. P. Trimble, of Newark, N. J., said there would be plenty of peaches in New Jersey this year. Mr. Lawton, of the same place, stated that he had carefully examined the peach buds on his farm, and found them very healthy, as also the branches. He did not expect peaches from one tree or orchard for a longer period than three or four years. The course he pursued was to plant 50 or 100 trees every year, and take up as many to use for firewood. The loss was not much, as the trees grow very fast, and they could be procured in New Jersey for \$10 per 100. They were very beautiful while growing, and bore fruit in two years. In that way he was enabled to have a good crop each year.

SUSQUEHANNA FISHERIES.—Almost all the gilliers of this place have gone "below" and are busily engaged in fishing for shad and herring. We understand that larger quantities of shad have been caught this spring than at any previous season, for a number of years. On Wednesday and Thursday mornings last, from 1,500 to 2,000 shad came from below, for which \$14 per hundred was asked, and \$12 offered, by the hucksters. For the first that were caught they received from \$18 to \$20.—Haver-de-Grace Times.

PARLIAMENT SYMPATHIZES WITH Mrs. YELVERTON.—The House of Commons on the 12th ult., a somewhat singular scene occurred. Mr. Whiteside, Mrs. Yelverton's eloquent counsel, took his seat for the first time since the opening of the session, and the Right Hon. gentleman, on making his appearance in the House, was "very loudly" cheered from both sides—an ovation intended to mark his fellow-senators' sense of his able advocacy of the cause of Major Yelverton's victim.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT FORTRESS MONROE.—The Norfolk Evening Day Book, of Friday, states that the difficulty at Old Point Comfort grew out of the refusal of the officer of the Ordnance Department to discharge some men in the blacksmith's shop who were supposed to be abolitionists. The dissatisfied men then seceded, hoisted the Southern flag on the shop, and left the employment of Uncle Sam. The Ordnance shops are outside the garrison.

The proposed amendment to the New York State Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, passed the Assembly on Friday, by a vote of 69 to 32. It had already passed the Senate, and is now to be submitted to the Legislature chosen at the next general election of Senators, and, if again adopted, to the people.

A MISSISSIPPI RIFLE COMPANY.—The Jeff. Davis Rifles, of Holly Springs, Miss., have gone to Pensacola. The company is composed as follows: Planters, 14; lawyers, 4; editors, 5; merchants, 9; printers, 6; a deputy sheriff, and the rest of carpenters, coachmakers, apothecaries, physicians, students, laborers, saddlers, jewelers, bricklayers, &c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.—The imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the month of March have been only two thirds as large as for the same period of last year, and but little more than half as large as for March, 1859. The withdrawals from bond, however, have been large, the total exceeding the aggregate entered for consumption.

SENT OFF.—An individual who has been living in Anderson village, S. C., for the past 15 years, first as a shoemaker, then as a dentist, and who stood fair in the community, having been discovered to be an abolitionist, and one by his own confession, was taken charge of on Monday by the citizens, and shipped to a more congenial climate.

BEARS KILLED IN VIRGINIA.—Alex. Tolley, a few days since, near Big Island in Bedford county, Va., killed a large black bear, weighing four hundred pounds. Mr. Tolley, who is not more than 35 or 40 years of age, has killed 97 bears.

CELEBRATION.—The anti-Republicans have celebrated their victory in St. Louis by a grand torchlight parade of the steamboatmen, in which thirty yaws were mounted on wheels and handsomely decorated.

WHEAT CROP IN INDIANA.—Our exchanges from Indiana speak most encouragingly of the growing wheat crop in that State, and express a confidence that the fruit crop will be an abundant one.

The 4th day of April was the 20th anniversary of the death of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison. It is stated that Mr. Lincoln is not very feeble from the effects of continued application.

Among the candidates already mentioned for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench is N. H. Swayne, of Ohio. Mr. Seward is also named for the same place.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore has accepted an invitation to preside at the Unitarian Festival in Boston in May next.

There is a colored woman in Charleston, S. C., who pays on \$40,000 of real estate and fourteen slaves.

W. C. Yelverton, who figured lately in the grand scandal suit in Ireland, has been suspended from duty in the British army.

Lord Lyons has sent a special messenger to New York to look into the workings of the new tariff act.

The authorities of Boston have already awarded the contract for furnishing fireworks for the fourth of July.

Dr. Norwood, of Henderson county, Ky., was murdered a few days ago, by a fugitive slave.

James Corkran was found dead, recently, in one of the coal mines, in Allegheny county, Md.

In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, 100 guns were fired in honor of the success of Woodruff for Congress over Ferry (rep.).

An election will be held in Kentucky on the 4th of May next for delegates to the border slave State Convention.

SIX THOUSAND COFFINS ON HAND.—In a case before the Paris Civil Tribunal the fact was revealed that the person who contracts with the city of Paris for performing funerals is bound to have constantly on hand not fewer than 6,000 coffins.

POWER OF STEAM.—The steam power of Great Britain, in ships, locomotives and manufacturing, is estimated at no less than 10,000,000 horses, or about one hundred millions of men. We can infer from this how the steam engine increases the productive power of labor.

Capt. A. H. Schultz has been appointed United States marshal for New York, vice Capt. Rynders.

I. N. Edwards, a horse thief, was hung by a mob in Topeka, Kansas, last week, for killing an Indian.

Nearly all our Maryland exchanges report the wheat crop as very promising.

Secretary Chase is spoken of as the successor of Judge McLean.

Thomas C. Taylor, a prominent and useful citizen of New York, died a few days ago.

Second Lieut. Stephen D. Rameur, of North Carolina, 8th Artillery, U. S. A., has resigned.

Miss Charlotte Cushman attended the wedding of a nephew in St. Louis, on Wednesday.

Miss Dix, the philanthropist, is in Nashville, Tenn.

The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript says the fruit crop in that region promises well.

The first passenger railroad in London commenced running on the 25th of March.

Mrs. Gave, the novelist, left property to the value of \$150,000.

There are 214 uniformed companies in Georgia, numbering 10,700 men.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, April 9. The committee appointed yesterday by the Virginia Convention, to come and ascertain from the President what his intentions are, arrived here this morning. A member of the Cabinet declared this morning that they would go away no wiser than they came.

A special messenger was sent by the Government on Friday night to Charleston, on what mission is not known. He arrived there last night.

Col. Lamont, of Illinois, to-day received the appointment of U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia.

Dr. Kabe, of San Francisco, was to-day appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of California. This is regarded as a complete triumph over Senator Baker, of Oregon, who opposed him. Baker obtained but one appointment out of the entire number that he was urging.

The Navy Department authorizes a contradiction of the story that the Pawnee had landed troops at Fortress Monroe.

Mr. Chew, special agent of the Government, was sent to Charleston, on Friday, to ask permission of Gen. Beauregard to provision Fort Sumpter.

He made his report to Gov. Pickens last night, and Beauregard telegraphs to the Commissioners to-day that such application has been made.

He awaits advice from Montgomery. Mr. Chew is clerk in the State Department here. The Government demands, through Mr. Chew, that Anderson must receive provisions from Charleston, or else they will be supplied him at any rate. This is reliable.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 9. The steamship Persia has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 30th ult. She brings 115 passengers, and £37,000 in specie. Her commercial intelligence is no later than received by the Canadian at Portland.

ENGLAND.—Parliament stood adjourned till the 8th of April. Lord Palmerston, in a speech to his constituents, adverted again to the American crisis, and expressed fervent hopes that, let the adjustment be what it may, it should be arrived at by amicable means.

FRANCE.—Warlike rumors continued to circulate in Paris, depressing the Bourse, which however closed firmer. Rentes 67 7/8. The concentration of Austrian troops in Venetia attracted considerable attention, although it is asserted that the movements were purely defensive.

It is vaguely rumored that Lord Cowley had demanded from the French Government explanations respecting the expedition to Abyssinia and the annexation of territory at Adoules.

The steamer Persia's apparent time for making her last trip is 9 days and 20 hours. This is said to be the shortest on record, averaging considerably over 300 miles per day, and one day she made 550 miles.

ITALY.—The discussion of the Roman question had closed in the Italian Chamber. Count Cavour reiterated the urgent necessity for declaring Rome the Capital of Italy, and guaranteeing the Pope liberty and independence in spiritual powers. A resolution to this effect, and hoping for non-intervention by France, was adopted. It is reported that Garibaldi's former staff of officers had been ordered to proceed to Brescia by the 6th of April, for a conference.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has sanctioned the political organization of Transylvania and its restoration to its former autonomy.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved.

has protested against the embarkation of the sequestered arms at Guluza. The British Minister defended the act on international grounds.

Bosnia is menaced with anarchy, and Austria has forbidden the export of arms into Bosnia and sent troops to the frontiers.

CHINA.—Advices from China state that the new treaty has been ignored by the Mandarin at Foo Choo.

Lord Elgin has arrived at Trieste en route for England.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30.—The specie in bank has increased \$154,000.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9. The flour market is inactive; small sales of extra at \$5 5/8; 57 1/2; extra fancy at \$6 1/2; 57 1/2; 50 for fancy lots. Bye flour \$3.50. Corn meal 28 1/2. Wheat \$1.32 1/2 for red; and \$1.40 1/2 for white. Rye 66. Oats 32 1/2. Whisky dull; Penna. 17 1/2; and 16 1/2; for Druggo.

BALTIMORE, April 9. Flour dull; Howard Street, Ohio and City Mills are held at \$5.50, with no sales. Wheat declined 5c.; red \$1.30 1/2; white \$1.40 1/2. Corn steady; Yellow 48; red 46. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm, at 12 1/2-13 1/2. Whisky firm, at 17 1/2-18 1/2.

Flour heavy; 9,000 bbls. sold at 6 cents decline; extra at \$5.15; 57 1/2; extra fancy at \$6.05; 57 1/2; 50 for fancy lots. Bye flour \$3.50. Corn meal 28 1/2. Wheat \$1.32 1/2 for red; and \$1.40 1/2 for white. Rye 66. Oats 32 1/2. Whisky dull; Penna. 17 1/2; and 16 1/2; for Druggo.

SIGNOR BLITZ ENTERTAINMENTS.

WILL GIVE TWO OF HIS ENTERTAINMENTS AT BRANT'S HALL, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, 11 O'CLOCK.

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.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

I will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1861, and to be continued from day to day until all is disposed of, at the Store Room, No. 12, North-west corner of Chestnut Street, next to Kelly's Confectionery, the entire stock of goods belonging to China and Glass Ware, Tea and Toilet Sets, Molasses and different grades of sugar, Coffee and Larders, Brown Sugar, Coal Oil and Fluid, and Counter Scales, Sugar Mill, &c. Also, Liquors, such as Brandy, Wine, &c.; rum, Old and New. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, when terms will be made known by the [pp-4dt] W. L. TRSWICK.

THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 12: "What, therefore, God has joined together let not man put asunder."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.) THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.) The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the extreme writers now-a-days, crude speculations and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous tomes of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great events of the time. They are in excellent condition. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their high literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they cannot be reprinted without the sanction of subscribers such as soon as the original editions.

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THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. KENYON, Esq., of Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1,900 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, considered as a complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

TWO DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, it will be \$5. The price of the book is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No 54 Gold Street, New York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF JOHN M'CLEOD, JR., AND R. WEST M'CLEOD, PARTNERS UNDER THE FIRM OF M'CLEOD & CO., TO BE RECEIVED AS AN ASSIGNMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE BANK OF MINNESOTA.

Chapter Eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the State of Minnesota, entitled "Of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors." Upon reading and filing the petition, schedules and affidavits presented by John M'Cloud, Jr., and R. West M'Cloud, insolvent debtors, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Minnesota, and inasmuch as an order was made by the Hon. E. C. Palmer, Judge of the District Court for the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, at the city of St. Paul, in and for the county of Ramsey, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1861, requiring all the creditors of the said insolvent debtors to show cause, if any they had, why they should not be discharged from their debts, in accordance with the provisions of the Chapter of the Revised Statutes of Minnesota, relating to insolvent debtors, and the said Judge did also, at the time and place of making such order, direct notice of its contents to be published in the Pioneer and Register, a newspaper published in the city of St. Paul, the seat of government of the State of Minnesota, and also in the Patriot and Union, a newspaper published in the city of New York, at least once a week for ten consecutive weeks before the day so appointed as the date of the final publication of this notice at the city of Harrisburg, in the Patriot and Union, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1861.

WM. SPRIGG HALL, Attorney for Insolvents, Residing at St. Paul, Minn.

IMPORTED BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

A very rare lot just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. ap-2