WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1861. O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Propriet

munications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

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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 re

porters in either House, the evening previous. In making the last Congressional apportionment of the State, the township of Lower Mohanoy, 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. Currin 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 th purpose of assisting in maintaining its powe It is supposed that the Legislature will ac immediately upon the suggestions of the Go ernor, and appropriate \$500,000 by way of beginning. As this will be only a beginning and as the resources of the Treasury are inadquate to meet an extraordinary demand, it wi be necessary to authorize a loan. War is a expensive amusement. As soon as it is fair inaugurated under the auspices of our Repul lican rulers, the demand for a few hundre thousands of dollars will be succeeded by de mands for million upon million. Loan will follow loan, and when the account comes to be settled up, tax will be heaped upon tax, unti the people groan under the heavy burden and realize the criminal folly of the rulers who plunged them into a wicked and unnecessary

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 secede 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 Seates 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 Pomerov 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 mortification 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 homocide, 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 char-

ities of another class of the people of the coun-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 State Apportionment.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to prepare and report a bill apportioning the 28 members of Congress; the total population | the subject as early as practicable: is 2,906,370, and the ratio 126,363:

ISTRICTS.	POPULATION.
I. The 2d, 3d, 4th,	5th, 6th and
	hıladelphia 130,000
II. The 1st, 7th, 8th,	
wards of Philad	lelphia 129,353
III. The 12th, 18th, 16	th, 17th, 18th
and 19th wards	of Philadel-
phia	125,843
IV. The 14th, 15th, 2	
	hiladelphia. 127,864
V. Bucks, Montgome	
and the 25th,	
	elphia 129,958
VI. Delaware	
Chester	74,578
Montgomery, So	uth of
the Schuylkill	
	 115,675

	the Schuylkill10,500	
	-	115,675
VII.	Berks93,819	1
	Montgomery, in part50,000	į
		143,819
VIII.	Lancaster	116,315
	Schuylkill89,515	
	Lebanon31,831	1
		121,346
X.	Lehigh43,754	- 1
	Pike 7,155]
	Monroe16,759	1
	Carbon21,083	•
	Northampton47,904	j
		136,605
XI.	Susquehanna36,267	'

1		100.000
XI.	Susquehanna36,267	•
	Luzerne90.243	
		158,789
XII.	Northumberland28,892	,
	Columbia25,065	
İ	Wyoming12,540	
	Bradford48.735	
		132,912
XIII.	Dauphin*46.757	,
	York	
		114,957
XIV.	Union14.145	
	Juniata16.986	•
	Cumberland40.098	
	XII.	XI. Susquehanna 36,267 Wayne 32,279 Luzerne 90,248 XII. Northumberland 28,892 Montour 13,053 Columbia 25,065 Wyoming 12,540 Bradford 48,795 Sulivan 5,637 XIII. Dauphin* 46,757 York 68,200 XIV. Union 14,145 Snyder 15,035 Juniata 16,986 Perry 22,794

	XIV.	Union14,145	•
١,		Snyder15,035	
.		Juniata16,986	•
۱.		Perry22,794	
١,		Cumberland40,098	
			109,058
1	XV.	Somerset26,784	
.		Bedford26,737	
٠ أ		Fulton 9,131	
,		Franklin	
		Adams	
١,			122 792
-	XVI.	Cambria29,156	102,102
,	42 1 1.	Blair	
,		Huntingdon28,101	
7 I	i e	ALUMUME UVIII OF TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO	

he		Huntingdon	28,101	
er.		Mifflin	16,341	
			91 045	101,427
ct	XVII.	Tioga	31,045	•
•▼~		Potter	11,470	
fa.		Lycoming		
		Clinton		
g,	,	Centre		
le-				124,786
ill	XVIII.	Jefferson	18.269	•
an		Erie	49,431	
		Warren		
ly		M'Kean		
р-		Elk		
ed		Forest		
۵.		Clearfield		

"		Elk	5.915	
a		Forest	898	
3-		Clearfield	18,758	
n l				121,320
- 1	XIX.	Crawford	18,755	
е		Mercer	36,857	
il		Venango	25,044	
a l		Clarion	24.994	
0			<u>· · · </u>	135,650
- 1	XX.	Indiana	33,687	
У		Westmoreland	53,736	
- 1		Fayette	39,909	

1	XXI.	Allegheny Co., South of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers	126.364
	XXII.	Butler35,596	,
ا ،		Armstrong35,797	
l		Allegheny, part52,474	
			123,867
	ххпі.	Lawrence22,999	
1		Beaver29,144	
1		Washington46,804	•
	ı	Greene24,343	
-			123,290

_ 127,332

We will not now enter upon an analysis of this bill; but a glance at the arrangements it | the nature of a menace; her desire is for peace, 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 crush 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 159,281—exceeding the required ratio by 82,918; 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 reouired ratio, as follows:

quitou russa, an rorro no.	
11thDistrict	159,281
10thdo	136,615
7thdo	143,819
19thdo	135,650
12thdo	133,187
•	708,552
9 47.2247. 4	
-and compare this with t	The tive districts tu

ma combare onto area one a	. o diberiots and
e the smallest population, r	riz:
6th District	101,427
4thdo	109,058
8th do	114,957
8thdo	116,315
6thdo	115,647

and the comparison shows that the five first named districts exceed in population the five last named by 151,480, or more than sufficient population to form another district, and more than any district contains, except the 11tb.

But we have no doubt that the bill will be enacted into a law by the force of party discipline. We are not so certain that some of the districts now counted as certain for the Republicans may not play them false when put to It has continued for seven days, with sales said the test of an election.

*Lower Mahanoy township is taken from Northum-perland county in the XIIth district and attached to

this district. During service in a church at Troy, N. Y.

Message from the Governor. The following message was delivered to the

Legislature yesterday. After being read in both State into Congressional districts have agreed Houses, committees of conference were apupon the following. The State is entitled to | pointed with instructions to report by bill on

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
Harrisburg, April 9, 1861. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com

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 deficits, and to render it useful and available to the public

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 appli-

ances 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 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 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 gravest attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invest the subject to which your action is invited by this communication, with extraordinary interest and importance. We can-not 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 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. On 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 needful 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 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 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 govern-

ment. 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 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. 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 to a condition of unequalled power and prosperity, commit the grave subject of this communication to your deliberation. A. G. CURTIN.

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 conditions of the exhibition will shortly be published, but in the mean time her 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 different 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 of en as possible; still the demand is greater than the supply.-Portland

THE NEW YORK TRADE SALE. - Thursday was the last day of the book trade sale in New York. to average 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 recently, the pockets of no less than six of | high either, but the result greatly surpassed the congregation were rifled by some adroit 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 Federad capital, and it is even announced that Major Ben. M'Culloch, 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 M'Culloch's own lips." Mr. C. H. Hall, in a note to the Intelligencer, contralicts the story that the Hon. Jeff. Davis had bought a pew lately" 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 nceting of the Farmers' Club, in New York, 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 pro-cured 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.

Susquenanna Fisheries .- Almost all the gillers 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 he hucksters. For the first that were caught they received from \$18 to \$20.—Havre-de-Grace

PARLIAMENT SYMPATHIZES WITH MRS. YEL-VERTON. -In 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 fellowsenators' sense of his able advocaacy 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 33. It had already passed the Senate, and has 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 liv-

ing 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.

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 CELEBRATION .- The anti-Republicans have

celebrated their victory in St. Louis by a grand torchlight parade of the steamboatmen, in which thirty yawls were mounted on wheels and handsomely decorated. WHEAT CROP IN INDIANA .- Our exchanges

from Indiana speak most eucouragingly of the growing wheat crop in that State, and express confidence that the fruit crop will be an abundant one. The 4th day of April was the 20th anniver-

sary of the death of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison. It is stated that Mr. Lincoln is now 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 taxes on \$40,000 of real estate and fourteen slaves. W. C. Yelverton, who figured lately in the

great 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 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,

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. Mary Ann Lovett, convicted at Louisville of

throwing vitriol upon Mrs. Parrott, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000. The Chicago "Wigwam," in which Lincoln

was nominated, was sold at auction on the 30th The citizens of Talapoosa, Ala., have pledged themselves to buy no goods from merchants

who purchase goods in the free States. Some miscreant in Cleveland, Ohio, hurled a stone at the statue of Perry, breaking the sword he holds in his hand.

Pius IX. has received from the Catholics, both English and Irish in Australia, a money gift of five hundred pounds. The Hungarian elections have resulted in the

choice of a majority of anti-Austrian members of the diet. Miss Kate Otey died in Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, from injuries received by the upset-

ting of a fluid lamp on the 19th ult. James Redpath has been appointed Haytien Consul at Philadelphia.

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 ceffins.

Power of Steam .- The steam power of Great Britain, in ships, locomotives and manufactories, 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 mob in Topeka, Kansas, last week, for killing

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

Secretary Chase is spoken of as the successor f Judge M'Lean. 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,

The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript says the fruit crop in that region promises well. The first passenger railroad in London com-

nenced running on the 25th of March. Mrs. Gore, the novelist, left property to the value of \$150,000.

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

TELEGRAPH LAIESI

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

Dr. Rabe, 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 Ore gon, 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 proviston 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 advices 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 £57,000 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 rican 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 67f. 80c.

The concentration of Austrian troops in Venetia attracted considerable attention, although it is asserted that the movements were purely It is vaguely rumored that Lord Cowley had demanded from the French Government expla-

nations respecting the expedition to Abvasinia 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 \$50 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 to 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 con-

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.

The Austrian officers regard hostilities as probable. It is said that 50,000 Austrian troops are in Venetia. The Paris papers assert that the Austrian movements on the Po are purely defensive.

Several French editors, on an excursion to Venice, were roughly expelled, not withstanding that their passports were revised by the Austrian ambassador at Paris.

A sanguinary conflict had occurred at Lippa between the German and Romanic inhabitants on the occasion of the election. Three were killed, fifteen seriously wounded, and many

others slightly.

DENMARK.—The Danish Government is making warlike preparations for all eventualities. Mr. Roasloff. Minister for Holstein in the Danish Cabinet, has resigned.

London, Sunday, March 31 .- The Opinione of Turin says the Sardinian ambassador at London has received an intimation from the British Government that he will be received as the minister of the King of Italy. Switzerland has also given a similar intimation.

The movement of Austrian troops continues. Orders have been given for the construction of additional works to the fortifications of Poland. The Swiss federal council, at the instance of Sardinia, has appointed commissioners for adjusting the affairs of the Ticino bishopric.

LIVERPOOL, March 30 .- The cotton market is closed in consequence of the holidays. Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Provisions dull. The Bishop of Poictiers has been condemned by the Cnuncil of State to be formally reprimanded for the late mandemant of the Roman question.

ITALY.-The Pontifical gend-armes near Viterbo, it is said, treacherously attacked a party of citizens, three of whom were killed. indignation is general, and the people are signing addresses to Napoleon, asking for protec-

TURKEY .- It is asserted that in consequences of an invasion of Spitzia by Garibaldians, the representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople have insisted on the Porte sending a mixed commission to Herzogovina. Hostilities continued in Herzogovina, between insurgents and the Turkish troops.

The Porte it is said will submit to the Great Powers before promulgating the reforms it intends to grant, apprehending that Russia might again take up the project of a permanent conference at Constantinople. The Great Powers insisted on a compliance with their demand .--The Sardinian Ambassador at Con: tantinople

has protested against the embarkation of the sequestered arms at Gulatz. The British Minister defended the act on in

ternational grounds. Bosnia is menaced with anarchy, and Austria has forbidden the export of arms into Bos-

nia and sent troops to the frontiers. CHINA.—Advices from China state that the

new treaty has been ignored by the Mandarina

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 \$5.56 \(x_0.5 \) 87\(x_1 \); extra family \$6a6.59, and \$6.75a7 50 for fancy lots. Hye flour \$3.50. Corn meal \$2.81\(x_0 \) Wheat \$1.32a1 33 for red. and \$1.40 \cdot 1.55 for White. Rye 68c. 17\(x_0 \); and 16\(x_0 \) for Drudge.

Flour dull; Howard Street, Ohio and City Mills are \$1.30a1.37; White \$1.40\$\$1.65. Corn steady; Yellow 53 a61c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm, at 12% a13% c. Whisky firmer, at 17% a18c.

Flour heavy: 9,500 bbls. sold at 6 cents decline; State Wheat heavy: 15,000 bushels sold; Miwaukie Club \$1.30; White Western \$1.42a1.60; Kentucky \$1.65.—Corn declined; Mixed 67c; New 61c. Pork steady.—Lard firm. Whisky dull at 18% c.

New Advertisements.

MPTY BARRELS! of every description. A large lot on hand and for sale by WILLIAM DOCK, JR., & Co.

HAMS!—3,000 lbs. EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS in store and for sale low for cash. WM. DOCK, JR., & Co. NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day Valence of his entire stock of Groceries, Queens, Ware, Glass, China-ware and Liquors to B. F. HAILMAN.

April 9, 1861.—ap10-3t* SIGNOR BLITZ

WILL GIVE TWO OF HIS ENTERTAINMENTS AT BRANT'S HALL,

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-d4t

A UCTION! 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-western side of Market Square, next to Felix's Confectionery, the entire s'ock of goods embracing China and Glass Ware, Tea and Toilet Sets, Molasses of different grades, Black and Green Teas, White and Brown Sugars, Coal Oil and Fluid Lamps and Lanterns, Oil Stands and Oil, Tea Caddys, Platform and Counter Scales, 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 [sp9-dtf] W. L. TREWICK.

RBOR VITÆS FOR SALE.—The A subscriber has a lot of these beautiful evergreens, just received from Pittsburg, for sale at his Green-house, above town, or at his stall in the lower Market House, on Market mornings. They are in excellent condition, and are probably the finest specimens ever brought to ALSO, a lot of Locust Posts, from 6 to 22 feet in length which he will sell low for cash. JOHN M. SHECK.

ap9-d2w THE BIBLE ON DIVORCE.—The following words are from Mark x. v. 9, 12: "What, therefore, God has joined together let not m

put asunder."

"Whosever shall put away his wife and marry another committeth adultery. And if a woman shall put away her husband and marry again she committeth adultery."

Legislators and others, the above is the edict of the Supreme Lawgiver, from which there is do appeal.—
"What, therefore, God has joined together let no man put asunder."

jan12 dtf BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

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 hastily written news-items, crude speculations and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historien, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. 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 well-established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANOE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, in-

publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, in-asmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of sub-scribers about as soon as the original editions. TERMS.

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CLUBBING. A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more or the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

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the first the principal cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwood," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The Price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. BY HERRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1,600 pages, and numerous Engravings. This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Price to

RIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to Ca'ifornia and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada. (post-paid.) \$6. *[] This book is NOT the old "Book of the Farm." is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

ap9-d1w No 54 Gold street, New York. TN THE MATTER OF THE APPLI-CATION OF JOHN M'CLOUD, JR., AND R WEST M'CLOUD, partners under the firm n.me of M'CLOUD & BRO, to be aiseharged from their debts, persuant to Chanter Eightv-nine of the Revised Statutes of the Chapter Eighty-nine of the Revised State of the State of Minnesota, entitled "Of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors"

State of Minnesota, entitled "Of the Relief of Insorvent Debtors"

Upon reading and filing the petition, schedules and affidavit presented by John M'Cloud, Jr., and R. West M'Cloud, insolvent debtors, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Minnesota above mentioned, 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 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 have, before him, the said Judge, at the Court House in said city of St. Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturiay, the 22d day of June, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clork in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvents' estate should not be made, and they be discharged from their debts, in accordance with the provisions of the Chapter of the Revised Statutes hereinbefore referred to. And the said Judge did also, at the time and place of making such order, direct motice of its contents to be published in the Pioneer and Democrat, a newspaper published in the view of St. Paul, the said of the State such order, direct notice of its contents to be published in the Pioneer and Democrat, 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 Harrisburg, the seat of government of the State of Penns Ivania, at least once a week for ten successive weeks before the day so appointed to show cause as aforesaid.

The date of the first publication of this notice at the said city of Harrisburg, in the Patriot and Union, is the 22d day of March, A. D 1861.

WM. SPRIGG HALL, Attorney for Insolvents,

Attorney for Insolvents, Residing at St. Paul, Minn. mar22.1aw10w

TMPORTED BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.

A very rare lot just received and for sale by ap6 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.