SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1861.

O. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Pubishers and Proprietors

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the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 PATRICT 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.

Not many days can elapse before it is definitely determined whether we are to have peace or war. Everything indicates the speedy commencement of hostilities. Perhaps ere this the soldiers of the Federal and the Southern Governments are engaged in the work of slaughter. The Southern Commissioners who remained at Washington under the delusive hope that Fort Sumpter would be evacuated, have left the Capital with the conviction that war is inevitable. Gen. Beauregard has demanded the surrender of Fort Sumpter by Major Anderson, and negotiations are reported to have been opened with reference to its evacuation. One dispatch mentions a report at Charleston that Anderson is about to surrender the Fort-but it is not credited. No certain intelligence has been received of the arrival of any portion of the fleet at Charleston, though their presence was hourly expected.

What proportion of the men who carried coal oil lamps, and paraded the streets of our towns and cities in oil-cloth capes, are prepared to shoulder their muskets and fight against the South? What number of the huge army of office hunters, who lately overrun Washington, clamoring for crumbs of government patronage, and returned home disappointed, will volunteer for this war? How many that did get office will there be to go ?-Will the editors who incite others to the conflict, and boast of their valor, shoulder their muskets and fill up the ranks ?-not as officers -for there are always too many willing to serve their country in that capacity—but as private soldiers. If war does come, it will be curious to note what proportion of those who are now laboring to inflame the public mind for the conflict, and bellowing lustily for fight, will expose their precious persons. In reference to the defence of the Capital, a correspondent

"To this end, such of our citizen soldiery as will take an oath to obey the orders of the President, are being put on a military footing, save gentlemen in the Departments, who are exempted at the instance of Secretaries. Thus now, as ever, military service falls on laboring and business men, rather than upon politicians, and reverses the couplet-

Let those who make the fighting Be the only ones to fight."

A Double-Faced Policy. The common argument used by the supporters of the war policy of the Administration is, that the duty of holding the forts and enforcing the laws is an imperative obligation which cannot be shirked, and that this obligation must be rigidly lived up to, no matter what the consequences may be. Let. us examine this position. The federal Administration started out with the idea that the Union was unbroken, that secession was not a fact, and that the laws were to be enforced in all the States as if no unusual events to disturb the harmony of government had transpired. If this view is a correct one, and if it imposes upon the Administration the dreadful necessity of holding possession of Forts Sumpter and Pickens at the cost of civil conflict, then it equally requires the Administration to re-take Fort Moultrie, together with all the arsenals, fortifications, Custom Houses and other public property seized and now occupied by the authorities of the seceded States. In addition to this, it imposes upon the Administration the duty of crushing every phase of opposition to its authority; of collecting the revenue in the ports of the Southern Confederacy; of appointing judges of the federal courts and compelling obedience to their decrees and enforcing their processes, and of executing all the various functions of the Federal Government within those States precisely as they are executed in the loyal States. It is absolutely necessary that all this should be accomplished in order to carry out the idea of an unbroken Union. And yet as far as the immediate purpose of the Administration is developed, it contemplates nothing more at the present time than the provisioning of Fort Sumpter and the re-inforcement of Fort Pickens-at least such is the representations of its friends. To avoid the charge of aggression or coercion, they affirm that the to an act to incorporate the Mahanoy and Broad armament dispatched to the South is not for the purpose of making an attack, but merely to rescue a faithful garrison from starvation; and that war will not commence unless the Southern forces fire the first gun. But it is said to be a point of honor to retain possession of Sumpter, because its evacuation would involve a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Now, if it would be a recognition of the Southerz government to abandon Fort Sumpter, why is it not such a recognition to allow Fort Moultrie and other federal property to remain in the hands of parties that seized them? Does not the same law of necessity which permits the present occupants of Fort Moultrie to retain it without an effort to dislodge them, also require the abandonment of Fort Sumpter? It is alleged that the Administration will not commence the attack; and that if they are permitted to provision Sumpter without resistance, they will not attempt to re-take Fort Moultrie. Would this not be as much a recognition of the Southern government, as the entire abandonment of Sumpter? In other words, if the Southern government is not recognized by permitting it to hold peaceable possession of property which it took by violence, how can it be recognized by the voluntary abandonment of a fort which

The Administration cannot carry out its idea of an unbroken Union without using force

it would cost more than it is worth to hold?

holding fast to what is in possession of the Government, is no policy at all-but, only a temporary expedient. It recognizes the Southern Government in part and denies its existence in part. If the Administration intends to hold the forts, and re-capture those already taken, commencing the war. This artful finesse to throw the responsibility of the commencement of hostilities upon other shoulders is unworthy of any Government. If war is to be initiated, war should be proclaimed—but if peace is desired, measures should be taken to secure peace. To pretend peace and mean war is both base and disingenuous.

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 12, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. PENNEY, Speaker pro tem.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. BENSON, an act to authorize the comnissioners of Potter county to borrow money. Mr. CRAWFORD, an act relative to the destruction of certain animals in the county of

Juniata. Mr. GREGG, an act to divide the borough of Williamsport into three wards; which, on metion, was taken up and passed.

SECOND READING. Resolutions relative to amendments to the Constitution. After a long debate the resoluions were passed with little or no opposition.

BILLS CONSIDERED, Mr. GREGG called up an act to incorporate he Highland cemetery company; passed.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. CONNELL, on leave, read in place a further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

Also, an act to provide for the sale of certain real estate. Mr. FULLER, on leave, an act to incorporate

he Sewickley mutual fire insurance company. BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. MOTT called up an act to incorporate

the Nesquehoning Valley railroad company;

Mr. WHARTON called up a supplement to the act incorporating the Donegal coal and iron

Mr. SCHINDEL called up a supplement to he act incorporating the Hanover and South White Hall bridge company; passed.

Mr. WELSH, for SPEAKER, called up an act to prevent traffic in old iron, brass, &c., except under certain restrictions, in Schuylkill

county; passed.

Mr. SERRILL, on leave, read a bill in place to prohiblt the importation of porgies and seabass into Philadelphia and adjacent ports at improper seasons.

Mr. BENSON called up an act to authorize the burgess and town council of the borough of Tioga to levy additional tax; passed. Mr. BLOOD, a supplement to the act incorporating the Phillipsburg and Waterford rail-road company; passed. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. IRISH, an act authorizing the collection of manuscripts illustrating the early history of Pennsylvania; passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. FINNEY, chairman of the Committee on Finance, called up the General Appropriation bill. The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. BENSON in the Chair.

The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th sections were passed without amendment. In the 5th section one of the clerks in the Auditor General's office; was stricken out, and the section as amended was passed.

Mr. IMBRIE moved to strike out the 8th line in the 6th section, reducing the number of clerks in the Surveyor General's office; which

was agreed to. The 7th, 8th, 9th sections were passed with-

out amendment. Mr. HIESTAND moved to strike out the appropriation for the Deputy Superintendent of schools for traveling expenses, in section 10th; which was agreed to, and the section as amended was passed.

The 11th. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d sections were passed without amendment.

M. HIESTAND moved to amend the 23d section, by appropriating \$1.000 to the Home for Friendless Children in Lancaster; not agreed to.

Sections 23 and 24 were passed without amendment.

Mr. IRISH moved to amend the 25th section by appropriating \$30,000 for the completion of the Western Penitentiary instead of \$20,000; not agreed to. The 25th section was passed.

Mr. CLYMER moved to strike out an appropriation of \$5,000 to the State Lunatic Asylum n the 26th section; which was agreed to. The section as amended was passed.

Mr. YARDLEY moved to strike out in the 27th section, the clause granting the Training School at Media the sum of \$10,000 dollars, to erect out buildings; not agreed to. The section Mr. CLYMER moved to amend the 25th sec-

tion, by striking out the appropriation to the Normal Schools at Millersvillle and Edinboro; which was not agreed to.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a proviso to the

28th setion; which was agreed to. The section as amended was passed. Mr. SMITH offered an amendment to the 29th section, appropriating two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purchase of books and sta-

tionrey for the use of the convicts of the Eastern Penitentiary; agreed to. Pending the 30th section, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked to sit again.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 12, 1861.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by Speaker DAVIS.

Mr. WILDEY asked leave to read in place an act to repeal the act, entitled "A supplement Mountain railroad company.' Mr. BOYER moved that the Clerk be autho-

rized to record the votes of Messrs. PUGHE and MYER on the final passage of an act to erect a State road in Berks and Lebanon counties; agreed to. Mr. ARMSTRONG made a report from the

committee on conference on the act relating to executors and other trustees. The act to provide for the election of an additional judge of the district court for the county of Allegheny led to a lengthy discussion -

Finally, Mr. GORDON moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the 18th of August next; agreed to—yeas 47, nays ARMING THE MILITARY. Mr. BALL, from the special committee, on leave, reported a bill for the better regulation of the militia of this Commonwealth. It ap-

propriates for this purpose \$500,000, and auhorizes the State Tressurer to make a temporary loan if necessary. It provides for the appointment of an Adjutant General, Commissary General and Quartermaster General—these officers, in connection with the Governor, to have the power of spending a portion or the whole of the money in arming and equipping the military of the State in such manner as the exigencies of the times may demand.

The bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for this afternoon. Mr. RANDALL offered the following resolution; which was voted down:

Resolved. That the Governor of the Commonwealth be requested to lay before the House. if compatible with the public interests, any information he may possess relative to the ne. cessity of re-organizing and increasing the against the seceded States. The policy of military force of the State, as recommended in giving up what has already been taken, and I his message of the 9th inst. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SMITH (Philadelphia) offered the fol-

lowing preamble and resolution: WHEREAS, A majority of the members of the present Legislature have thought proper to deprive the Supreme Court of the power of appointing inspectors of the Eastern and Western let it say so, and take the responsibility of penitentiaries; and also, to abolish the Court of nisi price, simply because these two courts cantained some three or four Locofocos; there-

fore he it Resolved. That after the adoption of this resolution the Legislature of this State be abolished, on account of there being no other method to get rid of the Locofoco members.-(Laughter.)

The SPEAKER declared the resolution out Committees were called upon for reports, and a

ARMING THE MILITIA. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the act for the better organization of the militia of the Commonwealth. It creates an adjutant general, a commissary general and a quartermaster general, who shall give security in the sum of \$20,000 each. It appropriates the sum of \$500,000 to carry out the ob-

large number were received and referred.

Mr. GORDON moved that the act repealing the tonnage tax be suspended; declared out of

Mr. BARNSLEY moved to amend by charging two mills per ton on certain merchandise. carried over twenty miles on any railroad in

A running discussion ensued as to the best means of raising the revenue to meet the appropriation asked for. The SPEAKER declared the amendment of

Mr. BARNSLEY out of order, as not being germane to the question.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and GORDON appealed

from the decision of the Chair. A very spirited and exciting debate ensued between Messrs. WILLIAMS, DAVIS, (Speak er,) BALL, GORDON and others, in regard to

parliamentary rules. Finally, Mr. BALL moved to lay the appeal on the table; agreed to—yeas 60, nays 21.

The bill was then passed finally—yeas 65,

nays 28. The bill for the relief of the securities of F. Knox Morton, late treasurer of Philadelphia, was taken up and negatived. Adjourned.

SINGULAR AFFIDAVIT OF GOVERNOR KOSSUTH, —He still claims to be Governor of Hungary, and Defies Francis Joseph.—The following are extracts from the long affidavit filed in the British Court of Chancery by Governor Kossuth, in answer to the complaint of the Emperor of Austria "and King of Hungary," in the matter of the Hungarian banknotes recently manufactured in London. Kossuth still claims to be Governor of Hungary, and denies the right of Francis Joseph to the title of King of Hungary. The opening sections of his affidavit read as tollows:

"1. I am by birth a Hungarian noble, of the county of Zemplen, in the kingdom of Hungary. When Ferdinand V., formerly King of Hungary, ceased to be King of Hungary, and the throne was thereby vacant, I was, by the lawfully summoned and duly constituted estates of Hungary, consisting of both houses in National Diet assembled, on the 14th day of April, 1849, appointed and named to be Governor-President until the Diet should have adopted permanent settlement for the government of the kingdom; on the 19th day of April I took, in the presence of the said Diet, in the Great Reformed church at Debreczen, the solemn oath appointed by the Diet to be taken by me as such Governor-President, and then swore that I would be true and faithful to the authority and functions that had been vested in me. by the said Diet. The said appointment and nomination, and the authority and functions thereby vested in me, have never been revoked or superseded; nor has any other appointment or nomination been since made; nor has any person, ever since Ferdinand V. ceased to be King of Hungary, been called to fill the throne 7. or been accepted or crowned as King of Hungary, by the said estates of Hungary, to whom alone the power belongs by the fundamental laws of Hungary, to do any of these acts.

"2. The plaintiff in this suit is not and never has been King of Hungary, either dejure or de facto. He is not King of Hungary, de jure, inasmuch as the succession to the throne of Hungary is a matter of strict settlement under the fundamental laws of Hungary; and the claim to that succession can only arise after the death of the last King. But the last King, Ferdinand V. still lives. Moreover, in conformity with the second article of the act of the Diet of 1723, by which alone the present House of Hapsburg-Lorraine was accepted by the estates of Hungary as having, under the conditions therein named, a lawful and thereby established order of succession to the throne of Hungary, the right of succession can only devolve on the next heir of the last King. But the recent Emperor of Austria is not the next heir of Ferdinand V. the last King of Hungary, were not that King himself, as in fact he is, still living. The plaintiff is not King of Hungary de facto, inasmuch as, by the fundamental laws of Hungary, which all the fourteen Kings of Hungary have successively sworn shall be observed, in every point and article, by themselves and their successors, no one can be King de facto unless and until he has been lawfully crowned as King within the kingdom of Hungary; and he must be thus crowned within six months after the day of the death of a deceased King. And it is particularly declared, by the said fundamental laws of Hungary, that all the nobles of the Kingdom are members of the sacred crown of Hungary, and that they are subject to no one except to a lawfully crowned King."

KANSAS SENATORS .- The Topeka correspondent of the Leavenworth Herald charges that the election of Lane and Pomeroy was obtained by fraudulent and dishonorable practices. Two such men as Lane and Pomeroy could have been sent to the United States Senate from no other community than Kansas, unless we except Botany Bay or the Penitentiary. Lane is a ruffian and a murderer. The Leavenworth Herald tells, as follows, what its opinion of his pal is:

The announcement we are about to make is not designed for the possessors of weak stomachs. Pomeroy-the Prince of Thieves and the King of Beggars, has been elected to the United States Senate to represent the State of Kansas. Shall we attribute this effect to the moral depravity of our people? God forbid! Shall we say it is to be accounted for by the combination of forces! This may be true, but leaves us only to mourn the extent of iniquity.

Of one thing only we are confident—that the worst man ever sent to Congress has been elected by our State, and that he only represents those who voted for him. The THIEF, with his ill-gotten gains—the ROBBER of WI-DOWS and ORPHANS—the IMPOSTER and the IMBECILE, has been sent by a Kansas Legislature to sit in the halls of Congress with honorable men. May God's righteous indignation be averted, and may the world forbear regarding us in the light of a den of thieves!

A LAWYER CONVICTED OF LARCENY .- We find the following in the proceedings of the Court of Sessions of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, as reported in the Daily News of that city.

George Hickman, alawyer, was charged with the larceny of thirteen volumes of the Law Library, and three volumes of Madison Papers, valued at \$46 50, the property of the Mercantile Library. The accused made a speech, asking for a postponement of his case. It was delayed until his counsel came in. Subsequently the case was taken up.

Mr. Edwards testified that he was the libra-

rian of the Mercantile Library; he had no recollection of having seen the accused in the library; so many books are taken out that it is impossible to miss them until the date of arrest; a number of the books were identified at

Mr. Campbell's as the property of the library. John Campbell testified that he had seen the accused several times, and purchased ten volumes of the Law Library and three volumes of the Madison Papers; he said he got some of the books from a lawyer; witness thought this was true, as lawyers frequently sell books; accused seemed to know witness very well, and said he had frequently seen him in the Douglas headquarters; witness detected a stamp mark in the books when he went to sell them.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the prisoner, offered no evidence, but made two speeches, earnestly pleading for the acquittal of his client. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to six months in the county prison.

ANOTHER SENSATION STORY SPOILED .- The Northern papers have for a time stopped giving circulation to stories about the "oppression of slaveholders," told by pretended fugitive slaves, who frequently turn out to be swindling free negroes who never were in a slave State, and are now disseminating ridiculous yarns in regard to alleged "Southern oppression" of Northern citizens. The latest tale of this kind that of a man named Turner, hailing from Manchester, N. H., who gave to the New York Tribune an account of alleged imprisonment and ill-treatment at Charleston, S. C., about the middle of January—is pronounced by the Boston Journal, a Republican paper, to be unmitigated trash, and the much-abused Turner

himself a knave. The Journal says:
"The records of the Boston Society for the prevention of pauperism show that a man giving the same name applied to the secretary, Mr. Woodward, for assistance, as long ago as January 5. He told a story somewhat similar to that in the Tribune, though differing in essential particulars. Some of his statements were ascertained to be false, and he was set down as an imposter."

THE CLEANEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD .- An English lady has just translated M. J. G. Kohl's Book of Travels in Canada and some parts of the United States. It bears marks of being what he says it is, simply a book of first impressions; but it is as agreeable, and in general as reliable as his books always are, the most valuable books of travel, perhaps, of any contemporary author. Here is his compliment to us on our neatness:

"The Americans are certainly the cleanest people in the world, and a traveler who has not yet convinced himself of the fact may do so by inspecting one of these steamers. There is not a place in them which the most elegant passenger could hesitate to enter: throughout the drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, sleeping cabins, he will find everything in the most perfect order and brilliantly clean. The washing and bathing rooms, perfumery and hair-dressers' shops, (for all these things are to be found on board,) are as elegant and as well-kept as in the streets of New York or Boston. They save the busy passenger much time, and allow him to attend to many things which his engrossing occupation may have left him no time for on shore.'

In England, in the year fifteen hundred and thirty-eight, it was enacted that "no lady or knight's wife should have more than one velvet or damask gown for the summer; that all ladies should wear russet or camlet three days in the week, under penalty of ten shillings per lay; and that a surveyor should examine the ladies' wardrobes." Just fancy such a surveyor in these days!

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED!

Special Dispatch to the Patriot and Union. PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

The Secession batteries opened on Fort Sumpter at four o'clock this morning This is reliable.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 12. The Post Office Department has dispatched an agent to Pensacola with the view of restoring postal accommodations at that place.

In the despatch published in the morning papers as to negotiations between Beauregarde and Anderson, the expression is possibly made too harsh by the brevity of the telegraph. If such negotiations have been proposed by Major Anderson, it is probably for the purpose of gaining time and postponing an attack until he is ready to meet it.

The Markets.

The Markets.

Philadelphia, April 12.

Flour firm at \$5 37a5 50 for superfine, and \$5 75 for extra; inspections amount to 14,603 bbls. against 10,914 last week. Wheat, limited demand; 9,000 bushels sold at \$1 32a1 34 for red, and 1,500 bushels white at \$1 38 a1 48. Corn active; 8,000 bushels new yellow at 60a62 cts. Provisions firmer: mess pork \$17 50 and prime \$15; bacon nams at 11a12½; sides 10 and shoulders 9 cts; lard advancing, 10½ cents being refused for prime; 100 bbls. head lard at 9¾, sixty days. Whisky quiet at 17½ at 8 cts. New York, April 12.

Flour quiet; sales 9,000 bbls; State and Uhio unchanged; Southern \$5.35a5.65; wheat quiet but firm; sales 20,000 bnshels at \$1.30 for Milwaukie club, \$1.50a 1.35 for white western, and \$1.40 for Pennsylvania; Corn firm and steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 68 cts. for mixed, 63 cts. for new; and 69 cts. for new yellow.—Southern, provisions steady but unchanged; whisky firm at 18½ cts. BALTIMORE, April 12.

Flour steady at \$5 37% for Howard street, and Ohio City Mills are held at the same rate; Wheat firm at \$1 30al 36 for red, and \$1 40al 70 for white; Corn firm at 56a58 cts. for mixed, 59a60 cts. for yellow, and 61a63 cts. for whits; Provisions firm—rates unchanged; Coffee firm firm—Rio 12% al2% cts.; Whisky steady at 17% at

New Advertisements.

RRANT'S CITY HALL!

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY! COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 15. FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY

OF THE CELEBRATED AND GREAT ORIGINAL

WOOD'S MINSTRELS SYLVESTER BLEEKER.....MANAGER. FROM

WOOD'S MARBLE TEMPLE OF MINSTRELSY.

561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. For Details of these GRAND ENTERTAIN. MENTS see Programmes.

See MAMMOTH PHOTOGRAPHS at Post Office. ADMISSION......25 CENTS. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. J. F. BIRCH, Agent.

NOTICE TO SPECULATORS!

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

A number of large size BUILDING LOTS, adjoining the Round House and Work Shops of the Penn-ylvania Railroad Company, will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to au29-dly JOHN W. HALL. DEMOVAL The subscriber would

Respectfully inform her old friends and the public generally that she has removed her MILLINERY STORE generally that she has removed her MILLINGAL STUKE from Market street to No. 6½ MARKET SQUARE, two doors from Henry Felix's Confectionery Store, where she is prepared to furnish BONNETS, HATS, &c., of all the latest styles and patterns,

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

M. CAROLAN.

THE Partnership of S. L. M'CULLOCH THE PARTNETSHIP OF S. L. M'CULLOUH

& CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st
day of July, 1860, and I am now closing up the books of
the Company, and all persons indebted to the firm must
settle their accounts on or before the 20th inst., or they
will be left for collection; and those having claims
against the same will please present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 126 Market street.

S. L. M'CULLOCH.

I have a TWO-HORSE LUMBER WAGON and a good
MOD BUICOU M. CON with L will stable to be received.

TOP BUGGY WAGON, which I will sell at a bargain.
apl3dlw*

0 A L! C O A L!! The undersigned having entered into the COAL TRADE in this City, would respectfully solicit your patronage. I will keep on hand Coal of all sizes

from the most Celebrated and Approved Mines, which will be delivered to any part of the City, Free from Dirt and other Impurities. FULL WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

Coal for sale by the BOAT LOAD! CAR LOAD, OR SINGLE TON. Persons purchasing by the Boat or Car Load will receive Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty Pounds

to the Ton. IF Office No. 74 Market Street, second door from Dewberry Alley. Yard on the Canal, foot of North St. Orders left at either place will receive prompt JOHN W. HALL, Agent. Harrisburg, April 12, 1861.—apl3 dtf

UST OPENED—A FLOUR and FEED STORE, two doors from the Seven Stars Hotel in the Seven Stars Hotel in H. M. GOWAN.
Harrisburg, April 11.—apl3-6td*

A NORDINANCE IN RELATION TO A NORDINANCE IN RELATION TO

A THE COLLECTION OF CITY TAXES AND WATER RENTS.—SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, That (for the ensuing year and until otherwise ordered) there shall be one Collector of City Taxes, whose duty is shall be to collect and pay over into the City Treasury, as now provided by the various ordinances on that subject, all the city taxes that shall remain unpaid, to the City Treasurer, on the first day of July in each and every year, as heretofore practiced and allowed by the provisions of the act of Assembly passed April 21st, A. D. 1846, in relation to that subject, and that said Collector shall be entitled to a compensation or per centage of two and one half per centum or all moneys so remaining unpaid, which may be collected by him and paid over into the City Treasury; and before entering upon the duties of his office the said Collector shall execute a bond with sufficient security, as provided by the city ordinances, for the faithful performance of the duty thus confided to him.

SEC. 2. That (for the ensuing year and until otherwise ordered) there shall be one Collector of Water Rents, whose duty it shall be to collect all the water rents of the city as heretofore, (except such as have been usually paid directly to the City Treasurer.) and pay over the same into the City Treasury, as provided by the various ordinances on that subject; and the said Collector in addition to the duties of Collector of Water Rents, as above provided, shall be, and is hereby, appointed Superintendent of Water Works, whose duty it shall be to exercise

provided, shall be, and is hereby, appointed Superintendent of Water Works, whose duty it shall be to exercise a general supervision over the said Works, under the direction of the Water Committee, and see that they shall be kept in complete order and repair, as required by the various ordinances in relation thereto, and to report any defect, deficiency or breach in any part of the said Works to the Water Committee without delay; and for the faithful performance of the duties above specified the said Collecter shall be entitled to the compensation the said Collecter shall be entitled to the compensation of four per centum on all water rents collected and paid over into the City Treasury by him: Provided, however, That said Collector shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, give a bond with approved security, as provided by the several ordinances, for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 3. That any former ordinance, so far as the same may be inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby, repealed.

epealed.
Passed April 11, 1861.

President of Common Council.
Attest: David Harris, Clerk.
Approved April 11, 1861.
WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE. FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861, The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows : EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 15 a.m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.10 a.m. FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 6.20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.05 a. m.

and arrives at West Philadelphiat at 5.10 p. m. These Trains make close connections at Philadelphia vith the New York Lines. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, via Mount Joy,

FAST MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m.,

eaves Harrisburg at 7.30 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Co-

umbia, leaves Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.25 p. m. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg at 4.20 p.m., connecting at Dillerville with HARBISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and rrives at West Philadelphia at 9.25 p. m.

WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 10.45 p. m , Harrisburg 3.05 a. m., Altoona 8.05, arrives at Pittsburg 12.40 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 7.30 a. m., Harrisburg 1.10 p. m., Altoona 7.05 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg 12 20 a. m. FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia 11.45 a. m., Harrisburg 4 05 p. m., Altoona 8.40 p. m.. and arrives at Pitts-

burg 1.00 s. m. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 2 30 p. m., Lancaster 6.05 p. m., Columbia 6.40 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg 8.05 p. m. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 4.00 p. m., Lancaster 7.44 p. m., Mount Joy 8.28 p. m., Elizabethtown 8.48 p.m., and arrives at Harrisburg 9.45 p. m.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m. SAM'L D. YOUNG, Supt. East. Div. Penna. R. R. Harrisburg, April 12, 1861.—dtf

Attention is called to the fact that passengers leaving

Philadelphia 4.00 p. m. connect at Lancaster with

INGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL. MOUNT JOY, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNA.
Students prepared for College or business. Location
pleasant, healthy and easy of access by Pennsylvania
Central Railroad. For Circulars containing terms, testimenfuls. As address the Deliminal.

timonials, &c., address the Principal.

ap4-10tda4tw

E. L. MOORE. 'ENTRAL NURSERIES, YORK, PA. FINITE ALL INVINSPALIDIS, I CHES, I ALL.

EDWARD J EVANS & (O. PROPRIETORS.—
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grapes, Small Fruits, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Shrubs, Roser, Bedding Plants, &c., in reat variety. Orders left with G. H. SMALL, at the tate Capital Bank, will receive prompt attention. Catogues gratis on application.

mar16-Imda4tw

MRS. E. OSLER will open on the 15th of April a SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at 32 North apl1-d3t*

NEW SHOE STORE!

NEW SHOE STORE! THE PHILADELPHIA

SHOE STORE, NO. 381 MARKET STREET. NEXT DOOR TO GEO. W. MCALLA'S JEWELRY STORE. AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST! The undersigned begs leave to inform the Shoe buying public of Harrisburg that he has opened a Shoe Store at the above named place, where will be found a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

Give us a call and examine our goods at the

PHILADELPHIA CHEAP SHOE STORE, NO. 381 MARKET STREET. J. C. KIMBALL. TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is prepared to dig, take up, excavate, construct and erect sewers, drains and ditches of every description within the city limits upon the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

FREDERICK TRACE, Second street, near Chesnut, Harrisburg, Pa.

PEMOVAL. JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR.

60 MARKET STREET, Where he will be pleased to see all his friends,

oct8-dtf FOR RENT.—A COTTAGE on Pine street, Inquire of MRS MURRAY, mar27-dtf Corner of Second and Pine Sts. WARNE'S RIFLE AND PISTOL GALLERY.—Now open for a short time, in the rear of Brant's Hall, Harrisburg. ap8-d2w*

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Domestic Medicines.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STREL PLATE ENGRAVING OF THE LORD'S PRAVER FOR SALE! VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!

VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY:

The idea of representing the LORD'S PRAYER by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such as manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by ORMSBY, the celebrated Bank-note Engraver of New York city. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "OUR FATHER." and then follow in succession the other parts of the Prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OURSAVIOUR, and emirching the upper part of the engraving are ten ange; cach bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20x28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves Art—who that delights to study a fee

is unquestionably the encapess engraving ever ouered in this country.

Who that loves Art—who that delights to study a fine engraving—who that would possess a beautiful Picture—who that would receive the impressions which such a such a study of the impressions which such a work is calculated to import, wou'd fail to secure a copy when the price is only one DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for that sum in addition a permanent home or another valuable Gift?

another valuable Gift?
As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the dollar asked fot it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gilt Distribution to purchasers of the engraving of valuable presents, as

1 House and Lot in York Borough; 2 Building Lots: 2 Buggies; Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted;

1 Rockaway; 100 Valuable Books;

100 Valuable Books;
50 Barrels of Flour, warranted;
1,000 Gills Frames to suit Engraving of Lord's Prayer;
500 Steel Plate Engravings—Birth of Christ; Magnifi;
cent Looking-glasses;
Gold and Sitver Watches;
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos. Florentines, Mosaic, Gold Stone. &c.
A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$500.00 with each Engraving sold.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$500.00 with each Engraving sold.

When the Engravings are all sold, a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Weshington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine—the purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of Engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the whole amount disposed of by the first of July ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers and have the distribution of the Gifts preceded with.

This Engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and, indeed, of all classes, who enter into it with interest and spirit.

Send on ONE DOLLAR and four Red Stamps to pay postage on Engraving, and you are sure to get it by return mail. Address

AUSTIN & WEHRLY,

York, Penna.

J. M. Austin.

George Wehrly.
General Distribution Office, No. 10, South George St.,
York, Penna., where Engravings may be seen and pur-

Agency for Harrisburg at WM. D. JACK'S Book and Periodical Store, corner Third and Market Sts. Any person sending a club of ten will get an extra copy and ticket. We are kindly permitted to refer to the undersigned,

We are kindly permitted to refer to the undersigned, who have given us written recommendations, but want of space prevents us from giving them in full. Read the following:

THE LORD'S PRAYER

We have carefully examined this Engraving, offered for sale in this community by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly, and do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the finest works of American Art we have ever seen. The design is beautiful, the style of execution is superior, and the illustrations are excellent. Its appearance will at once secure for it the admiration of a refined community, and recommend it to the Christian public. It is highly ornamental, and is calculated to exert a refining influence in a family, and an elevating and purifying effect upon the morals and religion of society, and it should meet, as we understand it deserves, with a rapid and extensive sale.

Rev. A. H. Lochman, L. L. D., Pastor 1st Lutheran Rev. A. W. Lilly, Pastor 2d Lutheran Church. Rev. C. W. Thomson, Rector St Johns Prot. Episco.

Rev. C. W. Thomson, Rector St Johns Prot. Episcopal Church.
Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor Moravian Church.
Rev. Jos. A. Ross, "M. E. Church.
Rev. Syl. Eagle, "M. E. Church.
Rev. Matth. Jos. Meirer, Pastor St. Mary's Church.
Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, Aud. Gen. Peana.
Henry Welsh, President York Bank.
David Small, Postmaster, York. Pa., and macy others.
IJ Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement six insertions will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or inserting it until that time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in four weeks. Will receive the Engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size, and a ticket.

York, Feb. 19, 1861—apl-dtjyl

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE BRITISH REVIEWS

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.
BY HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norrow, 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

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

ap9-dlw

No 54 Gold street, New York.

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-western side of Market Square, next to Felix's Confectionery, the entire s'ock of goods embracing China and Class 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 Stauds 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 [ap9-dtf] W. L. TREWICK.

A 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 this place. ALSO, a lot of Locust Posts, from 6 to 22 feet in length, which he will sell low for cash. JOHN M. SHECK.

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

"Whoseever shall put away his wife and marry another "Whosever shall put away his wire and marry and 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."