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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.

When the Crittenden Compromise was proposed last December, if adopted, it would have prevented the secession of every State, save South Carolina. Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs were on the Senate Committee of Thirteen, and both favored it. It was well known that secession would have been arrested by it, and Mr. Crittenden so stated it as his opinion in his late speech before the Legislature at Frankfort. But the Republicans were opposed to trying to avert disunion. At present nothing is more certain than if adopted, it would save the border States from going out, and by detaching them from the Cotton Confederacy, ultimately compel the latter to return.

The border States are all pledged to accept it by their Legislatures and Conventions. Even if we did not get back the cotton States, we should have a Confederacy of twenty-seven States—we should possess national peace and the greater portion of our power unimpaired. By rejecting all compromise, and plunging into war, to conquer the seceded States, we shall lose every slaveholding community, and be utterly ruined as a nationality.

It is entirely immaterial how the war is brought on; the consequences will be just as disastrous in one case as the other. Compromise can only save the Union; war, no matter how brought about, or upon what pretense, will destroy it, and implant sentiments of hatred in the divided halves that will prevent its reconstruction in the future. We are satisfied that many of the advocates of war are traitors in their intentions toward the Union, and that they are aiming to drive all the slave States out of the Union and the formation of a free State Confederacy. That has been the darling idea of the Abolition politicians for years, and they now exult in the prospect of its realization.

"A Mission of Humanity." This is the term applied by the friends of war to the attempt to furnish Fort Sumpter with supplies. It is, they say, a mission of humanity; an attempt to relieve a band of men from the dangers of starvation. Very well. We agree, says the Journal of Commerce, that Major Anderson and his command should not be starved to death in that fortress, where they remain by order of the government, doing their duty as faithful soldiers, acting under the command of their superiors. But is this the only mode in which humanity can reach them? And does not humanity demand also, that the terrible sacrifices of human life which will attend a war between the North and the South, shall be avoided? Humanity indeed! That is a singular order of humanity which is shocked at the prospective hunger of an hundred men in a strong fortress, but demands the sacrifice of an hundred thousand on the battle field.

We express no opinion whether the effort to provision and reinforce Fort Sumpter will prove successful. That is a point upon which military men differ, and we await the result of the experiment, if it must be made, with feelings of the most intense anxiety, not alone on account of the few men who are there, but for the higher and overshadowing reason, that the opening of the contest there must, according to all human expectation, be the signal for a general war between the North and the South. That we deprecate as the worst of all calamities; and we doubt whether it is an act of humanity to persist in a policy which shall produce such a conflict.

We are aware that opinions differ as to the responsibility for such a result; that in one section of the country it will be charged upon the seceders, and in another upon the Administration. If any good result could come of using force against the seceded States, there might be a plausible reason for its exercise. As it is, the most cogent argument we have heard is, that we shall thus determine "whether we have a Government." With all respect for those who feel solicitude on that point, we suggest that one thing is likely to be demonstrated, viz, that we have not, and in the event of the subjugation of the Southern States, are not likely to have, such a Government as the Constitution contemplates, or such as our fathers understood to be instituted, when the Union was formed. The Government then established was a Government of equals, in which all the States would perform willing parts. The one which our warlike friends, represented (it seems) by the Lincoln Administration, would prove to exist, is a government of force, where a majority of States, or of the Representatives, as the case may be, shall hold the minority in subjection to their will. If it is to demonstrate this fact, that war is to be precipitated upon the country, then we doubt whether the motive is one of humanity—much less of right.

ARREST OF PERRY, MATE OF THE SLAVER MONTAUK.—Our readers will remember that, early last winter, the slave ship Montauk was captured off the coast of Cuba, with over 1,100 negroes on board. It appears that one of the crew who shipped for the voyage under the impression that she was a whaler, on ascertaining the character of the vessel and her destination, refused to serve, but was compelled to do so, and on reaching the African coast was set on shore. He subsequently returned to New York and gave information respecting the chief mate, William Perry, whose arrival there was expected. On Tuesday last it was ascertained that he was in the city, and a warrant being procured, he was, after some search, discovered and taken into custody. When confronted with his accuser, he denied he had been the latter, or that he had been engaged in the slave trade. He was committed to the Toombs. There are several witnesses to corroborate the accuser's deposition, who have identified Perry.

The War Bill Passed.

The bill to arm the State has passed both branches of the Legislature and also been signed by the Governor. The bill reads: AN ACT for the better organization of the militia of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth shall, in addition to the Commander-in-chief, who shall have one aid for each division, to be appointed and commissioned by him during his term of office, consist of one Adjutant General, who, until otherwise ordered, shall act as Paymaster General, Inspector General and Judge Advocate; one Commissary General and one Quartermaster General, who shall each be of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the passage of this act, and to hold their commissions during his pleasure.

SEC. 2. That the Adjutant General shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and in addition three dollars per day when actually engaged in the service of the State; the Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall each receive five dollars per day, when actually engaged in the service of the State; it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare the room formerly occupied by the Canal Commissioners in the Capitol, for the use of the officers before named, who shall be allowed one clerk at a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, to be appointed by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the officers before named to proceed at once to a thorough organization of the militia of the State, and the Adjutant General shall keep a complete and correct record of all the organized volunteer companies of the State; including the number of efficient men in each, and the number and quality of their arms and equipments; and the captain of each company shall make monthly returns of the same to the Adjutant General. And should the President of the United States at any time make a requisition for part of the militia of this State for the public service, the Adjutant General shall take the most prompt measures for supplying the number of men required and having them marched to the place of rendezvous, and shall call them by divisions, brigades, regiments or single companies, as directed by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of organizing, equipping and arming the militia of this State, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid by the State Treasurer out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. That should the ordinary revenues of the State not be realized in time to meet the expenditures that may be incurred under the provisions of this act, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to anticipate the excess receipts to the treasury above the ordinary expenditures, including the interest on the public debt, by temporary loans based on the faith of the Commonwealth at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum. Such loans shall be negotiated by the Governor, at such times and in such amounts (not to exceed the amount appropriated) as the objects and purposes herein-before stated shall require. The certificates of loan shall be signed by the State Treasurer and countersigned by the Governor, and shall not extend beyond the close of the next fiscal year, to which period the excess receipts above the ordinary expenditures are hereby pledged for the payment of such loans.

SEC. 6. That the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall expend such amounts of the money hereby appropriated as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. All such expenditures shall be made under the direction and by the advice and consent of the Governor, and no bill shall be paid without being endorsed by him, and afterwards settled in the usual manner, by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, when the Auditor General shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the same.

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

PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—EVENING SESSION. FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1861.

On motion of Mr. M'CLURE, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the better organization of the militia of this Commonwealth. The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. LAWRENCE in the Chair, and the several sections passed without opposition.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to a second reading and consideration of the bill. The 1st section was read. Mr. WELSH called the yeas and nays, and stated that he desired for himself and his Democratic colleagues, to place upon the Journal their reasons for voting against this bill.

The 1st, 2d, and 3d sections were passed by a strict party vote. On the 4th section, Mr. IRISH (Republican) voted no, with the Democrats, and on the 5th section, Mr. M'EREDITH voted no with the Democrats. On the 6th section Mr. IRISH voted no.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed finally by a strict party vote—yeas 27, nays 6.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. WELSH, the committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

The 30th and 31st sections were passed without amendment. The 32d section was passed. Mr. ROBINSON offered an additional section, making an appropriation of \$5,000 to Westminister college.

The 33d, 34th, 35th sections were passed without amendment. Mr. GREGG moved to strike out that part of the 36th section, which appropriates \$2,000 for the improvement of the public grounds.

Mr. CLYMER moved to amend by striking out two thousand, and inserting one thousand; which was agreed to, and the amended section passed.

The 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, and 49th sections were passed without amendment.

Mr. WELSH offered an additional section providing for the pay of an officer on the Columbia railroad; passed.

The 50th and 51st sections were passed, and the committee reported the bill gone through with.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

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

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. SERRILL, an act to incorporate the Media and Chester telegraph company.

Mr. BOUGHTER, an act to authorize Mary Ann Beam to transact business as a femme sole.

Mr. FINNEY moved to amend the 5th section, by re-instating the clerk in the canal department of the Auditor General's office; which was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 9. The section as amended was passed.

Mr. FINNEY moved to re-instate the seventh clerk in the Surveyor General's office; which was not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 17.

The 6th section was adopted. The 7th, 8th and 9th sections were passed without amendment.

Mr. BENSON moved to amend the second line in the 10th section, so as to make the salary of the Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools \$1,700, instead of \$1,400 per annum.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the \$800 allowed for expenses struck out by the committee restored. The section as amended was passed.

The 11th section was passed. Mr. LAWRENCE moved to amend by allowing forty-five dollars for repairs made in the School Department. The 12th section as amended was passed.

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

Mr. HIBSTAND moved to amend the 23d, section by adding one thousand dollars to the Home for Friendless Children in Lancaster; not agreed to.

Mr. WELSH moved to strike out the Northern Home for Friendless Children; not agreed to. The 23d section was passed.

The 24th and 25th sections were passed. The 26th section, making an appropriation to the State Lunatic Asylum, gave rise to some debate, and a proviso was adopted compelling the managers to make a statement of their yearly assets.

Mr. GREGG moved to strike out the \$5,000 for repairs; not agreed to. The section as amended was passed.

Mr. YARDLEY moved to amend the 27th section by striking out the ten thousand dollars appropriated to the completion of buildings for the Training School at Media; agreed to.

Mr. SERRILL moved to amend by inserting \$5,000, to complete the necessary out buildings; which was agreed to. The section as amended was agreed to.

Mr. FINNEY offered an amendment to come in at the end of the 28th section, repealing the joint resolution lately passed to purchase Colonial Records and Archives for the use of members and Senators; which was agreed to.

Mr. YARDLEY moved to strike out the appropriation to the Normal School; which was not agreed to—yeas 13, nays 14. The section as amended was agreed to.

The 29th, 30th, 32d, 33d and 34th sections were passed. Mr. LAWRENCE offered a new section, making an appropriation to the Pennsylvania Colonization society; which was not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 16.

The 35th section was passed. Mr. IMBRIE moved to restore the amount of two thousand dollars for the improvement of the public grounds; not agreed to—yeas 13, nays 16.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend the section by adding: and the bill making a special appropriation to the Farmers' High School is hereby repealed.

The Chair ruled the amendment out of order. The section as amended was passed.

The thirty-seventh section, making an appropriation to the Westminister college was moved, by Mr. WELSH, to be stricken out; not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 13.

Adjoined.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

Mr. SMITH moved that the Senate proceed to consider the supplement to the revised Penal Code; which was agreed to. The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. SCHINDEL in the Chair, and the bill passed the committee with amendment.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to a second reading and consideration of the bill, which passed; and, on a suspension of the rules was passed finally—yeas 28, nays 0. [The bill reports the old law of treason against the United States of the Commonwealth.]

On motion, the consideration of the Appropriation bill was resumed. The 37th, 38th, 39th and 40th sections were passed.

The 41st, 42d, 43d and 44th sections were passed. The 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 57th sections were passed.

Mr. ROBINSON offered an additional section appropriating \$4,000 to the Westminister collegiate institution; which was not agreed to—yeas 13, nays 13.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed finally.

BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. FINNEY called up supplement to an act incorporating the city of Erie; passed finally. Mr. SCHINDEL, on leave, read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Roberts iron company.

Mr. SMITH called up a public bill, entitled "An act relative to corporations;" passed. Mr. BENSON called up an act relative to a cause pending in the court of Tioga county; passed.

Mr. IRISH, on leave, read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Institute of Protestant Deacons, of Allegheny county.

Mr. CONNELL called up an act for the conveyance of certain real estate; passed. Mr. BOUND, an act to remove the dead from a certain burial ground, in Northumberland; passed.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to vacate portions of Thompson street, in the 24th ward of Philadelphia; passed. Mr. CRAWFORD, an act relative to the destruction of certain animals in Juniata county passed.

Mr. GREGG, an act to incorporate the Nittany Valley and Lick Run railroad company; passed.

Mr. HALL, supplement to an act to authorize the appointment of an auctioneer in the borough of Johnstown; passed.

Mr. IMBRIE, an act to revive and continue in force an act to incorporate a company to build an artificial road from the river Schuylkill, at Reading, to Hummelstown; passed.

Mr. IRISH, supplement to an act to incorporate the Institute of the Protestant Deacons of the county of Allegheny; passed.

Mr. KITCHAM, an act to run and fix the boundary lines between Columbia and Luzerne counties; passed.

Mr. LONDON, an act relating to the borough of Rome, in the county of Bradford; passed.

Mr. M'EREDITH, an act to incorporate the Aurora oil company.

A number of other small bills were passed, when the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION. FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1861.

The House was called to order at 7 o'clock. The consideration of the Apportionment bill was resumed.

A number of amendments were proposed and voted down.

Messrs. TRACY and BLISS earnestly protested against the proposed change in the Bradford district. They denounced it as a scheme of gerrymandering unworthy the party.

During the discussion, Mr. BALL rose and stated that he had been informed by the president of the telegraph company here that hostilities had commenced at Charleston.

This created some sensation. Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, asked leave to change his vote on the military bill; granted. He then voted in favor of the bill. [Applause from the Republican members.]

Mr. SMITH is the only Democratic member who voted in favor of the bill.

The Apportionment bill having been gone through with without amendment, Mr. BALL

moved that it be referred back again to the select committee, in order to have it so constructed as to conform to the laws of Congress.

He reviewed the bill and showed its gross inconsistencies.

Mr. HILL hoped that the motion of the gentleman from Erie would prevail. The bill was a most infamous outrage. Let us have a fair bill.

Mr. PATTERSON defended the bill, and said it was unparliamentary to denounce it as an infamous outrage.

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke against the bill as constructed. Finally, the rules were suspended and the bill passed without amendment.

Adjoined.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

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

On motion of Mr. ABBOTT, the House took up the bill for the relief of the securities of Mr. Strickler, late collector at Columbia, on the State road; passed.

[The House refused to suspend the rules for the passage of the Apportionment bill.]

[At this moment the SPEAKER was requested to read a telegraphic dispatch which he had received. The dispatch was read, stating that Fort Sumpter had been reinforced—two vessels sunk—the men escaping in boats to Fort Sumpter—Major Anderson was throwing red-hot shot into Charleston—two buildings were on fire! This was received by a storm of applause.]

Mr. ARMSTRONG said he hoped that the members would not be deceived by such a dispatch. It was a silly hoax—a jest that was, to say the least, in very bad taste.

Mr. RIDGWAY desired an investigation for the purpose of finding out who perpetrated such a despicable hoax.

Mr. ARMSTRONG said the information of its character came to him casually, and he did not desire to betray confidence.

The Speaker (Mr. DAVIS) said the House owed it to itself that the author of the dispatch should be made known. If he was a member, he should be expelled from the floor.

Some further conversation took place between the members, when the subject was dropped. A motion was made to re-consider the vote by which the House refused to suspend the rules on the Apportionment bill; the rules were suspended.

Mr. AUSTIN moved that the House go into committee of the whole for special amendments; not agreed to.

Mr. TRACY moved to strike out Wayne, in the eleventh district, and insert Carbon. Mr. SELTZER called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

Mr. BALL moved to strike out Carbon, in the 10th district, and insert Wayne; to strike out Wayne in the 11th district, and insert Carbon; not agreed to.

The bill in its original shape, under operation of the previous question, passed finally—yeas 43, nays 37.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Beaver Cove navigation company. A supplement to the act to incorporate the North Second Street market, in Philadelphia. A bill to incorporate the Perry iron company.

An act to incorporate the Arreasted steam engine company. Mr. WILDEY moved an amendment to confine the company to their own patents. Mr. MOORE opposed the amendment, and it was lost. The bill was passed.

An act to incorporate the Lecesco oil company. An act for the relief of Emor Walton, of Berks county. Adjoined.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, desires it to be understood that when he voted against the Military bill, he was of the opinion that the necessity did not exist for its passage. During the session on Friday evening, the telegraphic reports of the attack on Fort Sumpter which were read in the House, were satisfactory evidence to him that the necessity did exist for its passage. That was the reason why he changed his vote.]

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills on the Private Calendar were taken up and passed: An act to amend the charter of the Union savings and building association of West Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the gas company of the borough of Lewisburg. A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania coal company.

An act to incorporate the Juniata iron company. A supplement to an act to incorporate the Northern Home for Friendless Children, passed the 28th January, 1854.

A further supplement to an act incorporating the Pittsburg gas company. A supplement to an act to incorporate the Frankfort mutual insurance company of the county of Philadelphia, approved April 6, 1843.

Supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Dillsburg, in York county. An act to incorporate the Oil Valley telegraph company.

A further supplement to the act authorizing the construction of a water course in Clinton county, approved the 15th day of April, 1856.

An act to incorporate the Empire hook and ladder company, No. 1, of Lancaster city. An act to incorporate the Potter County Forest improvement company.

An act to incorporate the Ohio and Mississippi steam packet company. An act relative to the transfer of stock in the Dock oil company.

An act supplementary to the several acts in relation to the Green Ridge improvement company.

An act to incorporate the Union mutual insurance company of Westmoreland.

An act to incorporate the Loan Association of the city of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Philadelphia market company.

A further supplement to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Lancaster mutual fire insurance company.

An act to change the name of the Fellowship fire engine company of Germantown.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate Mount Union cemetery, in Allegheny county, approved the 14th day of April, 1846.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Bedford Mineral Springs association, approved March 17, 1855.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Gap mining company of Lancaster county, passed the 8th day of April, A. D. 1851.

An act establishing Green Oak ferry.

An act to incorporate the Luzerne coal transportation company.

A further supplement to an act incorporating the Bedford iron company.

Supplement to an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the borough of Patterson, in the county of Juniata," approved March, 1853.

An act to incorporate the Pike County mutual insurance company.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania oil company.

An act to incorporate the Sugar Valley mutual fire insurance company of Clinton county.

An act incorporating the Nay Aug horse company, number one, in the borough of Scranton, Luzerne county.

An act to incorporate the members of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal church of the borough of Johnstown, Cambria county.

A further supplement to an act authorizing the citizens of the borough of Mercer to erect a Union school house in said borough, approved the 18th day of May, A. D. 1856.

An act to incorporate the Glamorgan iron company.

An act to incorporate the town of Newburg, Cumberland county, into a borough.

An act to incorporate the Society Alumni of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution relative to the purchase of military charts.

An act to incorporate the Shawmut and Ridgway railroad company.

An act to incorporate the South Broad Top railroad and coal company.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Olney railroad company."

An act to alter, renew and extend the charter of the Tradesmen's saving fund and loan association of Philadelphia.

An act supplementary to a supplement to the act of consolidation of the city of Philadelphia, passed the 21st April, 1855.

An act relative to the school directors in the borough of Franklin, in Venango county.

An act to authorize the election of a treasurer in M'Intire township, Lyscoming county.

An act to authorize the trustees of Union seminary, New Berlin, Union county, to borrow money.

OBJECTED BILLS.

An act to incorporate the Pawners' loan association of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Oakland park association.

An act supplementary to the charter of incorporation of the Wetherill zinc company.

An act to incorporate the Allegheny oil company.

An act relating to Allegheny county, and the appointment of a comptroller in regard to the Allegheny banks.

A further supplement to an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Delaware River railroad company," approved the 4th day of April, A. D. 1854.

Adjoined.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

THE BOMBARDMENT.

FORT SUMPTER ON FIRE!

FORT SUMPTER SURRENDERED!

NOBODY HURT!

It is evident, from the dispatches received from Charleston, that the day's bombardment had been futile, so far as the work of breaching the walls of Sumpter was concerned. In addition to the fact that Major Anderson withdrew his men after dark for rest, and allowed his besiegers to throw their shells at him