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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.

Speaker of the Senate. The majority of the Senate have selected Lewis W. Hall, of Blair county, for Speaker of the Senate during the recess, who will be elected to-day. Mr. Hall is one of the youngest members of that body, and has acquired a high standing by the industry and ability that have characterized the discharge of his duties. We record with gratification his merited elevation. The Democratic members of the Senate have nominated Dr. E. D. Crawford, of Juniata—a compliment worthily bestowed.

Small Notes Authorized. The Legislature has passed an act legalizing the bank suspension until the second Tuesday of October next, and authorizing them to issue small notes to the amount of twenty per cent. of their capital stock paid in. As far as the legalization of suspension is concerned, it is a great public necessity; but there is no good reason why the currency should be debased by shillings when there is an abundance of the precious metals to supply a circulating medium in all transactions involving sums less than five dollars. The result of this unwise measure will be to lock up gold and silver fast in the vaults of the banks, and to substitute therefor a ragged paper currency. This project has been on foot since the beginning of the session, and received no countenance until this time of general excitement, which was taken advantage of to consummate a scheme that cannot meet with public approbation.

Our Government is mustering its forces for the purpose of crushing organized rebellion, and not to "crush slavery forever." It is important that the people should not be misled by false issues. It is of the utmost consequence that the Border States, whose loyalty we wish to be confirmed, and whose assistance we desire in this struggle, should not be misled by the false impression that the Government is engaging in a merciless crusade against slavery.—These States have rights which we are bound to respect and defend. The position taken by the Telegraph, that the Government is arming to crush slavery forever, is calculated to spread the impression that war is to be made against slavery—a position from which a majority of its own party will recoil with horror. While fighting under the flag of the Union, let us not be guilty of the crime of trampling upon the Constitution!

The Law Under Which the Militia of the Country is Called Out. We give below, says the National Intelligencer, the section of the act of 1795 under which the President of the United States has called forth the militia of the States in his Proclamation of yesterday. That law was passed in reference to the insurrection in Pennsylvania, when many thousands of insurgents were in arms against the Federal authority. That formidable outbreak being happily quelled, no further action was had under this statute till 1814, when war with Great Britain existing, its provisions were found effective in bringing the forces of the country under the control of the Federal Government. Congress, however, in that year extended the time of service to six months, it being limited by act of 1795 to three months. The amendatory act of 1814 was restricted as to its period of operation to the duration of the then existing war, and by its own terms expired at its close, leaving the provisions of the act of 1795 in force. It will be observed that the President has in his Proclamation quoted the exact text of the statute, the section referred to being as follows:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and the use of militia to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress."

The power of the President to determine the existence of the facts which establish the necessity of calling upon the militia has been settled by judicial determination. In the case of Martin vs. Mott, reported in the 12th volume of Wheaton, p. 19, the Court say:

"The authority to decide whether the exigencies contemplated in the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress of 1795, chap. 101, in which the President has authority to call forth the militia to 'execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions,' have arisen, is exclusively vested in the President, and his decision is conclusive on all other persons."

The clause which limits the term of service of troops called out under this act is found in the fourth section, and is as follows:

"And no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private shall be compelled to serve more than three months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year."

It will be observed that the concluding clause of the second section quoted above makes the term of service also expire thirty days after the assembling of Congress. It is noticeable that it was in the power of the President, by declining to call an extra session of Congress, to have provided a longer period of hostilities, inasmuch as the troops ordered into the field upon the first requisition could, at the expiration of their term of service, have been replaced by a new levy, and thus a sufficient army have been kept under arms till the first of January next. It is not doubted that the spirit of the States furnishing the troops would have promptly ad-

vanced the money necessary to maintain their several quotas in active operations, relying on the General Government for repayment. The Administration, however, have prudently put it beyond the power of the Executive to continue troops in the field beyond the first of August. In calling Congress together, the Government will have deferred to the Senators of the States and the representatives of the people the responsibility of the measures and the policy which, after the date of their assemblage, may be held requisite to preserve the public peace.

The Position of Kentucky. The following, says the Baltimore American, is an extract of a letter received in this city from a distinguished gentleman in Kentucky, who knows the tone and political temper of the people of that State better, perhaps, than any one else:

Kentucky, April 9, 1861. I do not know that anything new has occurred in the state of public affairs since I last wrote to you. On the whole, the number of open and immediate secessionists in the State appear to be very small indeed. The secession party is now organized upon the idea of making an ultimatum on the North (such a one as they can hardly think will be granted, or, if granted, that they expect the seceded States will reject.) Union men are organized on the idea of staying in the Union, but insisting on our rights, as they call it; so that both parties, to a certain extent, are insincere—one pretending to be more for the Union than they really are, and the other afraid to express the full strength of their devotion to the Union. The people, in my opinion, are for the Union, and without some great change, will give a heavy majority, a month hence, for the Union candidates to the Border slave State Convention, which is expected to meet at Frankfort in the latter part of May.

If Kentucky and Tennessee, with their compact and central situation, and their two millions of white population, stand fast, as I think they will, then the three free States, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and the seven slave States, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, that surround the Union on the two States of Kentucky and Tennessee, must in some degree accommodate their policy to the determined action of these two powerful, central and combined States, which, unitedly, are stronger than the seven seceded States.

At present the great necessity is that the public mind should emancipate itself from the idea that Virginia is able or fit to lead us in times like these. When the tug comes it will be hard work for Virginia to save herself; if she does that she will have to change her notions and her conduct very considerably. Maryland ought no longer to allow herself to be considered as a mere satellite of Virginia, but take a resolute stand for herself. She and Delaware united are a full match for Virginia. As long as the rest of the border slave States allow Virginia to imagine that they depend for their sense, their courage, and their policy on her, we shall have nothing but trouble and uncertainty.

The Democratic Members of the House and the Military Bill. The Democratic members of the House, like those of the Senate, have placed on the Journal the reasons that compelled them to vote against the Military bill at the time it passed the House. They are identical with the reasons of the dissenting Senators, already published, and refer to the condition of affairs which existed before the assault upon Fort Sumpter and the proclamation of the President, summoning the militia of the State to the defence of the country—with the exception of the following paragraph:

"In order that we might vote understandingly on this bill, a proposition was offered to the House, calling on the Governor to furnish the House with any information in his possession, not incompatible with the general interest, which demanded the passage of this bill at this time. This was refused by the House; and we were therefore compelled, by a strict sense of duty, and the reasons hereinafter stated, to vote against the bill."

The following names are attached to this paper:

- W. H. Butler, Chas. H. Hill, Patrick M'Donough, Thos. W. Duffield, Henry Dunlap, Rob't E. Randall, Thos. E. Gaskill, Jacob Cope, H. R. Kiene, W. D. Vines, H. J. Myers, Jno. Manifold, H. B. Rhoads, W. C. Lichtenwallner, John L. Leman, Lemuel Heck, C. B. Burdhead, P. Donley, Joseph Caldwell, Daniel Reif, Wm. Morrison.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A Suicide and Attempted Murder.—Last evening, about eight o'clock, Peter Gheen, a resident of West Philadelphia, attempted to murder his wife by stabbing her, and then followed the attempt up with cutting his own throat in such a manner as to cause death in a few minutes. It was the old story. Gheen, who is a young man of about 28 years of age, has been married about one year, during which time he has quarrelled with his wife, his jealous disposition leading him to entertain an unfounded belief in regard to her conduct. Last evening at the two left, their residence in Oak street, near Forty-third, and started to visit a friend. When near Logan and Market streets, the old quarrel was again revived, and upon Mrs. Gheen repudiating some of the charges preferred against her, Gheen drew his pen knife and plunged it twice into the abdomen of his wife. Without waiting to ascertain the effect of the blows Gheen crossed the street, and then drew the knife across his throat, inflicting a terrible wound. He then walked about a square, to Hugh's drug store, where he died shortly after entering the premises. Mrs. Gheen was taken into a neighboring house, where Dr. Hughes attended to her wounds, which are not considered dangerous. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body of Gheen. The deceased was a painter by trade.—Philadelphia Ledger, April 17.

CONTENTS OF A MAIL.—Sometimes since, it will be recollected, a stage coach went over a precipice on the Canon river, in Minnesota, and the mails got a thorough soaking. They were sent to Chicago, and in three days time, two thousand letters and packages were picked out, spread out, and, after drying, re-sealed and sent on their way. There was, however, a portion of this moist and mixed matter whose destination could not be made out. There was a large daguerrotype miniature in a once gorgeous velvet case, enclosing the counterfeit presentation of a young man, most elaborately gotten up. Some loving female heart was to have been gladdened thereby. Among the debris also, there were five little amphotypes, of three sisters and two brothers, thus infelicitously cut off from further progress eastward, by reason of the total destruction of their addresses.

DISAPPOINTED REPUBLICANS GOING TO DISBAND.—It is said that the Republican Association at Washington is to be disbanded, in consequence of the refusal of the President to appoint any of its members to office. They number about 1,000 men, and a more exasperated set of fellows it would be impossible to find in this hemisphere. Seven-eighths of them joined the association to obtain office, although they did not approve of the principles of the Republican party; and they discovered, when it was too late, that they had disgraced themselves for nothing.

PENNA' LEGISLATURE. SENATE—EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16. Mr. HIBSTAND moved that the Senate proceed to the second reading and consideration of the supplement to the Free Banking law; which was agreed to. The several sections were passed, the rules suspended, and the bill passed finally—yeas 20, nays 9.

PRIVATE BILLS. Mr. KETCHAM called up a supplement to the act relating to hawkers and peddlers, and regulating auctions in the county of Schuylkill; passed.

Mr. HALL, an act to annex the county of Clearfield to the Eastern district of the Supreme Court; passed.

Mr. LANDON, an act relative to the collection of taxes on unseated lands in Overton township, Bradford county; passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, an act regulating elections in the city of Reading. The committee of the whole reported progress and asked leave to sit again; which was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 8.

Mr. FULLER moved that the committee have leave to sit again immediately.

Mr. CLYMER moved to amend by giving leave to sit again this day two weeks; agreed to—yeas 17, nays 10.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

Mr. MEREDITH, an act to incorporate the Idaho oil company; passed.

On motion, adjourned.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. PENNEY, Speaker pro tem.

THIRD READING. An act to enable the court of common pleas of Juniata county to open a certain account; passed.

Supplement to an act to sell and convey certain real estate.

An act to authorize the taxation of attorney's fees as part of the costs of proceedings in partition in the orphans' court; negative—yeas 11, nays 15.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR. Three messages were received from the Governor, announcing the following appointments: General Edward M. Birdie, of Cumberland county, Adjutant General in the grand staff of the militia of Pennsylvania.

General Reuben C. Hale, of Philadelphia, Quartermaster General.

Captain John W. Mc'Clean, of Erie, Commissary General.

All of which were unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. NICHOLS called up an act to incorporate the St. Mary's beneficial society, of the city of Philadelphia; passed.

Mr. BARR, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Philadelphia steam propeller company; passed.

Mr. ROBINSON, a supplement to the act incorporating the Westminster collegiate institute; passed.

Mr. SCHINDEL, an act relative to coroners in Northampton county; passed.

Mr. MOTT, an act to abolish the office of sealer of weights and measures in Wayne county; passed.

Mr. BERRILL, a supplement to an act incorporating the Farmers' hotel company; passed.

Mr. BARR, an act to establish the Perkiomen Independent school district, in the county of Montgomery; passed.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to extend the charter of the Greenwick improvement and railroad company; passed.

On motion of Mr. PALMER, the Senate proceeded to consider the House bill substituted for the Senate bill requiring a resumption of specie payments on the 1st of June, &c. The amendments—the principal of which are, fixing the day of resumption on the second Tuesday of October, and authorizing the banks to issue small notes—were concurred in.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to incorporate the Lafayette railroad company; passed.

Mr. SMITH, an act to annex a part of Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, to the borough of Pottsville; passed.

Mr. BERRILL, supplement to an act relative to fees of aldermen and justices of the peace; passed.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to prevent fraudulent elections in Philadelphia; passed.

Mr. PARKER, for the SPEAKER, an act to vacate a certain street, lane and alley in the town of Freedburg, in the county of Schuylkill; passed.

Mr. CONNELL, a supplement to the act incorporating the Chattel loan company of Philadelphia; passed.

Mr. WHARTON, a supplement to the Freedom and Sarah Furnace plank road company, relating to the Birmingham seminary; passed.

Mr. BENSON, an act to incorporate the Oil Valley telegraph company; passed.

Mr. SCHINDEL, a supplement to the act incorporating the Bethlehem rolling mill and iron company; passed. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. BOUND called up an act to erect an independent school district out of parts of Union and Snyder counties; passed.

Mr. CLYMER, an act to protect the wages of labor in the county of Berks.

Mr. CONNELL, a supplement to an act incorporating the Philadelphia and Olney railroad company; passed.

Mr. GREGG, an act relative to the pay of jurors in Centre and Clinton counties; passed.

Mr. CRAWFORD, supplement to an act incorporating the Tuscarora Female institute; passed.

Mr. BENSON, an act to authorize the appointment of a notary public in Erie county; passed.

Mr. BOUGHTER, an act to lay out a State road in the counties of Lebanon and Berks; passed.

Mr. FULLER, an act to prevent the destruction of fish in Indian creek, in the county of Fayette; passed.

Mr. BLOOD, for the SPEAKER, an act to incorporate the Ashland cemetery association of Schuylkill county; passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, an act for the protection of deer in the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams; passed.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, the vote on bill for the relief of George Jordan was reconsidered.

The bill was amended so as to make compensation to Mr. Jordan in the sum of \$1,500; which was agreed to—yeas 12, nays 12.

Mr. KETCHAM, an act to authorize the erection of a lock-up house in the borough of White Haven; passed.

Mr. IRISH, an act relative to the claim of James Dignan; passed.

Mr. CONNELL, supplement to an act incorporating the Union Hall association, of the Falls of Schuylkill; passed.

Mr. CONNELL, an act relative to Wager street, in the city of Philadelphia; passed.

Mr. KETCHAM, an act to incorporate the Luzerne coal transportation company; passed.

Mr. LANDON, an act to provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in Bradford county; passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, an act in relation to the rates and levies of taxes in the county of Washington; passed.

Mr. MEREDITH, an act to lay out a State road in Armstrong, Butler and Venango counties; passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE—EVENING SESSION. TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1861. Mr. SELTZER asked and obtained leave to read the following telegraphic dispatch: Reading, April 16.—The Ringold Light Artillery left here at 6 1/2 for Harrisburg. They have 108 men. The reading of the dispatch was received with applause.

APPROPRIATION BILL. The House took up the appropriation bill as amended by the Senate.

Nearly all the Senate amendments were concurred in.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. The House having gone through with the appropriation bill, resumed the consideration of the act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and for the equalization of the currency of the State.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. BARNESLEY to resume on the 1st of June, instead of on the 2d Tuesday in January.

A running debate as to time ensued between Messrs. WILLIAMS, FRAZIER, COLLINS, ARMSTRONG, TRACY and others.

The motion of Mr. BARNESLEY was lost—yeas 38, nays 64.

Mr. COLLINS moved to amend by fixing the day of resumption on the second Tuesday in October next; agreed to.

Several other amendments were proposed and voted down.

At 11 o'clock, the bill passed finally. [This bill authorizes the issue of small notes by the banks.] Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1861. The SPEAKER called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. WILDEY moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill supplementing to an act to revise and amend the Penal Code—being the treason bill.

A number of amendments were proposed and discussed at length by Messrs. WILLIAMS, ARMSTRONG, DAVIS, BALL, GORDON and others.

The bill was essentially amended and passed finally by a unanimous vote.

BILLS PASSED. A large number of bills were passed. Among them the following: A supplement to the Harrisburg and Hamburg railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Media and Chester telegraph company.

An act to incorporate the Independent Order of Red Men, in Pennsylvania.

A supplement to an act incorporating the Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad company.

An act for the sale of unseated lands. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. SHAFER, on leave, stated that Captain Givin had raised a company of 83 men in Chester county, and that he had tendered their services to the Governor and they had been accepted. The citizens of Chester county had raised a fund of \$3,000 for the company and would raise as much more if necessary. (Applause.)

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, who has heretofore supported the bill for the election of public meetings in Philadelphia, gave notice that in consequence of the troubled times he deemed it impolitic to further advocate its passage.

BILLS PASSED. Among the bills passed were the following: A supplement to the act relative to tenants and tenants in common and owners of mineral lands to develop the same.

An act regulating the dealing in old iron and glass in Schuylkill county.

An act relative to the escheated estate of Wm. Morris.

An act regulating municipal elections in the city of Reading.

An act authorizing the sale of the Blockley almshouse property.

A further supplement to the act to incorporate the Wilkesbarre water company.

An act for the relief of James K. Doll.

A supplement to the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A CARGO OF SLAVES LANDED ON THE ISLAND OF COBA.—Captain Hickory, of the ship Alice Bull, has furnished us with the following account of a fore and aft rigged schooner landing a cargo of slaves four or five miles to the westward of Cape Corrientes, in Cuba. He states that on the 29th ult., a few hours after having seen the wrecked ship, distinctly saw a clipper schooner landing a cargo of slaves in small boats. She, at the time, was lying some three miles from the land. Captain H. was unable to tell the number, but thinks the schooner had a full complement, some two or three hundred men, and Africans, intended for the distant markets on the island.—New Orleans Delta, March 7th.

A BOY ACCIDENTALLY GARROTED AND KILLED.—In St. Louis, on Friday last, a lad 17 years of age, while at work in a rope manufactory, with a quantity of hemp around his neck, incautiously approached a revolving shaft, when the hemp was caught in the shaft and wound around it, strangling the poor boy, and dragging him several times around the shaft before it could be stopped. He was horribly mangled, and the head enormously swollen. The agony of the bereaved mother was most touching and distressing to witness. Her bitter, heart-breaking sobs were mingled with wild exclamations of "My boy, my boy! who left me this morning whistling!"

THE ARMY WORM IN TEXAS IMPEDING A TRAIN.—On Wednesday last the army worm appeared in such immense numbers, oiled portions of the track of the B. & O. C. railroad, and such was the resistance they offered to the progress of the cars that the motion of the engine was impeded by them, and the engineers had to resort to various expedients to overcome the difficulty. At intervals the wheels became so elimed and clogged as to arrest the motion of the train entirely. The train did not arrive here until nearly three hours after it had become due, in consequence of the delay occasioned at Harrisburg from the above cause.—Galveston News, 6th.

The Paris Constitutionnel of March 27 contains a letter from a correspondent at Buenos Ayres, who tells the extraordinary story of a Frenchman having become King of Araucania, in the Southern part of Chili, a province wholly inhabited by a hardy, intelligent race of Indians, who have remained unconquered to this day. This Frenchman, if such a person really exists, calls himself Orelie Antonio I, Constitutional King of Araucania. His ministers are also apparently Frenchmen, at least they call themselves by French names.

The other day the desk in a boarding-house in New Orleans was broken open and robbed of \$2,200. A little putty was discovered adhering to the wood where the implement which forced the desk was applied; hence it was concluded that the work was done with a glazier's chisel, and as two glaziers were boarding in the house they were arrested. It was supposed from a variety of circumstances that the crime would be proved on one or both.

RUM'S DOINGS.—Michael Walsh was convicted in Boston, on Saturday last, of the murder of his own daughter, a girl of twelve years of age, by beating her. The mother was also arrested, but no bill was found against her. The family was a most degraded one, and conducted drunk on liquor stolen from different stores. Not long since, a brother of the victim died from drinking alcohol they had stolen, supposing it to be rum.

BAD FOR CLEVELAND WHISKY.—In a liquor suit recently tried in a western county of Pennsylvania, the defendant's attorney urged that a consignment of whisky had been made to his client from Cleveland, for sale. The judge, in delivering the charge to the court remarked that "it was notorious that Cleveland whisky was bad whisky, and to deal in that kind of an article could not command the clemency of the court."

The magnificent bay of Pensacola, twenty-seven miles in length, and in its broadest part, twelve miles in width, has twenty-one feet of water on its bar. The navies of the world can float securely within it. The great work which protects it is Fort Pickens, erected by the United States, at a cost of nearly a million dollars, on the long, low, and narrow island of Santa Rosa.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR NEWS!

THE REBELLION AT THE SOUTH.

THOUSANDS OF TROOPS MOVING.

GLORIOUS CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

LATEST NEWS FROM MONTGOMERY.

A GREAT ARMY TO BE RAISED.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE.

IT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.

DISUNION IN KENTUCKY. &c., &c., &c.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, April 17. The Secretary of War has just received the official document containing the first response of the volunteers of Massachusetts to the proclamation of President Lincoln.

A member of the Virginia Convention telegraphs from Richmond that an ordinance of secession will pass that body, but that it will be decided to submit the ordinance to the people of Virginia for their ratification or rejection.

Washington to-day presents a decidedly military appearance.

Many volunteers are rapidly enrolling themselves and reporting to the Department. These new recruits are yet without uniforms.

The War Department is in receipt of various notifications to the effect that volunteers from Northern and Western States are moving towards Washington rapidly.

The Government regards it as reasonable for Northern manufacturers to sell arms to the seceders.

All the elderly men who are exempt from militia duty are to hold a meeting, and form a corps to defend the city.

Emphatic Union Declarations by Governor Hicks.

BALTIMORE, April 17. Governor Hicks was waited on, last night, by Company F, the Governor's Guards, at his hotel, who informed him that they had come to sing the Star Spangled Banner with him. The Governor expressed pleasure at the visit, and said he was too hoarse to join with them, but he would tell them that he was still under the Stars and Stripes.

The Star Spangled Banner was then sung by fifty voices, with fine effect. The Governor thanked the visitors for the courtesy, and said that he hoped that "that patriotic air would be sung on all fitting occasions forever. The Union must be preserved."

A voice exclaimed—"Governor, you have done your duty so far."

The Governor replied—"Yes, and I intend to keep doing it."

The visitors responded with one voice:—"We will stand by you." Much enthusiasm was manifested.

Delaware. WILMINGTON, April 17. The Union feeling now prevailing here is intense, and the few secessionists have been overawed by the determined aspect of the people. A scheme to seize Fort Delaware was undoubtedly projected, but it has been frustrated by the action of the Government. A company has been organized, and the arms were to be taken from the Military Academy to equip them. This movement was designed with a double effect. It was to get possession of the Academy rifles so that they could not be had by the people in a sudden emergency, and to arm an efficient company to carry out secession when the time to act should arrive.

Our merchants are frowning down secession by a determination to patronize no paper that does not give expression to Union sentiments. Senator Bayard is now on a visit to Virginia, and his friends, who are suspected of secession sentiments are keeping quiet, the Union sentiment here being so unanimous as to convince them that there is no hope for the success of any effort to capture Fort Delaware.

Adjournment of the New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16. The State Legislature adjourned sine die to-night.

Senator J. M'Leod Murphy, a Democrat, in the course of his remarks, said he had served his country before, and if God permitted him to live, but a few days would elapse before he would again be found ready to battle under the flag of his country.

The Senate adjourned amidst overwhelming enthusiasm. The "Star Spangled Banner" was subsequently sung by Mr. Frank O'Keefe.

The Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

WASHINGTON, April 17. There can be no doubt that Fort Pickens has been reinforced. Gov. Wise received the following dispatch on Saturday:

"MONTGOMERY, April 13.—To Hon. H. A. Wise: By authority of the Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, I have to inform you, for general publicity, that on last night reinforcements were thrown into Fort Pickens, by the Government at Washington, in violation of the convention existing between that Government and this Confederacy. JOHN TYLER, JR."

The Union Sentiment in New York.

NEW YORK, April 17. A meeting of merchants