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WE direct attention to an article from the Philadelphia North American, entitled "Neglect Somewhere." The truths boldly uttered in this article have been painfully evident for some time past to every one who has observed how things are managed, or rather mismanaged here. Much allowance is to be made for the confusion prevailing at Camp, and in the organization and disposition of the troops-but instead ef drawing order out of confusion, the efforts of those at the head of affairs seem to make confusion worse confounded. Who is responsible we are unable to say, but it is certain that there is neglect somewhere.

The Mayor of Baltimore says that when he informed the President that a large body of Pennsylvania trocps were encamped at Cockeysville, and that great excitement existed in Baltimore from the apprehension that they were about to invade the State, the President and his advisers expressed great surprise.-They were not aware of the fact that a body of soldiers were encamped at Cockeysville, and had issued no such orders. The Philadelphia papers also report that Gen. Small attempted to march his brigade through Baltimore without the knowledge or orders of the Governor. If these statements are to be relied upon there is evidently gross mismanagement somewhere. The telegraphic wires are so constantly occupied with Government dispatches that we cannot obtain a word of news for publication, and yet troops are permitted to move about hither and thither without the knowledge of the National and State Administrations.

Maryland and Baltimore.

In reply to the President's requisition for troops, the Governor of Maryland said that his State would furnish her quota for the defence of the State and the District of Columbia, which was part of the original territory of Maryland. When troops from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts attempted to pass through Baltimore on their way to Washington, they were brutally assailed by an armed mob, and some were murdered and others compelled to return. The people were excited to the highest pitch of indignation at the alleged invasion of the soil of Maryland by a hostile army, when that army was only seeking the most direct route to the Capital, to protect it from capture by the secession forces. The object of these troops in seeking the most direct avenue to Washington, through the city of Baltimore, was in entire harmony with the officially declared intention of the Governor of Maryland, viz: to protect the Capital; and yet the populace of that riotous city made a most unprovoked assault upon troops who manifested the most peaceful disposition until they were compelled to fire upon the mob in self defence. It is not always just to hold the authorities of a city or State responsible for the outrages of a mob in times of great excitement, when the spirit of lawlessness breaks looose-provicommand to preserve the peace and punish its violators. But we do not see that the Governor of Maryland or the Mayor of Baltimore were particularly solicitous to keep the city open for the transit of troops to Washington. On the contrary, they besought the Administration not to send any more soldiers by that route The Baltimore American of the 20th inst. explicitly states that the bridges on the Philadelphia and Northern Central railroads were destroyed by order of the Mayor, to prevent the precipitation of large bodies of troops upon the city without giving time for preparation .---Preparation for what? We suppose preparafor the defence of Washington. The city of Baltimore appropriated half a million of dollars to arm the people for her defence. This is sheer folly. Loyalty to the Union would be the best defence that Baltimore and Maryland could have. The Government cannot entertain the most remote intention of invading her soil for the subjugation of her people. Had they permitted the troops summoned to the protection of the Capital to pass quietly through Baltimore, there would have been no violence, no bloodshed, and there need not have been any unnecessary excitement .--The apprehensions of Maryland are all of her own creating, and arise from disaffection to the Union, of which she is a part, and which she is in duty bound to protect against its armed assailants.

that "Proclamation" which will mark the most | memorable epoch in the history of this nation -not even excepting the Fourth of July, 1776that whole regiments are forming and moving forward to their destined places with rapidity, wholly unparalleled in the annals of this nation. Sober-minded men are looking to the future, and even to the next few weeks or days, with the deepest apprehension and concern.

Whilst such is the anxious state of things with us, the danger of war on a grand scale is becoming more and more developed in Europe. A war between the new "Kingdom of Italy" and the Empire of Austria is certainly most imminent. The government of Victor Emmanuel is collecting great military forces-men, cannon, vast quantities of clothing, bedding, and all other appliances for hospital service, on the right banks of the Mincio and the Po. The Austrians are doing the same-along the left bank of the same rivers. Garibaldi has left his barren island of Caprera for the exciting scenes of Turin, its Court and its Parliament. What do all these things mean? But one answer can be given: There is great danger of a war between the Italians and the Austrians. The alians must and will have Venetia. But what will Louis Napoleon say and do? Nothing, save giving his consent, secretly or openly, to the projected movements of Victor Emmanuel, and restraining the Italians until the right moment arrives. We may be well assured that he will not allow the Italians to be crushed by the "legions" of Austria. He will even take an active part in the war, if he should see good excuse for attempting to humble still more the House of Hapsburg.

But whilst this "cloud of war" is gathering in the Valley of the Po, another is evidently gathering in the Valley of the Danube. The Hungarians are not at all satisfied with the Emperor's proffered reforms and concessions. They insist upon having back their old Diet. and their Constitution of 1848. Before this ti e, the Emperor has been crowned in Buda, because it is a strongly fortified place; although Pesth, one of the largest cities in Hungary, just opposite to Buda, on the left bank of the Danube, has been the real capital of the country since Presburg has ceased to be such. A revolution in Hungary seems to be almost inevitable. It will synchronize, we apprehend, with the war in Italy. Should this prove to be so, the aid of Louis Napoleon will only be needed to keep Germany quiet, and cause Russia to confine herself to her own vast domain. Nor will this double task be difficult for the Emperor of France to perform, with the prestige that now attaches to his name, and six hundred thousand of the best troops in the world at his command.

But in truth, Russia will have no heart to interfere in Hungary to save Austria, as she did in 1849. She will not soon forget the traitorous and ungrateful course of Austria in 1854. Besides, Alexander II. has enough on his hands. The emancipation of the serfs has been effected; but the heaving of the empire, like that of the ocean after a long-continued storm, will demand time before it will give place to an entire calm.

Still more; the throbbing heart of Poland. is beginning to be felt. The Emperor has made some important concessions, but not all that the Poles desire. The people are firm and decided, though calm. Russian troops are accumulating in Poland, and especially about Warsaw. This is not as auspicious a sign as we could desire. The good sense and liberal views of the Czar will decide him, we hope, largely to restore the rights and liberties of the Poles. On this point he will probably have to encounter the opposition of the "Old Russian party" in his cabinet.

Resolved. That it behooves all patriotic citizens to come to the rescue of the country, with arms, with means, and in the spirit of loyalty and devotion, sacrificing all other feelings and motives and all considerations of interest to the vital necessity of preserving the Republic. Resolved, That above all, these duties of pa. triotism devolve upon that great and national Democratic party which has ever stood by the flag of the Union, and carried it victoriously through every crisis of the country-and which, after sacrificing everything to avert the national peril, and surrounding the citadel of the Republic as by a strong wall of defence, had itself to be disrupted and defeated by the enemies of the country before their conspiracy against it could even commence.

Kesolved, That if those who are waging war against the Union are encouraged by the idea that they will find sympathy or support among the Democrats of the North, it is well that they should disabuse themselves at once. While none have been more ready to make sacrifices for the Union, and none will be more prompt to favor measures for its peaceful and honorable restoration, it must be understood, South as it is North, that while this condition of war lasts, the Democracy will stand foremost tomeet its dangers, and united in the common defence.

Resolved, That we accept the definition of the purposes of the Government, in this appeal to arms, as declared in the proclamation of President Lincoln, "in order to suppress combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed," and "to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government.

Resolved, That the only way for a great nation to make war is to prosecute it with vigor and energy to a speedy and honorable peace. And that it becomes us now, to declare that in this issue of arms, we do not seek to stir up servile insurrection, or to subvert the sovereighty of the belligerent States, but to restore the Union and maintain the authority of the Constitution, and to recognize thereafter, as now, the equality of all the States under it. Resolved, That the right of States to secede at will from the Confederacy has no warrant in the Constitution, is in direct conflict with

the theory of a perpetual Union, cannot be exercised, except at the peril of every other State and by the disorganization of the whole, and is therefore revolutionary and subversive of all government.

Resolved, That the Union of these States is dear to all of us, worthy of all sacrifices to maintain it, and of every exertion to restore it. That during nearly three quarters of a century the Union has existed, it has been the source of unnumbered blessings to the people living under it. That it has maintained and encouraged the commerce and manufactures of the North and the productions of the South; has quadrupled our national territory, and has opened to the people of the States and the wn-trodden masses of Europe, fertile fields of emigration, homes wherein to retrieve their fortunes and seats of future empire for their posterity. That it is idle to ask whether North or South has profited most in this auspicious brotherhood; but that history will record as infinitely guilty those who in the passion of partizan or sectional hate have thrown away this noble heritage of our fathers.

Resolved, That while it is at all times the duty of the citizens of a Republic to watch jealously over their liberties, and particularly in moments of civil war, and the precominance of military rule, yet the first and present duty settle the question of the existence of the gov ernment first, and that of the mode of administration afterward.

Resolved, That the present crisis of the country brings home to us with impressive force, the warnings of Washington, the counsels of Jefferson, the prophecy of Jackson, the eloquent appeals of Clay, Webster, and their colleagues of the generation now past, that sectional parties were in their nature fatal to the existence of the

Union, and that the passions which such political

vast advantage in the abundance and superiority of their arms-and that they are animated with a diabolical hate, which bars all quarter. And then let him bear in mind, and take heart from the reflection, that all these formidable advantages can only be overcome by a firm, determined, brave, free and united people .---There must be an instant and universal uprising of the whole population of the State. Our common safety, every man's safety depends upon it. Our freedom-our existence as a people is at stake. Instant, vigorous and united action cin alone save us.

The Whig's local report says: Yesterday, about I o'clock, the announcement was communicated from the hall of the

Convention that an ordinance of secession had been passed on Wednesday, to take effect as an act of that day when the same is ratified by the people at a poll to be taken thereon on the day. 4th Thursday in May next. The intelligence rapidly spread through the city, and produced perfect furore of joyous excitement. Loud and prolonged cheering proceeded from the crowds assembled on Main and other streets. In a very short time a rush was made by a party of citizens to the Custom House, for the purpose of signalizing the act of secession in a more demonstrative manner than by vociferaions of delight. The gilt letter sign "United States Court," over the portico of the Custom House, was speed ly displaced and taken down, and the occupants of the building notified that Uncle Sam's jurisdiction over the property had ceased. The next act of the populace was to

end of the Capitol, where it still floats as a token of the sympathy of our citizens. How TO GUARD AGAINST THE HEAT .--- As the

heat of a Southern sun is one of the hardships our boys will have to encounter, permit an old soldier to state in what way the French army in Algiers guard themselves during the day, when on the march, or standing sentry : Take a yard of thin white flannel, fold it together once, and sew up one end; a ribbon or tape may be inserted to draw and tie it around the neck .-This, thrown over the cap or shako, and falling behind, completely shields the head and shoulders from the rays of the sun. Woolen is preferable to linen or cotton, is equally light, costs less than the former, and is easier washed and kept clean

raise a Southern Confederacy flag at the south

GREAT FRESHET IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. The St. Paul papers furnish accounts of the great flood which has been prevailing in that section for some t me past. Many villages on the Minnesota river have been submerged, and this great tributary of the "Father of Waters" has been never so high before within the me mory of that mythical individual, the "oldest inhabitant." The width of the Mississippi below St. Paul averages 600 yards; it has already reached three miles. The waters, however, began to subside on the 17th inst.

ment.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH THE VERY LATEST! FROM BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND ANNAPOLIS. LATE FROM VIRGINIA. BEAUREGARD AT RICHMOND. FORT PICKENS NOT TAKEN.

SECESSION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REINFORCEMENT OF FORT M'HENRY.

SERVILE INSURRECTION IN MARYLAND.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON! TWO THOUSAND SECESSIONISTS AT ALEXANDRIA !

GEN. BEAUREGARD AT RICHMOND!

THE NEW YORK SEVENTH REGINENT AT ANAPOLIS!

TWO REGIMENTS AT CHAMBERSBURG!

Mr. Jarvis, an intelligent New York merchant, came through this city yesterday direct from Washington, which place he left at three o'clock on Tues-

He says that there are 15,000 troops in Washington, which is deemed amply sufficient to protect the Capital; but fears are entertained that provisions will give out.

It was believed that a Southern force of 2,000 men were encamped in a deep ravine near Alexan-

dria, but that only one-half of them are armed. It was known in Washington that Gen. Beaure-

gard was at Richmond.

The Seventh Regiment of New York is in possession of Annapolis. The Baltimore troops are scattered between Annapolis and the Junction, prepared for an attack. The number of the latter is not known

Gen. Scott has thrown out pickets some distance helow Bladensburg.

The two regiments which left this place on Tuesday evening arrived at Chambersburg, and were

quartered in the public buildings.

Our informant says Union men were drilling at midnight at a small village called Middletown, between Frederick and Hagerstown, where he thinks the Union sentiment is dominant, but a meeting was held in Frederick on Tuesday, at which a secession company was formed, and a committee of five dispatched to Harper's Ferry to procure arms. Washington is nearly deserted. On Tuesday but nine persons were seated at the dinner table at Brown's, and sixteen at the National, Families are flying to the North both from Washington and Baltimore.

Forty clerks in the Post-office Department resigned on Monday, in consequence of the test

oath. Also, a number from the Treasury Depart-

All telegraphic communication with Washington north is still cut off.

Late from Virginia-North Carolina-Reported Negro Insurrection in Maryland -Floyd in the Field.

We clip the following items of news from the Phildelphia Bulletin of yesterday :

We were favorel with an interview this morning with a gentleman who had occasion to go to Virginia last week, and returned here yesterday by way of Baltimore, Cockeysville and Harrisburg. His errand took him to Pe-tersburg, and from there he proceeded to Richmond, which place he left on Sunday morning last, so that his information is several days later than any that has been received by mail.

He described the Secession excitement, throughout the State, as unbounded. The Union men seem to have given way before the pressure of the Secessionists. The Secession flag was floating everywhere, and the Stars and Stripes nowhere. At Richmond, on Friday night, there was a grand torchlight procession New Advertisements.

DUTLER HOUSE, NO. 112 SIXTH, BELOW CHESNUT. PHILADELPHIA. PHILADEUTHIA. ap25-diw* W. MOCHERMAN, PROPRIETOR. TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

NOTE PAPER. ENVELOPES, Illuminoted with Na-tional Emblems, NOTE PAPER, with a fine view of our patriotic city, made and for sale at SCHEFFER'S HOOKSTORE,

Also, just printing, UNION FLAGS for 10 cents

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Biotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Discuss.

Pimples, Pustures, Biotenes, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Disceases. OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859. J. C. Aven & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to ac-knowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my lands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyoud description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputa-tion that any thing you made must be goed. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it careyoenfl over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while ful off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am suying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours, ALTREED B. TALLEY. yon, that I hold you to be and remain ever gratefully. Yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rhenm, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., IS59, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous *Malignant Erysipiclas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly. Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bot-tles of your Sarsaparilla curred no from a *Colure* — a hid-eous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhea or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulcoration, Female Discuses. Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes ; "I most cheerfully couply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Särsuparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous disthesis. I have cured many inveter-ate cases of Lencortheen by it, and some where the com-plaint was caused by *vicentian* of the *uterus*. The ulcer-ation itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowl-edge equals it for these female derangements." Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Aia., writes, "A dan-gerous *avarian theore* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sar-suparinal. Our physician thought molling but extirpa-tion could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsuparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it moved effectual. After taking your vemedy eight weeks

Sarsmarilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

by symptom of the disease remains.
Syphilis and Mercurial Disease. New OREANS, 25th August, 1859.
DR. J. C. AYER : Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your argent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sursaparilla.
Thave cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venerol and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his threat, which were consuming his palate and the conduct of the off his month. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and he ulceration had enten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would scon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sursaparilla; the ulcers to the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excinciating pain in her joints and hones. She, too, was enred entirely by your Sursaparilla in a few weeks. I know from this poison from your hoboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.
Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.
Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Wars and Rumors of War.

The present moment is big with omens of the most portentous nature. Among ourselves a war that will involve this entire country, appears to be imminent. The sword of Damocles is suspended over the head of the nation .---Recruiting stations are being opened in every town, and in almost every village; and the sound of the drum, and the shrill notes of the fife, heard in the armies of no nation in the world, we believe, except those of the English and Americans-are exciting mingled sensations of patriotism and apprehension in the minds of our people, usually so calm and peaceloving. Men now begin everywhere to talk days have passed since the President issued ' upon the high seas by privateers-

In the meanwhile, the state of things in Hungary is eminently favorable to the Poles. How wonderful it would be if these three long downtrodden nationalities of Italy, Hungary and Poland should arise simultaneously, and by a proper understanding and co-operation, achieve their resuscitation and independence without the actual aid of either France or Germany, or any other power.-Journal of Commerce.

Great Democratic Meeting at Albany. An immense Democratic meeting was held at Albany on Monday night, over which the ded the authoritles use all the power at their | Hon. ERASTAS CORNING presided, assisted by a large number of vice presidents and secretaries. The greatest interest and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the vast assemblage .--The resolutions adopted speak the patriotic sentiments of the entire Democracy of the North. In publishing the proceedings the Alhany Argus makes the following remarks, to which we invite the especial attention of our readers :

> The meeting at the capitol, last night, was a noble demonstration of the spirit, the patriotism. and the unanimity of the Democracy. It was more than this. It was a manifestation of a spirit that rose above party; and which we trust will rebuke and silence it.

It was called by the Democratic committee, but was responded to by civizens heretofore of tion to resist their passage through Baltimore all parties, who are proud to unite themse'ves henceforth to the party of the Union, which can boast of always having been true to it, in every crisis of the country.

It was called together as a Democratic meeting, because since the outbreak of this war, our political opponents have risen to a height of partizan malignity they had never before reached-have sought out of public disasters, to clutch the means of political capital, have mingled invectives against Democrats with invocations to war, and impudent personal assaults upon men whose patriotism was above impeachment.

Not many hours before the meeting, the 25th regiment had departed for the war, amid the heers and prayers of the tens of thousands of spectators. It was to have been the escort of Gen. Wool to the meeting. Both, however, were called to the scene of duty before the hour appointed.

Of that regiment of soldiers thus marching to the service of their country, nine-tenths were Democrats.

Their absent places at the capitol last night were supplied by their brethren, and kinsmen, and filends. It was their patriotic hearts that spoke in the resolutions, and in the response and cheers to the sentiments which Tremain, and Porter and others, uttered, and in all the proceedings of the meeting.

But it will suffice to direct the attention of our readers to our columns in which what was said and done by the Democracy of Albany, is reported with some fulness of detail.

The following are the comprehensive and noble resolutions adopted by the meeting :

Whereas. The country is thrown into the crisis of immediate war, in which a revolutionary organization with open combinations and existing Government, the capture of the Naof was. We even see, although but a few tional Capital, and the seizure of our commerce loose, to invade and enslave us-that our ene-

organizations invoke must of necessity result it Civil War. That we will not believe it is yet too late to heed these admonitions, or to restore between the States the feeling of fraternity which is the ultimate foundation of the Union and that with this view we conjure our fellow citizens to rise above party, and cast aside all prejudices of sectionalism, and rally to the defence of the common country.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the conduct of our citizen soldiery who have volunteered in masses to serve the country, and who nobly and bravely stake in this contest their lives and fortunes; that the alacrity with which they march to the defence of the country, and the patriotic forgetfulness of all lesser interests, presents a spectacle of patriotic devotion never surpassed in history. That the generosity of citizens, in subscribing means for the war, is hardly less commendable than the devotion of the soldier. The traits of chivalry like these elevate the character of a people, and compensate for the calamities of War. And that we rejoice that amid the present scenes of conflict and disorder, there shines forth-like the rising sun that blazons the arms of the State-the dawning effulgence of a united North.

THE SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia has seceded. The Convention adopted the ordinance of secession on Wednesday and announced it on Thursday, the 18th of April. We copy from the Richmond papers :

From the Enquirer. The eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, will be n ted as the most eventful day in Virginia's history. On that day Virginia, through her sovereign Convention, dissolved the political bands by which she has been connected with the United States Government from its formation, seventy-four years ago.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the glorious old State from the abolitionized Government of the once United States, will be celebrated with bon fires and illuminations by her true-hearted sons from the Chesapeake to the Ohio, and from her Northern to her Southern borders. The friends of free government throughout the world will give one thousand cheers for Old Virginia, the mother of States and statesmen.

The Convention still sits with closed doors, and the injunctions of secresy have not been removed from its proceedings, except as to the simple fact announced above. Yesterday morning, the flag of the Southern Confederacy with eight stars, was displayed over the Capitol in which the Convention sits, and it "is still there." 'the understanding is, that a straightout ordinance of secession has been passed, with but few dissenting votes. Its submission to the people will be a matter of form and not of contest.

From the Whig.

Virginia now asserts the independence which she won from the King of Great Britain. She fought for seven years to establish her own freedom and the great and precious right of self government. That right is now denied, that freedom is threatened with subversion. On the hear's and arms of her brave sops-the descendants of those who won our libertiesshe relies to make good her claim to the inestimable blessings of free government. In dissolving her relations with other States, she seeks war with no one-her desire is only for peace and to be permit ed to pursue her own happines in her own way. But she stands prepared to peril life, fortune and honor in re sisting aggression, and upholding the freedom which Washington won for her.

But we must not close our eyes to the dangets that surround us. We would have every man in the State to appreciate the full extent and magnitude of the peril. Let him consider public force, threatens the subversion of the that the whole North is banded against usthat an army of 200,000 men is ready to be let mies have control of the ocean-that they have

JEFF. DAVIS STILL AT MONTGOMERY.

From Annapolis-The Railroad in Possession of the Government.

From Baltimore. HAVRE DE GRACE, April 24.

Fugitives from Baltimore that left last eveing report all quiet there, but the calm resembles that which precedes a storm. Extras were published, containing the reported capture of Fort Pickens, but there were great doubts about it.

A gentlemen has passed through from Baltimore. which he left early this morning. The utmost reliance can be placed in the following information supplied by him : He states that Fort M'Henry has certainly been reinforced by 600 men. The Baltimoreans had planted cannon towards the Fort, but the commander required its removal, and this was complied with. Cannon pointed against another side of the Fort was also removed. It is stated that an agreement had been entered into between the authorities of Baltimore and Government for rebuilding the bridges at the expense of Baltimore, and the road to be in running order again in ten days. There was no report of the capture of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, yester-

> Movement of New York Military. NEW YORK, April 24.

The steamer Daylight is about to sail with 250 recruits and volunteers. The steamer Montgomery sailed this morning with the Artillery of the Eighth regiment. The steamer Huntsville is being fitted into a ounboat.

The Monticello has taken ten inch swivels on board, and is expected to sail this evening.---The Chesapeake sailed yesterday with provisious for Old Point Comfort.

The Parkesburg has sailed with the Twentyifth regiment. 8,000 troops left New York yesterday. The Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth regiments, nearly 3,000 strong,

embarked yesterday afternoon for Anapolis, on the steamers Marion, Alabama and James Adger.

Steamer Detained.

NEW YORK, April 24. The steamer Persia is detained till to-morow, awaiting the arrival of Lord Lyons' dispatches to the English Government. Agents of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts go in her to purchase arms for those States. 134 companies are now enrolled of

the State Militia. From Anapolis.

ANAPOLIS, April 24. The Government have now possession of the Anapolis Railroad to the Junction, and also of the road to Washington. The damage to the road was slight and easily repaired. A train of cars has already passed over it.

NEW YORK, April 24. A gentleman here who left Montgomery, Alabama., on Saturday evening last, states that Jeff. Davis was still there, and there was no unusual preparation to indicate that a forward movement was projected.

NEW YORK, April 24. J. M. Simonton, the correspondent of the Times has arrived here. He left Washington yesterday, and reports that the New York Seventh Regiment had arrived via Anapolis at

Arrival of the Steam Frigate Niagara. BOSTON, April 24. The United States steam frigate Niagara arrived at the Navy Yard this morning.

in honor of the passage of the Secession ordinance.

A good many soldiers were in Richmond, but he saw no signs of any formidable force. Some troops had been ordered to Norfolk by Gov. Letcher, who had designated as military rendezvous the three points, Norfolk, Gordonsville and Wheeling

He heard nothing whatever of Jeff. Davis's heing in Richmond, or being expected there. There was a report that Gen. Beauregard was going to Norfolk, and he was anxiously looked for. If he did reach there, it was too late, to accomplish the object of the rebels.

There was much indignation among the Secessionists at Messra, Carlisle and Dent, members of the Convention who went to Washington last week, and, as they say, revealed to the President the plans of the Secessionists.

Our informant had little trouble in traveling in Virginia. He had a pass from Governor Letcher, but in the latter part of the journey he was not called upon to show it. A gentleman, who was in the U. S. service, was stopped coming from Petersburg, as a spy, and was taken before Governor Letcher, who, on examition, discharged him, and furnished him with

The feeling among the Virginians seemed to be rather one of apprehension of attack from the Northern forces, than one of aggression upon the North. At Alexandria and near it, all seemed perfectly quiet on Sunday afternoon. and there were no signs of military movements. The same gentleman states that the news received in Virginia, from North Carolina, was, that the secession excitement was universal there. All the Federal property, of every kind, had been taken possession of by the State authorities, and there was no doubt the State would secede as soon as the Convention could be called together.

We are told that a gentleman who left Anapolis yesterday afternoon, reports that a negro insurrection had occurred in Ann Arundel county, and that Col. Butler, of the Massachusetts regiment, had tendered the services of his men to Governor Hicks, to assist in putting it down. We give this as a rumor merely, though it is mentioned as a fact by gentlemen not disposed to put faith in mere rumors.

A letter from Southwestern Virginia has been received by a gentleman of this city. The enthusiasm of the people for Secession is described as intense. Military preparations were going on everywhere. Hon. J. B. Floyd, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War, was at the head of a battalion, which was preparing to join the S. cession army. The presumption is that it was to take part in the attack on Washington.

Later from Anapolis and Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24. We have direct and authentic news from

Anapolis up to five o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which hour Major P Adams Ames, of the Massachusetts Commissariat, left there, arriving here this morning at five o'clock, thus practically demonstrating that communication between Philadelphia and Anapolis requires only twelve hours.

When Major Ames left Anapolis. Col. Butler, with the Massachusetts Eighth Regiment and the New York Seventh Regiment, were in quiet possession of the town, the troops having been landed without difficulty.

The rails on the railroad between Anapolis and the Junction had been removed in certain places, by the Railroad Company, not by a moh; and this was done in such a way that they could easily be replaced again.

Col. Butler was taking measures to have the rails relaid and was confident that there would be no difficulty in re-establishing the railroad communication with Washington, and keeping it even.

News from Washington up to yesterday afternoon had reached Anapolis before Major Ames left. All was quiet, and there was no apprehension of any immediate attack from the Virginians.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859. Dr. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been attlicted with a pain 'nl chronic Rhenmatism for a long time, which baff skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. On bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. 1 think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM. Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been flicted for years with an attrain of the Liver, which Jules Y, Gelchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing fuiled to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Expy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the bless-ing of God it has curred me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Carles and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where curves of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilep-sy, Melancholy, Neuralgia

Many remarkable cures of these affectious have been made by the alternitive power of this medicine. It stimu-lates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overromes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the ne-cessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Cou-sumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by C. A. BANNVART, Harrisburg; B. G. STEEVEE, Millersburg; H. O. WHITMAN, Halifax; J. GAEMAN, Ly-kens; J. H. Fox, Dau, hin, and by Dealers 6. orywhere. ap25-d&wlm

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Baltimore remains quiet. From Montgomery.

The Seventh Regiment.

Washington.

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