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Arlington Heights. Opposite Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the adopted son of Washington, (the son of Mrs. Washington by her first husband,) Geo. Washington Parke Custis, dwelt in a fine mansion, which he graced with gentlemanly hospitality. Arlington House was in the centre of his estate of 1,000 acres. He died in 1857, at the advanced age of 88.

It is from his house and grounds, so often visited by the curious and the patriotic—a pilgrim shrine second only to Mount Vernon—that the attack on the Capital is expected. What a pariacl assault! It aims, as it were, at the sources of life of the Republic. And yet such is the character of the contest; and the thunders of assault and the signals of carnage are yet to wake the echoes around the tomb of Washington.

The Legislature. The Legislature of Pennsylvania meets in extra session to-morrow, in compliance with the proclamation of the Governor. No doubt Governor CURTIN will send a special message to the Houses giving an account of the military organization of the State, the manner in which the appropriation of \$500,000 has been expended, and suggesting what amount will be required for future operations. The first thing to be arrived at is, an intelligent understanding of what will be required of the State—and for this purpose it is necessary that the plans of the General Government should be communicated as far as practicable. If the laws are to be enforced in all the seceded States, and energetic measures adopted to crush rebellion, men and money to an almost unlimited extent will be necessary. To restore the Union by overthrowing those who are in arms against it, will not be the work of a single campaign, or perhaps of a single year. It will require all the resources of the General and State Governments—and these resources should be applied with deliberation, and a full understanding of the magnitude of the undertaking.

Pennsylvania is able and willing to bear her full share of the expense; and after ascertaining what is necessary to be done, her representatives should see that it is done properly. The money appropriated for the equipment and organization of her volunteers must be applied strictly, and with all due economy, to that purpose, under some regular system. The confusion and disorder of the last ten days require correction, in order to prevent the waste of money, and promote the efficient organization of the troops.

In case the President makes another requisition upon the State, the volunteers should not be permitted to depart in the shabby and helpless plight of those who have preceded them to Washington. The same necessity for hot haste will not exist after the safety of the Capital is assured. It would be much better to concentrate our troops in camps of instruction at different points in the State, where they can be properly disciplined by experienced officers and rendered fit to enter upon a campaign with credit. To accomplish this, good officers should be obtained, if possible. Most of the commanders of companies, and even of regiments, are inexperienced, and require military instruction as much or more than the men under them. Every one must see and feel how lamentably deficient many of the officers are, and how incompetent to take charge of men, much less to win battles. It requires considerable courage for men to risk their lives under inexperienced leaders; but to go to war under incompetent officers is the next thing to rushing upon certain death. Mere personal bravery cannot supply deficiency of military knowledge. Hence the absolute necessity of subjecting officers and men to the most rigid discipline and instruction.

The Legislature will undoubtedly take all these subjects into consideration, and act in this emergency in a manner becoming the representatives of a great State.

Sustain the Constituted Authorities. The Journal of Commerce rebukes the violence of some of the New York papers against the Administration when it says:—There is at this time, if we may judge from the tone of a portion of the press which supported Mr. Lincoln in the late presidential election, and which has until lately sustained his policy, a tendency, if not a concerted purpose, to "supersede" the President in his official functions, and to place "some representative leader" at the head of a military force, which shall enable him to exercise the power of a dictator.

The complaint is that Mr. Lincoln's administration is paralytic and inefficient; that his Ministers "dilly with traitors," instead of arresting them, or sweeping them into the ocean. He is censured by the presses allied to, for not concentrating a force at Washington with greater promptness; in short, for not being prepared, on a week's notice, for an attack which some of the same papers have told us the South would not dare to make, and which, until very recently, has been deemed by the Administration and its friends, highly improbable, if not impossible. It is now twelve days since the President issued his proclamation for troops; and without any of the facili-

ties for concentrating them at a given point which are always at hand when a war has been fairly entered upon, it is complained that by a failure to be now prepared for the dangers which threatened the national Capital, he has proved himself incompetent and unfit for his position. In some cases doubts are even thrown upon his patriotism and fidelity to the Union.

Nor should it be forgotten that in his present trying position the President has the advice and aid of the first military man in this country, perhaps in the world. We do not presume to set up our judgment in military affairs over that of Lieut. Gen. Scott, the President, the Secretary of War, the whole Cabinet, and the military science of the country. On the contrary, we are honorably bound to believe, and we do believe, that since the condition of affairs came to be understood by the Administration, everything has been done which could be done to prepare for the emergency. The difficulties he has encountered have been extraordinary and unexpected; and it is not probable they have been anticipated by any one of his advisers. Yet, with one or two exceptions, the tone of the Republican press in this city is that of denunciation and abuse—of which not only the President, but Mr. Seward, Mr. Cameron and General Scott receive each their share.—A proposition is made for a "representative leader," to supersede the President and usurp the functions of the constituted authorities.—Men who, while differing from the Administration in its policy, nevertheless recognize the obligation of every citizen to obey the laws, and to abstain from whatever tends to obstruct their execution, are pronounced traitors by those who suggest that the President be deposed, and the forms of constitutional government disregarded.

Much has been said lately about the evils of anarchy; and they can scarcely be exaggerated. But if the possibility of incurring them is a valid argument against even a respectful opposition to certain measures of the Government, how much more is it a valid argument against any and every measure looking to the overthrow of that Government. Who does not know that President Lincoln could not be supplanted by a usurper, under whatever pretext, without the most frightful anarchy? Many of his political friends would rally around him with might and main. So would the Democrats and Bell-Everett men without exception. For, little as some may like Mr. Lincoln, they would prefer him, or almost any other man constitutionally elected, to a military Dictator, or to a usurper of any sort. Of course Americans would not yield to such a usurpation except by force, and that could only be made effective through seas of blood. Beware then, of the beginnings of evil. Stand by the Government, until it is regularly superseded, according to the forms of the Constitution.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL, 1861. Published by J. B. BROWN & Co., 54 Gold street, New York. Price \$3 per annum.

In these momentous times, when the minds of men are almost wholly engrossed by the events of the day, the ordinary light literature of the time is hardly solid enough for their intervals of rest and relaxation. But old Blackwood is not unlikely to maintain his acknowledged position of pre-eminence, from the earnest, hearty fashion with which he deals with whatever he takes up. When he condescends to be amusing, he does not descend to trifling; when he sets out to instruct, he goes to work in such a way that we feel he writes from the fullness of well-digested knowledge, and not from the crude repetition of a "gram" for the special occasion. The number before us is a very fair specimen of the present character of the Magazine. It commences with a paper on "Spontaneous Combustion," in which an account is given of the principal cases which have been recorded, and the evidence sifted with care and discrimination, the conclusion being reached that there is nothing to give the slightest countenance to the theory, and that "the continuance of its advocacy in dictionaries, cyclopedias and works on medical jurisprudence, is a disgrace to the science of our day." Then follows "Italy" by Marc Monnier, a work which deals with the intellectual rather than with the military political condition of that country.

A good-natured Review of Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms follows; and then we have a paper on Life in Central Africa, being the result of sixteen years' travel by William Fetherick, who seems to have written a very readable and trustworthy narrative. Then we have the World of Weimar, a gossiping letter, of the nature of which the title is a sufficient indication. The serial tale of Norman Sinclair is helped another stage on its way. "General Patrick Gordon, the Russian Scot," furnishes another of these autobiographies, which let us into the private life of Scottish worthies of by-gone times. The number closes with "The Punjab in 1857," being a summary of the book on that subject by the Rev. J. Cave-Brown, Chaplain of the Punjab Movable Column.

Leonard Scott & Co. also republish the London, Westminster, Edinburgh, and North British Reviews. Price of one Review, \$3 a year. Price of the four Reviews, \$8. "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, \$10.

IMPORTANT TO MILITARY MEN.—A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION FOR VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA, BY MAJOR WILLIAM GILMAN, LATE U. S. ARMY, INSTRUCTOR OF TACTICS AND COMMANDANT OF CAMPS, VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE. Vol. 1, 2nd Ed. 8vo, 748 pages and 200 Illustrations. Published by Charles Desilver, 1229 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and for sale at the Buchler House, Harrisburg, by James Maginnis.

This work supplies a deficiency long felt in our service, and is of great value to our volunteer forces at this time. It is based on the practical experience of the past and suited to the exigencies of the present. It gives full tactical instructions for every arm of the service, and is in strict conformity to the regulations of the United States Army. Besides the system of tactics concisely and clearly laid down, it contains a vast amount of information which is alike indispensable to officers and men—such as a glossary of all the terms in use amongst military men, army organization, duties devolving upon the various staff departments, arms and ammunition and a description of the same, honors paid to officers, the duties of all officers in camp, garrison and in the field, the manner of bringing troops into action, the various orders of battle, the duties of infantry, cavalry and artillery when in action; also, all forms, regulations, courts martial and the articles of war—and, in fact, everything necessary to render this the most complete manual ever published.

"Knowledge is power," and now, as thousands of our bravest sons are called from their peaceful avocations to the battle-field without the advantages of a military education, nothing should be left undone by our State authorities which can add to the efficiency of our brave army. We hope, therefore, to see this work, which is strongly recommended by the highest military authority both North and South, placed in the hands of every officer at the expense of the State.

THE WAR NEWS!

IMPORTANT FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—DEMORALIZED CONDITION OF THE SECESSIONISTS AT PENSACOLA.—FORT PICKENS REINFORCED.—THE PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK WASHINGTON.—ANARCHY AT THE SOUTH, &c.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—I arrived here this morning from near Pensacola, having been stopped on my way to that place and ordered back.

I derived accurate and authentic information, however, as to the condition of the Confederate States army and their defenses near Fort Pickens. Up to the 21st instant no action had taken place between the opposing forces. Since Fort Pickens has been reinforced General Bragg has intimated to his officers, despairingly, his utter inability to reduce Fort Pickens.

The strength of Gen. Bragg's works, and the calibre of his guns, have heretofore been exaggerated. His largest guns are forty-two pounders, and he has no columbards. His supply of ammunition is small, and his army of 5,000 men are poorly supplied, and thoroughly demoralized.

He has also intimated that he will act purely on the defensive. Eight United States vessels were off Fort Pickens on the 21st inst., with their guns ready for immediate action. A United States land force of five thousand men is to co-operate with Fort Pickens. It is believed that the fleet would scatter the revolutionary army to the four winds, and be able to retake the Navy Yard and forts near Washington.

I passed through Montgomery on the 22d, at which time President Davis was making active preparations for his attack on Washington. I passed, en route, volunteers from Alabama and Georgia, destined for Richmond.—They passed through Augusta, where they received their arms and equipments.

General Reman, of Tennessee, was at Montgomery, concluding arrangements for sending two thousand desperadoes, in citizens' dress, to Baltimore and Washington, to secretly operate in the attack near Washington.

The Confederate States are in a state of anarchy. Business prostrated. Thinking people are less confident, and the country in a state of mob law.

People are availing themselves of every opportunity to escape from the country. I escaped recently with my life by assuming a disguise. Numerous outrages on Northern travelers have recently fallen under my notice.

ARMS FOR ILLINOIS TROOPS.—PURCHASE OF POWDER BY THE STATE.—PLOT TO BURN RAILROAD BRIDGES.—RECRUITING BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

St. Louis, April 26.—Twenty-one thousand stand of arms, with ammunition, were sent from the United States Arsenal in this city last night, to Alton, whence they are to be forwarded to Springfield, to arm the Illinois troops.

Rumors being current yesterday that the powder magazine of Laffin, Smith & Borie, a few miles above the city, would be seized by irreligious parties, Mr. Laffin called upon the Police Commissioners to protect it, and a detachment of the State militia was ordered to guard it all night and to-day. All the powder has been purchased by the State Government.

The Evening Journal learns by a letter, and from private sources, that two Germans were arrested yesterday at Wentzville, Mo., who confessed that a plan had been laid to burn the bridges on the North Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads, to prevent the concentration of troops in St. Louis from the interior.

Volunteers continue to enter the arsenal under the President's proclamation. There are now already 5,000 troops there, undergoing vigorous drilling.

Several companies of the State militia are remaining, and a strict guard is kept over their armories every night.

SEIZURE OF POWDER AND CONTRABAND GOODS.—PROJECTED ATTACK ON CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., April 26.—The steamer C. T. Hillman, from St. Louis, bound to Nashville, Tenn., was abandoned by the officers and crew, when opposite this place. The deserted steamer was boarded by Capt. Scott, in the steamer Swallow, who found on board, 1,000 kegs of powder, and a large quantity of other contraband goods. It is supposed that the captain of the Hillman deserted her, for fear of the consequences if caught by the troops at the other point.

Passengers from the South report that troops are being raised at Memphis, Randolph and other Southern points, with the plan of proceeding by rail to Columbus, Kentucky, and from there march to Cairo, and attack it from the opposite side of the river. The steamer J. D. Perry, from St. Louis, was brought to land night, but no contraband goods being found on board she was allowed to proceed.

GALLANT EXPLOIT OF ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.—ARMY HELD AT WASHINGTON RESCUED FROM THE SECESSIONISTS.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Illinois troops have struck a great blow at the Secessionists of Missouri. Acting under orders from the President of the United States, an expedition of Illinois volunteers crossed over to St. Louis last night, advanced upon the Federal Arsenal at St. Louis, and by a very timely and successful attack, captured and destroyed the arsenal, and by a very timely and successful attack, captured and destroyed the arsenal, and by a very timely and successful attack, captured and destroyed the arsenal.

HOW THE NEWS REACHED WASHINGTON.—THE RAILROAD AT ANNAPOLIS.—PASSAGE OVER THE RAILROAD.

From the Baltimore American, 28th inst. We learn from a gentleman who left Annapolis yesterday morning, that there had been a great increase in the number of troops landed on Wednesday and yesterday. The enclosure of the Naval Academy was literally filled with them. The privates were not generally allowed to enter the city, but the officers were moving about in every direction, and making purchases to such an extent as to cause quite a brisk business among the shopkeepers. They were also purchasing horses and vehicles, and paying large prices for them. Horses not worth a hundred dollars had been sold to them as high as \$250 and \$300. Our informant said that there was scarcely a horse left within six miles of the city.

An incident showing the mechanical representation among the forces, is related in connection with the seizure of the Annapolis Railroad depot. The locomotive was found to be so disarranged as to be useless. A call was immediately made on the troops for machinists, an engineer and fireman, when a score or more of these professions stepped forward from the ranks and proceeded to the depot. One of the machinists, on looking at the locomotive, claimed it as an old acquaintance, he having been foreman of the shop in which it was constructed. Of course it was soon put in running order for the conveyance of baggage to the Junction.

The steamer Pioneer reports four large steamers lying off the Naval Academy. The Constitution was also lying in Annapolis Roads, so that the rumor of her being at the mouth of the Patuxent is altogether unfounded.

At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the Seventh Regiment was at the Junction, having walked from Annapolis, a large concourse of people from the neighborhood having collected to view the stirring scene. About eleven o'clock an immense train was in readiness on the Washington road, consisting of freight and passenger cars to the number of fifteen, carrying one thousand men and their baggage, which moved off for Washington, arriving there about twelve o'clock.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon another thou-

sand men reached the Junction, about which time the train from Washington arrived, and when our informant left they were about taking their departure for Washington. A force of two hundred men were left at the Junction, and all along the line of the Annapolis road picket guards were stationed at such distance as to be able to come to the assistance of each other if attacked. Every barn and shed had its quota, and all the prominent points were so guarded as to prevent surprise, and watch the bed of the road. At each of the bridges about thirty men were stationed.

All along the Washington road, from the Junction to the capital, a large force is also stationed, and all the bridges are strongly guarded. The soldiers mixed among the people and quite a number visited the town of Laurel during the day to make purchases. It was understood that the military train would continue running all night, though it proceeded with great caution, fearing that some obstruction might be placed on the track.

From information gleaned from those who accompanied the train and other sources, it would appear that reinforcements are being very rapidly thrown into Washington. One train which passed the Junction this morning was said to have contained 981 men! Up to the latest accounts 3,000 troops had passed the Junction going toward the Capital, and 6,000 more were on the march between Annapolis and the Junction, leaving 1,000 at Annapolis. It is said that the Government has in use on the road a train of three or four hundred flat cars, and at Annapolis, and it is supposed that cars have been transported from the Philadelphia road by the steamer Maryland, now plying regularly between the Susquehanna and Annapolis.

There is but little evidence of ill feeling on the part of the inhabitants along the line of the road toward the troops. Many incidents are related as showing their avoidance of everything calculated to offend, or in any way trespassing on private rights. The soldiers were buying freely of the inhabitants, striking bargains for poultry and spring chickens, and paying whatever price was asked. In one instance a squad of New Yorkers, being bountifully entertained with substantial Maryland fare, at the nominal price of a quarter a head, paid their host a dollar each as a mark of their appreciation of the quantity and quality of their repast.

THE BALTIMORE SUN NOT FOR SECESSION.—AN APPEAL FOR DELIBERATION.—A CONVENTION RECOMMENDED.

From the Baltimore Sun. The MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The special session of the Legislature, convened by the Governor at a period in the fearful crisis of the day, when almost all hope is banished, and legislative action can be at best only remedial, demands the exercise of the utmost wisdom and prudence. We are unwilling to fling reproach against any man in official position, and we can only say that the accountability which the Governor of Maryland has incurred in deferring to this eleventh hour the act he has now authorized, can be best relieved by the wise and discreet deliberations of those upon whom the aggravated burden of responsibility is now devolved. It is impossible to say what has conduced to the sad procrastination which seems to have been fruitful only of perplexity and disaster; but accepting it as an error of judgment, or an unfortunate subordination to the opinions of others, or to the strong prejudices of party, it remains now for the Legislature to make the best of the condition.

We find in certain quarters a disposition to urge the immediate passage of a secession ordinance by the Legislature; in others the expectation of such a measure. These propositions take us by surprise, and we cannot, of course, maintain the consistency of The Sun and assent to them. Some of our citizens who have been willing to believe what others have said of us, rather than what we have said ourselves, will now perhaps accept the fact that The Sun is not for secession. In one word, it is not and never has been for or against secession, and it has never contained a line to justify the imputation one way or the other. It has been slandered in this as it is with regard to almost every other thing in which it is supposed that misrepresentation can impair its influence. We have insisted, that with the secession of the Confederate States an accomplished fact, and Virginia in alliance with them, the interests of Baltimore, commercial and manufacturing, would also identify her with them. This is our opinion; but this, with the actual question of secession, is for the people themselves to pass upon. The Sun has been through all the early phases of our present troubles a staunch Southern Rights paper, earnest and zealous for the salvation of the Union, and by the only means we believe possible. We urged with all the sincerity of our love and devotion to the Union some sort of concert of action on the part of all the slave States, not for secession—never for secession, only as an inexorable alternative—but for the maintenance and protection of the equal rights of the States, and the preservation of the necessity of, and pleaded for, some action on the part of the Governor of Maryland by which the sentiment of the people could be brought out one way or the other. Pending the inactivity and apathy of the border States, South Carolina seceded, and one after another the seven States which now constitute the Southern Confederacy.

Upon the formation of the Southern Confederacy, we realized the hopelessness of reunion or reconstruction; but the necessity for decisive popular action in Maryland still existed, and we were impeded from day to day, that the Governor would elicit such action by, and Mr. Lincoln reached Washington that the difficulties which now surround us might have been avoided. An honest, unreticent exhibition of the sentiment of Maryland would have contributed to the adjustment of difficulties, which only became more complicated by the processes resorted to at Washington during the session of Congress.

With these sentiments we enter now upon a new phase of the crisis, but with the complications aggravated a hundred fold. The question of State and Southern rights is now totally ignored at the North. The very idea of "rights" as pertaining to any Southern State, is obliterated from the Free States by the malignancy and even men leaders of the Democracy are in arms against the South. Here is a new position to be realized; but it is one which, like every other affecting the well being of the people, should be directly referred to them, and with the least possible delay.

For the Legislature to pass an ordinance of secession would be, in our opinion, to arrogate powers not vested in them. Moreover, it consists, in the main, of a body of men who were elected under circumstances so widely different from those which now exist, and which had no reference to the special subject of this called session, that they cannot, by any conceivable faculty, be said to represent the people of the State. Hence we infer that the Legislature, with a due regard to the rights of the people to be consulted upon the momentous issue of the day, will take measures to present it to their consideration and action.

How this should be done with the best regard for the welfare of the State is an important inquiry. With some the idea seems to prevail that the passage of a secession ordinance, to be submitted to a popular vote at a given day, would be best. To our view there are very great and very serious objections to this mode of proceeding. And we are brought to the conclusion that the most practicable and most consistent plan to adopt is to provide for the election of a sovereign Convention by the people of the State. Such an election, we believe, would result in the choice of a body of men to whom the interests of the State might be confided with perfect safety, and it could continue in session as long as it should be necessary, with the exercise of the most salutary influence upon the public mind, and maintain a provisional relation to the current of events.

We submit these views to the consideration of our readers, and with the consistent and uniform principle which actuates us, always ready and willing to abide by the popular will, fairly, honestly, legally expressed.

WHAT IS TREASON IN TENNESSEE?

The Nashville Union of the 17th says: "The Federal Court commenced its session in this city yesterday, Judge Humphreys presiding. In his charge to the Grand jury the judge maintained the ground that Lincoln's proclamation was unconstitutional; that the Governor should disregard his requisition upon this State for volunteers to coerce the seceded States, and that the jury should find no true bills for treason. He also maintained the ground that in the present collision between the North and South there is no such thing as treason, and that parties taken on the one side or the other should be held as prisoners, and not as traitors."

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondence, of which the following is the substance, is said to have passed between Governor Hicks of Maryland and Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, on Friday or Saturday of last week, by telegraph.—Governor Hicks to Governor Sprague:—"I understand you are about to proceed to Washington with the Rhode Island regiment. I advise you not to take them through Baltimore, and thus avoid trouble." The Governor Sprague to Governor Hicks:—"The Rhode Island regiment are going to sea, and it matters not whether they fight at Baltimore or Washington."

We are glad to learn that the authorities of this State have decided to muster into immediate service the whole of the 30,000 volunteers authorized by the Legislature. This will make 17,000 more troops than the President has called for, but even this force is but half what New York can raise, and ought to raise.—Thirty thousand men should be called out in addition to the 17 regiments demanded by the United States.—N. Y. Tribune, April 23.

THE AMERICAN ALOE.—David Bidwell announces that he is in possession of a fine specimen of that rare plant, the Agave Americana, or American Aloe, familiarly known as the Century Plant, from the traditional idea that it blooms but once in a hundred years. He intends to send it to New York, for sale or exhibition, should he not, before the 25th inst., receive propositions for its purchase.—N. O. Picayune.

A Quaker merchant in New York said to one of his clerks—"Well, friend, is there, willing to enlist?" "I have thought of it," replied the clerk, "but hesitated because I feared to lose my situation." "If these will not serve you," replied the Quaker, "not only shall you have your situation, but your salary shall go on while you are absent. But if they will not serve your country, they cannot stay in this store."—N. Y. Post.

In reply to a question as to the conduct of the men, Major Anderson said to a gentleman connected with the army, "Until a man is half starved, half smothered, half poisoned, and on the verge of eternity in this state, he can never know what men I had, or understand the measure of the valor that made surrender the last thought that entered his mind."

MURDER IN TROY, N. Y.—A dreadful murder was committed on Saturday evening last in Troy. The victim was named John Breslin, the perpetrator James Haley. Some domestic troubles were the cause, and a rencounter took place, Haley using only a small penknife, which, however, penetrated the heart. Haley is in jail.

SELF-INSURANCE.—Of such mighty importance every man is to himself, and ready to think he is so to others, without once making this easy and obvious reflection, that his affairs can have no more weight with other men than theirs have with him; and how little that is, he is sensible enough.—Swift.

PATRIOTIC.—The Manufacturers' and Mechanics' bank of Trenton, N. J., have tendered the Governor \$25,000 as a loan, for the families of those who may volunteer, and for other war purposes. The Directors made a personal subscription of \$1,200 towards a fund to be raised among the citizens.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Early on Friday morning last, the store of Mr. Wilkinson, in the town of Clyde, New York, was destroyed by fire. A French musician, sleeping in the room over the store, was burned to death.—Loss of goods \$8,000, which is covered by insurance.

ANOTHER MURDER.—Edward King, a prominent citizen of Fountain county, Ind., was killed in an affray Thursday afternoon. There was a difficulty about the possession of a house, and he was struck on the head by a young man named M'Elroy, and died in about two hours.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN.—It is stated that the "American Bank Note Company" have received orders by telegraph from their New Orleans office to stop all work on the plates for the Southern Loan. This has occurred since the President issued his Proclamation!

BUCHANAN'S SUBSCRIPTION \$5,000.—We have been informed by reliable parties, that Ex-President Buchanan has subscribed the sum of \$5,000 for the equipment of volunteers at Lancaster.

A Scotch girl, named Barbara Crawford, has been found in one of the islands of Torres Straits. She was the only person saved from a wreck, and had been kindly used by the natives, among whom she lived five years.

PATRIOTISM IN NEW YORK.—The venerable Peter Cooper says he is too old to fight, but he has some money, which the Government can have every dollar of, if it is needed.

Good.—Mr. Dean Peabody, of Lynn, presented the Light Infantry of that place with \$400, and to each officer he gave a silver mounted revolver.

THE LATEST!

REQUISITION UPON GOV. CURTIN FOR MORE TROOPS!

TWENTY-ONE REGIMENTS MORE FROM PENNSYLVANIA!

The General Government yesterday made a requisition upon Gov. Curtin for twenty regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry—making a total of thirty-eight regiments from this State, and a grand total of 29,500 men. These regiments will be speedily brought forward.

The Governor, we understand, will recommend in his Message the formation of ten regiments as a reserve, to be brought out, should occasion require it.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Reported Movements of the Governor of Ohio for the Protection of Union Men in Virginia.

It was reported last night that the Governor of Ohio had moved six regiments to the Southern frontier of that State to protect the Union men of Western Virginia who refuse to acquiesce in secession. Two regiments at Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, one opposite Parkersburg, one opposite Guyandotte, one opposite Point Pleasant, and one to be held in reserve at Zanesville, the latter to be moved to any point where its services may be required.

At Cincinnati a short time before sunset, last Sunday, two suns were distinctly visible within a short distance of each other, a dark cloud intervening. So vivid was the "counterfeit resemblance," that the spectators could hardly distinguish which was the legitimate luminary.

New Advertisements.

100,000 BRICK for sale. Enquire at the Broker's Office of S. L. McCulloch, No. 128 Market Street.

BUTLER HOUSE, No. 112 SIXTH, BELOW CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, Illuminated with National Emblems, NOTE PAPER, with a view of our patriotic city, MADE AND FOR SALE BY SOHREFFER'S BOOKSTORE, Near the Harrisburg Bridge.

Also, just printing, UNION FLAGS for 10 cents a piece.

TOY-BOOKS of an endless variety, for sale, with instruction of our little ones, a SOHREFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

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

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Tavern License, to April Sessions, 1861.—Dauphin county. (May 8th)

Table listing names and amounts for tavern licenses in Dauphin county, including names like Robert Vaughn, John L. Fidler, John Adam Egan, etc., with amounts ranging from \$10 to \$50.

WALL PAPER, CEILING PAPER, TRANSOM PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE-PRINTS, WINDOW CURTAINS, TASSELS, AND FIXTURES.

AT LOW PRICES, at SCHEFFER'S Book-store. Near the Harrisburg Bridge.

AGENTS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The SUBSCRIBERS will sell by public auction, at the Court House, at Harrisburg, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, at 2 o'clock p. m. The farm of John Yellow, containing of 186 acres, situated in Susquehanna township, about three miles from Harrisburg, adjoining lands of John H. Fox, John Zion and others.

There are erected on the farm a large Two-Story Stone House, a Bank Barn, Tenant Houses, Stables, &c. There is also a large orchard of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees of choice varieties in excellent bearing order. Also, several veins of good Lime Stone, which have been and can be worked to advantage. The property will be sold in a body, or in parcels, to suit purchasers; and the sale is pre-emptory. CONDITIONS.—One-fourth the purchase money to be paid within one week of the day of sale, when possession will be given, subject to a lease running to the 1st of April next. The purchaser to enter into possession of the crops, one-fourth on the 1st day of October, the residue on the 1st of April. The two last payments to carry interest from the day of sale, and to be satisfactorily secured. There will also be offered for sale at the same time and place, the undivided half interest of 160 acres of Coal Lands, situated on the Short Mountain, Lyons Valley, Dauphin county.