

Q. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Pub. lighers and Proprie

nunications will not be published in the PATRIC AND Union unless accompanied with the name of the

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FOR SALE. Ascond-hand ADAMS PRESS, platen 39% by 26 inches in good order; can be worked either by hand or steam power. Terms moderate Inquire at this office.

The New York Tribune, never very mild or moderate, is peculiarly ferocious just now .-Blood streams down its columns in cataracts. It displays a huge appetite for slaughter. The organs of the Mountain in the days of the French Revolution could not have been more sanguinary, nor more regardless of law or justice. It proposes that the State of Penusylvania shall make a dash at the Maryland Legislature assembled at Frederick, and disperse it at the point of the bayonet, before it has time to consummate the treason of secession. Now, there are several very grave objections to such a proceeding. In the first place, the volunteers of Pennsylvania have been mustered into the service of the General Government, and their movements are subject to the directions of the Federal authorities. Pennsylvania has no idea of treading in the footsteps of the secessionists, by levying war upon her own account upon any State belonging to the Union. In the next place, the Maryland Legislature has a right to assemble at the call of the Governor, and to deliberate without molestation; and Pennsylvania has no right to interfere with it, upon the naked presumption that it meditates treason to the Federal Government. We are not going to inaugurate a guerilla warfare upon our borders. This is not a fight between States, but one between the General Government and those who are in armed rebellion against its authority. Pennsylvania is mindful of her obligations as a member of the Union, and will not set an example of lawlessness while she is putting forth all her energies to re-establish law and order.

### An Inviting Offer.

From the tone of the following article, which we extract from the columns of the St. Louis Republican, a journal that favors "armed neutrality" on the part of the Border States, we infer that secession has not many enthusiastic advocates in Missouri, and that they are not s to invest very largely in the bus

A CHANCE FOR SECESSIONISTS .- As there are many among us who, no doubt, sigh for the blessings of secession and annexation to the Cotton Confederacy, we are requested by a distinguished lawyer at the capital of the most promising of the seceding States to offer his city residence, consisting of an elegant and most desirable and commodious mansion, with every accommodation for the largest family, which has every tenement and necessary outbuilding, surrounded by four acres of choice grounds, covered with Elysian shades and shrubbery, and a choice garden. The house is thoroughly turnished in a style befitting an outlay at a prime cost of \$15,000. The family servants are of the best kind for the establishment. His library bas cost \$6,000, and is well snited to an extensive practice in the State .-His notes and accounts amount to over \$30,000. The whole or the immovable part, with good will in practice and in the Secession cause, will be exchanged for a St. Louis residence of like value. Of course an exchange with a Seeession lawyer will be preferred, as thus an exchange of residence may be affected and both accommodated without the usual inconvenience. loss and expense.

The editor of this paper vouches for the good faith and fair dealing of the offer. Refer to this office.

Mistakes of Southern People. The prevailing idea in the South, and especially in those States which have not formally attempted to sever their connection with the Federal Government, is, that the North is letting loose a horde to overrun, trample upon, subdue and annihilate the slave States. The people are made to believe that they must fight for their homes, their property and their existence; that they must beat back the Northern invader, or submit to inferiority and slavery. This false notion of the purpose of the Federal Government is encouraged by the Secessionists, who seek to fire the hearts of the people to resistance as nothing else can fire them-and also by certain Northern journals, which play into their hands by exhibitions of the most revolting ferocity. When a Southern man, whose education and instincts are all on the Fig of the Union, takes up such a paper as the N. To Tribune and reads the invocations to slaught and rapine with which its columns are crimso. When he is told that this is to be a war of su gation; that there is to be no pause until one si sentirely victorious, and the other utterly wished; that the soil belonging to an "eman held aristocracy" is to be partitioned out and the hardy soldiers of the North as compensation their heroism—and when he mistakes this maniacal vio-Piacal violence for the pervading sentiment Ting the Waole Northern people, can we wond he is fired with resentment, and resolved or die in the defence of his home, his fires

It is time that the Southern people should be disabused of this monstrous error, and that Northern journals which feed it should be made to feel the correcting power of Northern sentiment. The issue between the Government and rebellion is one that ought not to be misunderstood. We believe that if the Southern people understood it rebellion would be divested of half its strength. It now subsists on false-hood. The Government has no intention of waging a war of subjugation against the South; nor does it seek to deprive the Southern people of their property. The Government is defending their property. The Government is defending the formulation of their property. The Government is defending the formulation of their property. The Government is defending the formulation of their property. The Government is defending the formulation of their property. The Government is defending the formulation of the formu disabused of this monstrous error, and that

his property and his family?

itself against rebellion and anarchy—its object and duty is to re-establish the reign of law and | pend the ordinance of secession of Virginia, order. If it is compelled to use force for the passed on the 17th inst., and which has just accomplishment of this purpose, the fault rests with those who have taken up arms against the Government. If rebellion would lay down its and manner of holding a poll for its ratificaarms and return to loyalty, and not attempt to tion by the people. The election for members stand between the violaters of law and the of Congress for the State to the House of Reppunishment due to their crimes, there would be no necessity for the invasion of Southern soil by Northern soldiers. The Government has determined to subdue rebellion wherever hibited until otherwise ordained by the conit exists—but not to let loose the horrors of war upon a people for their subjugation. The war is for the maintenance of the Union; for good gevernment against anarchy, and not against the rights of any of the States or of the people of any State. If the Southern people could be wade to understand this, the battle would be more than half won.

### Misplaced Sympathy.

Why should the Border States play into the hands of the Southern Confederacy? Why should they submit to being dragged into the secession movement contrary to their inclinations and interests? They have everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a course.-South Carolina never consulted their interests when she started the secession ball, and why should they throw themselves as a body guard between South Carolina and an offended Gov. ernment? The Border States have been placed in their present perilous position by deliberate calculation? South Carolina rejected the proposition which was made early in this contest for the holding of a convention of all the Southern States to determine upon some united plan of action, apprehending that this would result in a determination to abide by the Union, and to seck such redress for supposed grievances as the Union was sure to afford. This did not suit her plans and the plans of her associate conspirators. They foresaw that the Border States, with their strong attachment for the Union, and their hostility to secession, would kill the disunion movement—and that the secession conspiracy would be crushed in its infancy. They refused to ask the advice or to be governed by the remonstrances of the very States they expected to stand by them in the event of a conflict with the Federal Government; but precipitated secession, dragooned State after State into their measures, and invited the hostility of the Government by seizing its property and outraging its flag, with the deliberate purpose of compelling the Border States to stand in the van and fight their battles for them.

Will the Border States be used in this way? Will they rebel against a Government of their own choice, and espouse the cause of conspirators who disdained their counsels and now imperiously seek to thrust them into the front of the battle? Never were people worse used by the Southern Confederacy than the people of the Border States-and it is degrading to these States to submit to the domination of those who abuse while they use them. Will they not pause before plunging into open rebellion, and break the fetters of a false sympathy while there is yet time?

THE WAR TO BE BARBABOUS .-- It is the boast of modern times that the warfare of civilized poeples has been stripped of half its horrors. Government that property of foreigners prosecuting their enterprises within its jurisdiction, would invite a verdict reducing it to the level of the pirate and the highwayman. No English mob despoiled the warehouses of Russian merchants whilst Sebastopol was beseig d; and Russia with all its absolutism, meddled not with English manufactories maintained in its midst. The Paris Conference adopted conditions recognizable between nations, expressly calculated to mitigate the mirfortunes of war, and to protect the interests of those not immediately engaged in the conflict. In connection with that movement, the United States Government stood in advance of all others in the extent of its proposals.

Now what have we? At the very threshold of war, both sections in the States commit themselves to plans which bring back the barbarism of olden times, and will subject North and South to an opprobrium which neither can afford to carry. On one side, Southern soldiers threaten indiscriminate slaughter. There shall be no quarter, they advertise in advance. On the other hand, the leading Republican journals deliberately advise the employment of measures which might suit the latitude of China or the Punjaub, but will sink in everlasting infamy the cause that shall resort to them on the American continent. Thus the New York Times urges the adoption of means to excite servile insurrection in the South. Organizations are recommended with the specific object of arming slaves and prompting them to reenact the nameless horrors of St. Domingo .-Innocent women and helpless children are to be butchered by their servants! Again, the New York Tribune holds up to Northern volunteers the tempting bait of wholesale plunder. It promises that Southern plantations shall be parcelled amongst the victorious soldiery: and descants upon the riches and salubrity of Virginia as an estate worth striving for. There is no mincing of phrases on the part of our New York contemperary. It unblushingly preaches the doctrine of "confiscation," literally maintains the right to rob, rolling the sweet morsel under its tongue as something irresistible to the pharisaic palate.

Ouce begun, where are these barbarities to

end ?-Toronto (Canada) Lender. THE MORTALITY AT FORT SUMPTER .-- A great deal has been said about the small loss in the fight at Fort Sumpter, but it should not cause much surprise to any one acquainted with such matters. The combatants were screened by fortifications. It is well known that Marshal Saxe, a high authority in such things, was in the habit of saving that to kill a man in hat. tle, the man's weight in lead must be expended. A French Medical and Surgical Gazette, published at Lyons, says this fact was verified at Solferino, even with the recent great improvement in fire-arms. The Austrians fired 8 400,000 rounds. The loss of the French and Italians was 2,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. Each man hit cost 700 rounds, and every man killed cost 4,200 rounds. The mean weight of balls is one ounce; thus we find that it required on an average, 272 pounds of lead to kill a man. If any of our friends should get into a military fight, they should feel great emfort in the fact that 700 shots may be fired bem before they are hit, and 4,200 before shuffle off the mortal coil."

VIRGINIA SECESSION ORDINANCE.-We apbeen made public. Accompanying the document is a long schedule, setting forth the time resentatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the 4th Thursday in May next, is suspended and pro-

### AN ORDINANCE

To repeal the Rat fication of the Constitution of the U...t.d States of America by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution.

The people of Virginia in their ratification

of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in convention on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers granted under the said constitution were de rived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern slaveholding States:

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare a: d ordain that the ordinance adopted by the people of this State, in convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified—and all acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution-are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the constitution aforesaid is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereign y which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. And they do further declare that the said constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of this

This ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, ast at a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thurs-

day in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted. Done in convention in the city of Richmond, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

sixty-one, and in the eighty fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia. JOHN L. EUBANK, A true copy. Secretary of Convention.

A FRIGHT AT GETTYSBURG, PA.—The citizens of Gettysburg, Pa., were thrown into a state of much excitement on Monday evening by a cruel hoax, which some thoughtless fellow practiced upon them. The Sentinel thus ex-

Whilst our citizens were in town meeting, naking preparations to organize a "Home a messenger who had been sent by railroad entered the court house from Hanover, with the startling intelligence that three hundred men from Baltimore were within an hour or two's march to burn the town, and asking aid from Gettysburg. The excitement for the time being was intense, and cur population was all on the streets with fearful forebodings as to our own fate, if such should be done to a neighboring town. Messengers were immedi. ately dispatched to neighboring villages of our county for men, arms and powder. Everything in the shape of defensive weapons that could be had was placed in requisition, and in a short time there was a regularly organized town guard, who were under arms all night. An engine was fired up, and Mr. Benner and Mr. Riley ran to Hanover in a very short time, and returning about 11 o'clock, gave the pleasing information that all was quiet there, and that the report had been started without foundation in truth. The messengers who went to different parts of the county, aroused the population, and men and arms came in during the night, in answer to the call.

A REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT .- "A time to Preach and a time to Fight."—One of the most thrilling reminiscences of the American Revolution is related of General Peter Muhlenberg, whose ashes repose in the burying ground of 'The Old Trappe Church," in Montgomery county, this State. When the war broke out, Gen. Muhlenberg was rector of a Protestant | dered by Major General Patterson, who has Episcopal Church, Dunmore Co., Va. On Sunday morning, he administered the Lord's Supper to his charge, stating that in the afternoon of that day he would preach a sermon on "The duties men owe to their country." At the appointed time the building was crowded with anxious listeners. The discourse, if we remember correctly, was founded on a text from Solomon-There is a time for every purpose and for every work." The sermon burned with patriotic fire; every sentence and intonation told the speaker's deep earnestness in what he was saying. Paucing a moment at the close of his discourse, he repeated the words of his text, and then, in tones of thunder, exclaimed :-"The time to preach is past; the time to fight has come!" and, suiting the action to the word, he threw from his shoulders his clerical robes and stood before his congregation in military uni form. Drumming for recruits was commenced on the spot, and it is said that almost every male of suitable age in the congregation en-

Corron.—The culture of cotton requires peculiar combination of heat and moisture, an ven and uniform temperature. Sicily and Malta produce about 30,000 pounds annually a small quantity is raised in Sardinia and Spain; Asiatic Turkey produces 300.000 pounds; Syria might produce a considerable quantity: China does so, but consumes it all India 3.000.000,000, if we may believe reports, most of which is consumed at home. There are six millions of alluvial soil in the British West Indies where it can be raised. The French receive from theirs about 3,000 000 pounds, and a small quantity is raised in Surnam. Our Southern States cultivate six millions of acres for cotton-Texas ranking first in product per acre, Arkansas second, Louisi ana third. Alabama fourth. Georgia fifth, South Carolina sixth. Tennessee seventh, and Florida eight, the last producing but 250 pounds o seed cotton per acre. In Africa, Egypt and Brazil the culture is increasing.

RETURN OF A MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIER RE-PORTED KILLED. —Several of the Massachusetts soldiers who were wounded at Baltimore have arrived in Boston. Among them was Daniel C. Stevens, of Lowell, who was reported killed. He states that as the sixth regiment was puraued by the mob, who hurled a shower of paving stones and other missiles, he was struck in the side and had three of his ribs broken. He was taked up for dead, and carried into the station house, where he remained over three hours in an insensible condition, which doubtless gave

#### BY TELEGRAPH LATEST

# THE VERY LATEST! FROM WASHINGTON

FORTS ON THE POTOMAC!

SOUTHERN PROTEST AGAINST AN AT TACK ON WASHINGTON!

Release of Gen. Harney!

SENATOR MASON ARRESTED

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT!

BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS OF VIR GINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA!

TERM OF ENLISTMENT EXTENDED!

A NATIONAL ARMORY TO BE ESTAB-LISHED AT ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

STEAMER FIRED INTO!

BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS!

Batteries on the Potomac—The Charleston Mercury Protests-Release of General Washington, April 29.

Rumor having stated that a battery had been thrown up by the Virginia troops at the place called "White House," below Fort Washington, on the Potomac river, an actual examination was made yesterday of the ground there, and for a mile or two all round, and nothing of the kind was any where discoverable.

The Charleston Mercury earnestly protests against the advice of certain Southern journals, which urge an immediate assault on Washing- to pull her off. ton and its occupation as the Capital of the Confederate States.

The Alexandria Gazette says that General Lee has ordered the release of General Harney, who was stopped at Harper's Ferry on his way o Washington, and mentions a rumor that Jefferson Davis is to come to Richmond this

Stephens has returned to Montgomery.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 29. The President has issued the following proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, For the reasons assigned in my proclamation of April 19th, a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas was ordered to be established:

And whereas, Since that date public property of the United States has been seized, the collection of the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers of the United States while engaged in executing the orders of their superiors have been arrested and held in custody as prisoners, or have been impeded in the discharge of their official duties without due legal process, by persons claiming to act under authorities of the States of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of these States will also be established. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my

hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### (Signed.) Arrest of Senator Mason.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

We learn from undoubted authority that the Ex-Hon. James M. Mason, late United States Senator from Virginia, has been arrested by the U.S. authorities. The information comes from an efficial source. The arrest took place at Perryville, Maryland, to-day. Instructions have been sent by telegraph to have him brought at once to Philadelphia. The arrest was orsupervision and command of the line between this city and Washington.

# [LATER.]

PERRYVILLE, April 29. Senator Mason has not been arrested. The eport must have been started by the detention of some parties for examination.

#### The Blockade of Southern Ports. WASHINGTON, April 29.

Some excitement has been produced in diplomatic circles, growing out of the proclamation of the President, directing a blockade of Southern ports. It appears that a blockade to be respected by foreign powers, must not only be effective, but that due notice must be given of such intention to their representatives .-With Brazil and all the South American Governments, a notice of ninety days is required under existing treaties. But this has not been given by our Government. Hence, consignments of coffee and other natural products. designed for Southern ports, are delayed in their transportation to that portion of the country-the merchants not having been noti-

fied of the effects of the immediate blockade. It has, therefore, become necessary that specific inquiries be made of the Federal Government in relation to the subject, so that treaty rights and priveledges be not damaged. The Foreign Ministers will insist that the stipulations shall be respected and observed; otherwise naval forces will be despatched to the blockaded ports as a means of foreign protection. The delicacy of the question is apparent, and from what is known may involve serious consequences to all concerned—at all events produce trouble now as well as in the future. Among the letters recently received at the Post-Office Départment is one from a South Carolina postmaster countermanding orders for stamps, and refusing to make his returns, saying that he will attend to his business when Pos master General Reagan shall reach Wash-

Gentlemen from Virginia give as their opinion that the ordinance of Sec ssion will be affirmed by over 100,000 majority. The northwestern counties are, however, decidedly opposed to secession.

## The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29. PHILADELPHIA: April 29.

Flour quist and fi m without sales for exphrt. Wheat scarce and fi m a: \$1.33x1 35 f r rel. and \$1 40:1.50 for white. Cornactive; 12.000 bu hel at 63c atloat Provisions quiet. Whisky dull at 18.18% c.

New York. Ap 11 29. Flour firm; 7 000 bb's sold at \$5.20a5 25 for State; Flour firm; 7 000 mbs sand at \$5,200 25 mbs sate; \$6.605.65 for Ohio, and \$6.65.35 for Sou hern. Wheat firm; 10 000 bushels a ld; white Western 1.45.1.60; white Kentucky I 60al 65. Corn firm—sales unimportant; yellow southern 70c. Sugars e dy. Pouk heavy. Lard d 11 at 9 x-9 x c. Wh-ky dull. Recepts of flour 20,000 bbls; wheat 31,000 bushels; corn 23,000 bushels. Stocks better and active.

#### Baltimore Quiet-the N. Y. Seventh Regiment.

PERRYVILLE, April 29. The latest arrival from Baltimore reports the city quiet. Members of the N Y. Seventh Regiment from Washington say when the regiment offered its services to the Government, it was for the defence of the Capitol, and not to engage in a war against any State or States. Fifty members had refused to take the oath on reaching Washington; the rest took it on condition not to be called out of the District of Columbia. They say the feeling of the regiment toward the people of Baltimore is of the most friendly character.

Term of Enlistment-Armory to be established.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The Government to-day formally decided to receive 40,000 of the 75,000 volunteers recently called for by proclamation for the term of three years, 25,000 for five years, and 18,000 sailors for the same period. Orders to carry this measure into effect will be at once issued.

An Armory in place of that at Harper's Ferry is to be established at Rock Island, Ill.

Naval Affairs,

Boston, April 29. A force of 2,500 men were employed yesterday in the Charlestown Navy Yard on the vessels now fitting out.

Lieut. Knox has been appointed to the command of the steamer Massachusetts.

> Steamer Fired into. Baltimore, April 29.

The steamer Adelaide, arrived at Baltimore n Saturday morning from Norfolk, reports having been fired into off Old Point Comfort by the Harriet Laue.

Steamer Ashore.

NEW YORK, April 29. The Steamer Bremen, from Southampton, with dates to the 16th, is reported ashore east of the Rover Shoals. Two tugs are engaged

### GENERAL NEW S.

Conviction of Lewis Suter. - Lewis Suter, of Lancaster, well known as a proprietor of several Stage lines, was tried in the criminal court of Lancaster county, last week, on the charge of poisoning five of the horses of Emanuel Shober, on the 17th of September last. One of the principal witnesses examined for the prosecution, was Dr. Harvey Birch, of Reading, at whose store the arsenic was lought by Surer, with which, it was alleged, the horses were poisoned. The jury found him guilty, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment oftwo years and six months.

THE WEST MARCHING UP.—At a meeting in Chicago, on Thursday night, the Senator from Peoria said he should vote in the Legislature for \$1,000,000 and 100,000 men if necessary, and charged upon the audience that they allow no one to utter treason in their presence. The banks offered to loan half a million of dollars, and \$30,000 were subscribed in aid of the troops. On Friday, sixty-one companies had been accepted by the State, and many more tenders were pending.

GENERAL SCOTT SALUTED IN NEW ORLEANS THROUGH MISTAKE .- A telegraphic dispatch was received at New Orleans on Friday last, announcing that Gen. Winfield Scott had resigned his commission in the United States Army and tendered his services to Virginia. The intelligence being fully cred ted occasioned general rejoicing, and in compliance with an order of Gov. Moore, a "royal salute" of 21 guns was fired in compliment to the old hero. ADAMS COUNTY .- Agents from Baltimore have been through that region of country. purchasing provisions for the mobites of Baltimore, but the people of Gettysburg seized such stores, confiscated them, and ordered the spies and rowdies to leave on the peril of their lives. Adams county, all along the Maryland line, is arming for its defence, and the people are preparing to resist anything like invasion, or se-

curing provisions, at the peril of their lives. LONGEVITY. - Miss Olive Fuller, of Marston Mills, Mass., attained the age of one hundred and two years on the 1st instant. She still is in comfortable health, and her faculties are quite good. She was born in 1759, was "sweet sixteen" at the commencement of the war of the revolution, 53 at the commencement of the war of 1812, and she bids fair to live through the war of 1861.

A GREAT STATE. - Rhode Island has eclipsed all the other States, in proportion to her means, in furnishing well-equipped volunteers. Her troops are very fine, her light artillery excel lent, and she appropriated half a million in money, and all this done at once.

CANNOT BE ACCEPTED. - Colored citizens have applied to Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, for leave to raise military companies, but Gov. Dennison has replied to their request by saying that the State cannot accept colored troops. ARMS FOR MEMPHIS .- It is stated that Gov.

Moore, of Louisiana, has offered to loan to the city of Memphis three thousand percus-ion muskets, one hundred thousand ball cartridges and four thirty-two pounders. Boston Coast Guard.-The merchants of

Boston have contracted with parties to build a gun-boat, mounting 2 8 inch and four 32 lb. guns, the same to be completed within ninety The Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia has

raised the flag of the Union on the Cathedra in Logan square, at the height of 230 feet from the ground. General James, of Rhode Island, says he will have one hundred rifle cannon in Washington

in thirty days. These guns will reach twoand a half miles. A FIGHTING REGIMENT .-- Andrew Sheehan, William Mulligan and James Hughes, noted bruisers in New York, are forming a regiment,

to be called the Empire City Regiment. Roger A. Pryor has received a commission as colonel in the Conf. derate army, and is raising a regiment at Norfolk for immediate ser-

Hon. Andrew Jackson Smith, late United States Consul to Laguayra, Venezuela, died in

Galveston, Texas, 15th inst. The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist advises against wasting powder in firing salutes, as it may be needed for other purposes.

NOTE PAPER. ENVELOPES, Illuminated with National Emblems, NOTE PAPER, with a fine view of our patriotic city, made and for sale at ECHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

O ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Near the Harrisbyng Wridge.
Also, just printing, UNION FLAGS for 10 cents

TOY-BOOKS of an endless variety, for the anusement and instruction of our little ones, a SOHEFFER'S Bookstore. [7 ELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place

OPERM CANLLES .- A large supply Just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

REMOVAL. The subscriber has removed his PLUMBING, AVD The subscriber has removed me PLUMBING AND BRASS FOUNDEY from Mark detrect to Fourth areast above Micket, opposite the Bethel Church Thankful for past patronage, he hopes, by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of it.

wm. PARKHILL.

DUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby DUBLIU NOTIUE.—Notice is hereby given that letters tes amentary on the estate of Dr. Edward L. or th. late of the city of Harrishurg, D uphin county, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber, who resides in said cit. All persons h ving claims or demands against the est te of said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to the subscriber wi hout delay.

Ap30-d t&w6t MARTHAE ORTH, Excentrix. THE COMMISSIONERS appointed un-

New Advertisements.

der the Act of Incorporation of the C to of Harriss burg having made a plot of draft of said city, designating and also where avenues, streets, lanes and alleys now existing and op ned hereafter be open d. and also d. signating with the hereafter be open d. and also d. signating with the hortest than twenty acres, for the use of the public and of said city a pot or piece of ground, containing of said cit- for the purpless and uses mentioned in side of out of Qualter Sessions, of Dau him county, for the approval of said Court; the said draft and report to the heen filed, by order of said Court, in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of said county for public he spection; and, unless exceptions are filed thereto by parties interested in said city, the same will be approved at the August term of said Court. By order of the Court.

WM MITCHELL, Clerk. WM MITCHELL, Clerk. April 30, 1861 .- d4w

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!



SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. (Store and Factory 112 South Fourth St., below Ches nut, Philadelphia)

Has arrived in this Gity and opened an office for a short time for the pale of his Glebrated

IMPROVED SPECTACLES,

MPKOVED SPECTACLES, with the finest Per scopic Filiptic Lenses, forming the Concavo-4 onvex surface, in accordance with the philosophy of Nature, surpassing in purity and the ansparency any other classes offered before to the Public, producing a clear and distinct sicht, rendering ease and comfort in reading the most minute print, affording altogether the best he p for the impaired vision, improving, strengthening and estoring the eyesight. These glasses are carefully suited for every a.e.

Also, for sale his world renowned MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, MILITAKY PYGLASSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, at the lowest city pices.

M. I. FHANKLIN, Optician, Office Third street, between Walnut and Market.

A SS: GNEES' SALE OF REAL ESA TATE—the SUB\*CRIBERS will sell by public outery, at the Court House, at Harri-burg, on Saturday, the 15th day of June next. t 20%-lock p. m.

The farm of John W. Lower, Fr., consisting of 186 acres, situated in Susquehanna town-hip, shout three miles from Har Isburg, adjoining lames of John H. Fox John Zinn and others.

There are erected on the farm a 'ar 'e Two-Story Stone House, a Bank Barn. Tenant Houses, St bler, &c

There is also a lag or orchard of "pple, pear, peach and charry trees of choice varieties in exc. Hent bearing order.

Also, several veins of sood Lime Stone which here

order.

Also, several veins of rood lime Stone, which have been and can be worked to advantage.

The property will be so din a bedy, or in parcels, to suit purchasers; and he sale be peremptory.

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FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

April 13, 1861 -ap16-dtd

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