BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 15, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER-Editor and Proprietor.

Treason in Bedford.

The Bedford Gazette, in an article last week. on the "Inauguration of Lincoln," under certain contingencies, announces itself in favor of arevolution, peaceable of it can be, forcible if it must." The editor comes to this conclusion after reading the Inaugural Address, the poliey of which he contends would justify a resort to such extreme measures.

The following is the cpinion of the Inaugural, expressed in the United States Senate, at once. on the 6th inst., by STEPHEN A. DOULAS. late Democratic candidate for President, who was supported for that office by the Gazette, and by the large majority of its party in this county, and throughout the whole North :

"He (Douglas) had read the luaugural carefully with the view of understanding what the policy of the Administration is to be, as therein vindicated. It is characterized by great ability, and with great directness on certain points. 'A critical analysis is necessary to arrive at the true construction. He had partially made an analysis, and had come to the conclusion that it was a peace rather than a war message. He had examined it candidly and critically, and thought there was no foundation for a different opinion. On the contrary, there is a distinct pledge that the poliey of the Administration shall be conducted exclusively with reference to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties.

"The Inaugural was much more conservative than he had anticipated. It was more pacific and conciliatory than he had predicted. He repeated, after a careful examination and analysis, he was clearly of the opinion that the Administration stands pledged to a peace. ful solution, and will do no act that will lead to war, and make no change of policy unless necessary to preserve peace. He thought the President has stated the cause of the troubles clearly, and indicated a remedy. The President, in a manner peculiar to himself, proceeds to show what did not produce the trou-

It will be seen from the above extracts, that Mr. Douglas pronounces the Inaugural, as "characterized by great ability, and with great directness on certain points .. " It "was much more conservative than he had anticipated," and that "He thought the President has stated the cause of the troubles clearly, and indicated a remedy."

The Gazette is not satisfied with the President's recommendation of a National Convenpeople themselves ? or, is it willing to precicivil war ?

POST MASTER.

It was decided on Monday evening last, in the Republican Meeting, that the Post Master question should be submitted to a vote of the Republicans of this Post Office district. The only questions to be asked, is, "Did you vote for Lincola?" "Do you get your mail matter in Bedford? All of the Township, and parts of St. Clair, Napier, C. Valley, Colerain, Snake Springs, will have the right to vote if they be in town. The candidates are, Wilson P. Mower, A. S. Russell, W. W. Shuck, S. J. Way, S. Radebaugh, W. C. Kiser, John G. Minnish, and probably others.

Spring Election.

The Republicans of Bedford Borough, met in the County Hall, on Monday night last, and placed in nomination the following ticket: Judge of the Election,

Martin Milburn. Inspector, R. D. Barelay. Constable, Milton Spidle. Assessor. James McMullin. Assistant Assessors. V. Vondersmith. P. H. Shires. School Directors. S. L. Russell, Francie Jordan. Supervisors, Edward M'Mullin. G. W. Rupp. Town Clerk, Samuel M. Barclay BOROUGH TICKET.

Chief Burgess, George D. Shuck Assistant Burgesey Colin Loyer. High Constable. Jas. A. Henderson. Councilmen, W. W. Shuck, John L. Lessig. Auditor, F. D. Saupp.

The Governor has signed the bill commuting the three mill tax on the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company. He has also signed the Tabiry and Erie bill.

It is generally believed in Washington that / orders have been given for the evacuation of has provisions only for a few days, and Gen. chanan will be held responsible. The N. Y. Tribune on this subject says:

FORT SUMTER.

If, as is predicted with some confidence by our Washington correspondents, Fort Sumter is to be exacusted, no doubt the humiliation will be great, and the order for such a movement will be given by the Government with a regret quite equal to that with which the people will receive the tidings. But let it be borne in mind that this humiliation comes, if it must come, not from any negligence or feebleness of the present administration; that it is not an evidence of a retreat from a well defined and strong position! that it is a concession neither to the Reble power of the South nor to the timid expostulations of the lew in the North whose counsels ar weakness; but that it is one of the last bit er drops in the cup left in our hands by the Govent which has so long weighed us down, and which has now hardly passed out of our sight. The evil which Administrations, as well as men, do, lives after them, and we must expect to feel the curse. The duplicity, the mean cheming, the iuconceivable baseness which have brought us to the present complication of our national affairs cannot lose their poison

The people will be prepared, if this withdrawal of troops takes place, for a yell of exultation from every traiter in the land, for taunts and swelling self-congratulations from the men who have labored more earnestly than any others for the destruction of the Union by crying out for concessions and compromises; but let all remember that the strength has not yet departed from our flag, and that this movement may be only as the crouch which is to precede the decisive leap. No matter if the treason which has woven around us its toils compels a step which no one wishes to take; no matter if Re belion seems to have advanced its banners, or if Treason turns more confidently toward us its brazen front. The policy of the Government remains unchanged, and its firm foot is just as immovable as ever on the Constitution and the

In case the predicted event happens, the pecple will place on the proper heads the respon-sibility of the act. They will follow the late President to his retirement with a sharper indignation than they have before felt; they will, moreover, ask, with an earnestness which calls for a reply, why the repeated assurances went forth from the beleagued fort that the com manding officer needed no aid, no supplies, they will demand from all who have borne a part in the transactions of the past two months with relation to this important place a strict account of their stewardship. They will none the less renew their confidence in the power they have set over them at the National Capital, and will by that conidence strengthen the bands of the Administration for vigorous action in the future and forward.

The following article, commenting upon the Isaugural Address of President Lincoln, is from the Baltimore American, a Southern Bell paper, which opposed Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party bitterly. It nevertheless has the candor to do justice to the President:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS. The anxiety with which the Inaugural Address of Mr. Lincoln has been looked for and tion for the purpose of enabling the people to waited for betokens the public estimation of settle their difficulties in their own way. Is the importance of the questions which the new the Gazette afraid to trust this matter to the President was expected to discuss. Every read wherever there is a man in the country nitate the whole country into revolution and able to read and able to apprehend the na ture of the crisis that is upon this people .-The whole of the Address is taken up with the discussion of the all-engrossing topics of the times, and we proceed to give our impressions of the entire document without attempting, at present, to examine in detail the senarate sections or to inquire into the possible constructions that may be placed upon any individual announcement of doctrine or pol-

The tone of the speech is pacific, that is to say, Mr. Lincoln avows his determination to preserve peace, so far as it may be done, in he performance of his duty as he intends it. He denies that he has the power to recognize the right or the fact of secession, and therefore denies that the liberty to refrain from the performance of what would be plain obligaious if no such right or fact had been assumed to exist. While, therefore, he announces his intention to collect the revenue and to possess and defend the forts, be distinctly declares that he will do these things in such a manner as to avoid the necessity for strife, if it is possible to do so. It is perfectly evident from the whole tenor of his Address, that he does not intend to be the aggressor, if peace may not be preserved.

In defence of this position be appeals to the fact that his oath of office leaves him no latitude. He swears to uphold a Government that comes into his hands unbroken, so far as the admission of that Government itself is concerped. He professes to find in the laws that are to govern him in his official conduct no loon-hole through which he can escape from the pressure of enactments that have been left for his guidance. And, if we understand his argument upon this part of the discussion, be simply asserts his inability to do anything also than enforce the laws which "resolves and ordinances" can neither nullify por render inoperative. He consequently excludes all questions of policy and all avowal of his personal preferences in this matter, and contents himself with a statement of what he believes to be his duty in the premises, and an an-

nouncement of his purpose to perform it. No one will deny that he has met the issues presented with a firmuess and frankness that are in themselves commendable. He does not expect to be misunderstood, and he foreshadows his policy with a directness that provides for no future evasions or change of programme. It is hardly probable that the citizens of the Southern confederacy have waited for this Inaugural with the expectation that it was to London with Gas made in Alt contain a relinquishment of United States authe: ity in the seceded States, or a promise to recognize the Government there set up, and if

will leave them in doubt upon this subject.

Whatever may be the differences of opinion? throughout the country upon the various sub Fort Sumter. It is said that Mejor Anderson jects of which the Address treats, it will be very generally received as an honest and outspoken avowal of the policy of the new Ad-Scott says that it would take 10,000 men to ministration. It is certain that it furnishes reinforce the Fort. This is a terrible state of no protext for disunion that has not existed affairs, and the administration of Mr. Bu-change will be held responsible. The N. Y. has never recanted, in which he distinctly declares his inability and his indisposition interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists;" he also quotes from the Chicago platform, in which there is a re-solution that contains the same general doctrine. He does not profess to address arguments, motives or appeals to the Disunionist per se, but with a simple eloquence that ought to be genuine, he appeals to the feeling of brotherhood that should exist wherever there is a heart to be touched by a recital of the history of our country. As the representative of his party, we do not see how Mr. Lincoln could have said less that was likely to be ofensive to those holding different views from s own. And if we regard him as the representative of the nation, the only portion of his Address that can be construed offensively is that portion which most emphatically insists apon the essential unity of the nation who destinies have been confided to his hands.

> SHARP! - Some three months ago, we gave our note for \$70, payable in par funds, at the Banking House of Reed, Rupp & Schell .-Wm. Schafer, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, who is a heavy depositor with them, and had funds at the time in this Banking House, gave us his check for \$71 on Reed, Rupp & Schell, and on presentation, intenddepositor's check on themselves! Are these vide. banking rules, and if so, isn't it sharp prac-

Our readers will see by a dispatch that we our young friend, Dr. Wm. H. Watson, Jr., jornty of all the Senators from States which has graduated at the University of Pennsylpassed an excellent examination. He intends never before mentioned be cast as a part of ocating in Bedford.

Hon David Wilmot has received the caucus comination for U. S. Senator, in place of Hon. Simen Cameron, resigned.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE NIGGER IN THE GAR-DEN OF EDEN .- Since the Rev. Dr. Raphall roved the antiquity, justice; and righteousness f Slavery, certain of his brethren have grown alous of the learned Rabbi, and have rushed nto print with hot haste to reap the honors falling upon his sacred head. The last of these rivals turns up in the Legislature of Obio, and with one sentence of pithy statement carries Slavery out of Egypt, through the deluge, across Shinar and the Land of Nod right into the Garden of Eden, thus getting about 2,000 years the start of Dr. Raphall, knocking history and ethnology into cocked hat, and coming on in a blaze of triumph that must insure the Buckeye solon a fame as enduring as brass. We auote:

"Mr. Jonas (such is his name) gave a picture of Hayti and the desolation of Freedom, and the happy condition of the country when Slavery prevailed. He spoke of Africa and the King of Dahomey, and insisted that American landing in case of distress, but not for sale or Slavery had greatly improved and hapified them traffic, shall exist; nor shall Congress have and then he spoke of the legraded state of the power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on of the Slavery question, that it had retarded land. The bringing into the District of Cothe work of emancipation. If we would have lumbia of persons held to later or service for agitate and talk of it. He then insisted that transferred to other places for sale as merchanwe must compromise with the South, and allow them all territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., through any State or territory against its disand the right to travel with their slaves through the Free States. He then referred to the Garden of Eden, and contended that the 'serpens' was a negro; not of the same race as Adam, and of an earlier time-that the negro tempted Eve. He said that there were several races high; some dwellers in the land of Nod, where Cain and Abel found wives and the negroes. He quoted the Hebrew Bible account of creation, and referred to various Eastern traditions. the theology of Zoroaster, and the fire-wer-From this he passed into a general placed by God upon the negro for deceiving of.

We are sorry for Drs. Raphall, Van Dyke, Seabury & Co., but they must brush up their Chaldee if they would prevent infringements upon their Union saving patents.

The Formal Evacuation of Sumter, The Orders to be Issued To-Morrow. OLD IRONSIDES.

VISIT OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFI-CERS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 12. It is understood at the office of the Adju-

tant General, that the orders for the evacuation of Fort Sumter by the small force of the gallant Major Anderson, will be issued to-

I understand that the nomination of Senator Crittenden has been formally voted down by the Cabinet. This is much regretted. Commodore Stewart-"Old Ironside"-has not resigned, as stated in some despatches, but

objects to being longer placed on the naval

register as "senior flag officer." He asks to be restored to the head of the list of Captains. SHIPPING GAS TO LONDON .- "Tis strange, but no less true than strange, that there is now actually on the way to London, a shipment of Gas from Altoona in this county! It is compressed greatly below its ordinary density by means of au apparatus there for the purpose, then forced into wrought iron cylindrical vessels and there secured beyond the power of es-

principal imports.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Adoption of the Franklin substitute by a close Vote. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The Peace Conference to-day revived and passed, by a vote of nine States against eight States, the Franklin substitute to Mr. Guthrie's

The proposition before the Conference was voted on by sections. The first, with reference to dividing the territory, was barely adopted. Indiana did not vote at all; Kansas and New York were divided, and Virginia and Missouri voted in the negative. The result was 8 against 7, and but for the temporary absence of one of the New York Commissioners there would have been a tie vote. The following is the proposition as adopted: SEC. 1. In all the present territory of the

United States north of the parallel of thirtysix degress thirty minutes of north latitude, it voluntary servitude, except in punishment of orime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of per-ons teld to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. Nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the territories of a nature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation. And the same shall be suijee to judicial cognizence in the federal courts, ac cording to the course of common law. Whe any territory north or south of said line, wit contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servicude, ing to lift our note, they wanted to share this as the Constitution of such State may pro

Sec. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of majority of all the Senators from the States publish, dated at Philadelphia, March 14, that which allow involuntary servitude, and a maprohibit that relation, nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majorivania, and received a diploma as M. D. He ty of the Senators from each class of States the two-third majority necessary to the ratifieation of such treaty.
Sec. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any

amendment thereto, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control within any State and Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to abor or involuntary service in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland, and without the consent of the owners or making to owners, who do not consent, just com pensation; nor the power to interfere with o prohibit representatives and others from bringng with them to the city of Washington, re taining and taking away, persons so bound to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or territory of the United States to any State or territory thereof where it is estabiished or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation by sea or river, of touching at pos's, shores and landings, and of sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards dise, is prohibited, and the right of transit sent is probibited.

Sec 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation and through the action of their judicial and ministerial offiof men at that period -- some giants, 14 feet cers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service

or labor is due. Sec. 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby

foreigner prohibited, and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to serview of Hebrew theology, and Egyptian anti-quity. He concluded that Slavery was a curse ritories from places beyond the limits therevice or labor, into the United States and ter-Sec. 6. The first third and fifth sections to-

gether with this section six of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

Sec. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitives from labor, in all cases where the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimida. tion from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his emedy for the recovery of such fugitive .-Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privilges and immunicies of the several States.

Some of the Commissioners say that if their onference has been productive of no other good result, it has produced a most friendly feeling among them.

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT .- Attracted by his red wagon, a herd of buffaloes attacked Col. Claiborne while traveling in the wilds of Arkansas lately. The phalanx blocked his road, and as he turned to flee they rushed wildly on after him as he urged onward the terror stricken borse. The Colonel threw out successively his overcoat and a cushion, which the animals paused to trample upon, but they soon gained upon him, and their horns were already clashing against the back of the buggy cape. Think of lighting the street cars of London with Gas made in Altoona!! What when he plunged his horse's breast deep into the hollow of a large oak, and there he was safe the back of the buggy being the only point of attack. Dischurges from a six-shooter, two The new tariff will, it is estimated, yield an bottles of brandy, a cold turkey, and finally a have, it is not probable that the Address increased revenue of \$10,920,840, on the bottle of Scotch souff at last sent them off sneezing and beliewing.

For the Inquirer. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1861.

The influence exercised throughout our country by the university of Pennsylvania has been acknowledged. Its varied departments have been conducted very successfully as schools of instruction for a period of over a century, and are renowned for their talent. In the catalogue published for this year, we note that there were in the departments of Arts, Medicine, Law, &c., a total of eight hundred and twenty-six scholars, a number that hundred and twenty-six scholars, a number that will compare favorably with any other educational establishment in the country. The prosperity of the medical Department is espe-

cially gratifying, and shows a larger class of pu-pils than any other medical school in the United States, the whole number being four hundred and

sixty-five students. The Annual Commencement was held at Musical The Annual Commencement was held at Musical Fund Hall, to day, at noon. Amongst the names of the graduating class, upon whom the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, is that of WM. H. WATSON, son of Dr. WM. H. WATSON, of your place. It is the intention of young Dr. W., to return to his home in a few days, and locate in his native town. May he meet with that encouragement in his profession to which his talents so emmently entitle him.

D. J. C.

For the Inquirer. "Local."

MR. EDITOR:-

"A Puppits cranium will never explode, Without a crevice or a crack."

An appellation, applicable to the venerable, wise, witry and saterical "Tyro" of Pationsville, whose fancy flights of imagination wanered among the regions of the starry heavens,

"Bright and brilliant comets That course their way around the sun."
to the idle fancies of rural nonsense such as "pop guns, palmetto fligs, blue cockades" and a number of silly and ironical expressions of contempt and derision not inserted in my vocabulary. Tyro's mind must have been a little delirious, and bif head filled with the chaos of at sord images when he was penning his famous critique upon the secession movements of Mid-dle Woodberry. He might as well engage his pen scrapes in drawing pictures of the Punic wars, the Bartholomew massacre, or try to paint the dying groans of Prometheus when "chained to the cold rocks of Mount Caucasus" as to try to give an adequate idea of the internal

ommotions of our Township.

Tyro's glowing description of their literary advancements and the developments of their numerous societies will have a blooming bearing towards other localities, and may God speed per in the right way that the needy may profit by her emergies, so "let her rip.

Oh! ye coersionist, "soothe your throbbing passions into peace" and become more calm and sedate, and when the 4th of July comes we will be ready to drink bumpers with you, and sing the (not yet written) songs, and to gratify your insatiable appetites for the good we would not object taking a mess of oysters with you upon the expenses of "Tyro." And should the 4th of July prove too far distant for you to express your extreme friendly feelings towards us, and your excited digestive organs become too indigestible, I would suggest a prescription as a tonic, in the shape of a ewe milk cheese. made yankee fashion, and if that will not make your coercion mania convalescent, add a little whiskey "tatter," or molasses punch, which will effect an infallable cure.

WOODBERRY. Pa.

A MERITED REBUKE-HOLT AND THOMPSON. Mr. Holt, late Secretary of War, publishes in the National Intelligencer a long and severe reply to the statement recently issued by ex-Secretary Thompson from his retreat in Mississippi. Mr Holt is indignant at Thompson's declaration that the movement for the reinforcement of Fort Sum ter was "a concealed trick." On the contrary, he asserts that the project of reinforcing Major Anderson was repeatedly and frankly discussed in the cabinet, and adds :

When a conclusion was finally reached, the resolution of the President was announced in terms as emphatic as he probably ever addressed to one of his Secretaries. 'It is now all over, and rein-forcement must be sent,' was his language; and these words were spoken in open council, the hon-orable Secretary of the luterior himself being present. It was in strict accordance with the com-mand thus given that the Star of the West was chartered and the reinforcements sent forward. In all these circumstances the public will look in vain for any traces of 'trick' on the part of Gen. Scott or of the Secretary of War. It is true that, in the hope of avoiding a waste of human life, an endeavor was made to conceal? the expedition tracely sudeavor was made to 'conceal' the expedition fro the hostile troops in charge of the forts and bat teries in Charleston harbor; but this endeavor the vigilance and zeal of the Secretary defeated." The following extract from Mr. Holt's letter ex-

plains a point which has given rise to dispute :

"The countermand' spoken of was not more ordially sanctioned by the President than it was by General Scott and myself. It was given, by General Scott and myself. It was given, not because of any dissent from the order on the part of the Precident, but because of a letter received that day from Major Anderson, stating, in effect, that he regarded himself as secure in his position, and yet more because of intelligence which late on Saturday evening reached the Department that a heavy battery had been erected among the sand hills at the entrance to Charleston harbor, which would probably destroy any unarmed vessel (and such was the Star of the West) which might at termit to make its way un to Fort Sumter. This such was the Star of the West) which might at tempt to make its way up to Fort Sumter. This important information satisfied the government that there was no present necessity for sending re-inforcements, and that when sent they should go, not in a vessel of commerce, but of war. Hence the countermand was despatched by telegraph to New York, but the vessel bad sailed a short time eached the officer to whom it

Mr. Holt adds that "this plain statement is submitted in the belief that, before an intelligent and candid public, it will afford a complete vindication of my corduct, as well as of the conduct of that illustrious patriot and soldier, Lieutenant-General Scott, whose stainless honor certainly needs no defence at my hands against the aspersions of the present or of any other assailant."

The following noble vindication of his own conduct concludes Mr. Holt's explanation :

"If this explanation shall secure to me the concIf this explanation shall secure to me the confidence of those true-hearted patriots who will love our Union better than all the spoits and power which revolution can promise, then I shall little regard the condemnation of men who, for the last two months, have incessantly denounced me throughout the South, simply and solely because I have refused to blacken my soul with perjury, by betraying the government of my country, while in its service.

Parson Browntow repudiates the assumptions of Louisiana and Florida in their ordinances of se-

But the rebels who have proclaimed themselves independent of the government, gravely declare that they "resume the rights and powers herefolder delegated to the Government of the United States."—
Ludged! Better have said, "resumed the rights have they now?" Why the right of becoming French and Spanish Provinces, and of selling out to the first cash purchaser that comes along—the only political rights which they ever possessed at any period of their history.

1832, in the village of Essingen, in the Palamans-In 1837 he came to this country with his parents, who settled in Cinciunati. In 1842, his mother that is a paper at the country. Hilmois, where young Nicolai was apprenticed to the printing business. He subsequently published to a paper at the country seat, Pittsville, celled the Pike Country Advertiser, from which he was called to a position in the State Treasurer's office, where he took an active part in ferr eting out Governor Matteson's delinquencies But the rebels who have proclaimed themselves

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune EVACUATION OF SUMTER!

Effect of Delaying Re-Enforcements-Cabinet Session on the Matter-Buchanan's Perfidy.

WASHINGTON, March 10. If the reports about the evacuation of Fort Sumter are not true, they probably soon will be, for its relief has been delayed so long that reenforce. ents can hardly be sent in sufficient numbers in eason to meet its necessities. The question is season to meet its necessities. The question is wholly a military one, and must be decided on military ground; but the moral effect on the public mind of orders to Major Anderson to retire can only be counteracted by the concurrent proclamation for an extra session of Congress. Legislation to arrest the action of the Southern Confederacy in regard to importations seems absolutely necessary. Washington, March 10.

Much sensation was produced this morning by a Much sensation was produced this morning by a peoper, which obtained currency and credit in important circles, that Major Anderson would be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. As no official action has been taken by the Administration, this rumor is not entitled to the weight with the public, rumor is not entitled to the weight with the public, though it has made some impression here. It is well known that Major Anderson cannot now be reenforced without imminent danger of a serious collision. Two steamers of light draft, with supplies of men and provisions, have been in readiness for some time to make the attempt whenever ordered, under the command of an officer who is willing to take the risk, and feels confident of success. But the military preparations in and out. cess. But the military preparations in and out-side of the Harbor of Charleston render any such side of the Harbor of Charleston render any such experiment hazardous, unless sustained by a heavy naval force, which could be used now, as the main ship channel is entirely clear of obstructions.—The War Department has obtained a detailed statement of the stock of provisions in Fort Symter, and it is alundant for a considerable time, exent in bread, which is not sufficient for over time. cept in bread, which is not sufficient for over thirty cept in bread, which is not sufficient for over thirty days. One of the first and most important questions, therefore, before the Administration will be, whether Maj. Anderson will be supplied or with drawn. That decision cannot long be postponed, for, though he now receives users and vegetables from the markets of Charleston, this permission may be cut off at any moment by an order from Gov. Pickens or Gen. Beauregard, to whom Jefferson Davis has confided the direction of military operations there.

operations there.

The Cabinet had a special session of over three

The Cabinet had a special session of over three hours last night, in which the policy concerning Fort Sunter was fully discussed. An informal conference was also held this morning, at which several members were present. No decision has yet been reached, but the general opinion prevails to night that the troops will be withdrawn.

This condition of things was purposely contrived by Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Holt declares openly that the present Administration can in no way be made responsible for any course that may now be adopted. He says that the fort could have been reenforced thirty days ago without serious difficulty, and measures had been taken for that purpose, but Mr. Buchanan positively refused to have them executed. His whole policy was to bequeath a complication to his successor which compelled one of two alternatives, either withdrawal or re-enforcement, with the certainty of civil war." ment, with the certainty of civil war

TEA GARDENS IN JAPAN .- A correspondent of the Tribune thus writes from Japan: The beautiful tea-gardens were more attractive .--From a side door of the temple we crossed a narrow street to these. Embosomed amid shade, and screened by rows of living hedge, were numerous cottages, charmingly situated amid gardens and flowers where the neatest of mats invited to rest and repose. From the city's din and confusion without we were in a moment transported, as if by magic, to a scene of sylvan quiet. Every cottage has its stirictractions, it may be a grove of cypress and fir, with winding walks, or trimrows of shrubbery and blessoming hedges trimmed in a dozen fan ciful shapes of urns, candelabras, tables, birds. beasts, and monsters; or parterres of flowers, seperated by gravel walks; or landscapes in minature, with little vistas of closely-cropped turf, spreading under miniature pines and dwarf. ed vews; or artificial rock-work, covered with creeping plants; arbors covered with the purple racemes of the wistaria; ponds of gold fish in rocky basins; or several of these attractions combined. We passed several of these pretty Swiss-like chalets, where well dressed were taking meals, or quietly smoking in the open verandahs. We selected one for ourselves where the tall bedges as effectually screened us from observation without as though we had been pic nicking on Fusi's summit. Tea, pipes, and tobacco were immediately brought us, while we awaited the preparation of substantial tepast. This, when set before us consisted of bard-boiled eggs, prawns dipped in butter and fried in oil, boiled rice, relishes of pickled vegetables, hot cake and fruits, pears, insipid and indigestable, and persimmons large and fair as Havana oranges. Everything was clean and nicely served on little stands, a few inches high, and squatted a la Japan, on the mats, we did it justice. A tray of sweetmeats followed, among which were candies wrapped in mottoes, whose tender language was hidden under illegible characters. H. translated some of them for us, and they proved to be as sentimental as those we pass to sweethearts at home under the gas lights.

NAPOLEON PERSONALS .- Louis Napoleon is the pivotal centre of half the floating gossip of the foreign press. By late mails we have all sorts of items about him. It is stated that, before put ting the fluishing stroke to his great work, "The History of Julius Cæsar," which has been so long announced, he desires to have some local informa tion from Asia Minor, and has selected a young architect of Valenciennes, M. Edmond Guillaume, a laureate of the school of fine arts, and a first a laureate of the school of fine arts, and a first Roman prizeman, to go cut for him to that country to make inquiries. We are next told of his purchasing, for 25,000f., one of the last paintings executed by M. Ingres. It represents the scene of Louis XIV. receiving Moliere at his table in presence of all the geotlemen of the court. Again, some of the Paris journals state that, by order of the Emperor, the Chinese curiosities sent by the army in China to his Majesty, are to be exhibited during ten days in the pavilion Marsan, of the palace of the Tuilleries, and the public are to be admitted without cards. His Majesty has, besides, directed that a catalogue of the articles shall be drawn as that a catalogue of the articles shall be drawn at Among the articles sent are said to be seventy-five splendid pieces of fur for the Empress; also some beautiful corals and a pearl necklace of unpara-leled beauty. Finally, the Paris correspondent of the Independance states that an interview has taken place within the last few days between the Emperor and the young Bonaparte, grandson of Prince Jerome by his first wife, Miss Patterson, and whose father is the plaintiff in the action which has oc-cupied so much public attention. This interview has led to the supposition that before the decision of the court is pronounced some friendly arrangement will be effected. Vive Napeleon - N. York

John George Nicolai, the private secretary of President Lincoln, is a German, and was born in 1832, in the village of Essingen, in the Palatinate.