FIRST OF APRIL CHANGES .- Those of our anharribers who intend changing their places of residence on or about the first of April. are desired to give us timely notice, always being careful to state the place from, and the place to which they remove: Early attention to this matter will save trouble and prevent any interruption in the regular receipt of their papers.

THE RECEPTION. The proceedings connected with the retire ment of ex-President Buchanan from Washington, and his enthusiastic reception at home have been copied, in whole or in part, by nearly all the newspapers throughout the Union, so far as they have come to our knowledge, and generally accompanied with commendatory notices. There has been nothing equal to it in the retirement of a President during the present century, and it may not happen again in fifty years to come, should the Union survive the difficulties by which it surrounded at the present time. It resembled much more the triumph of a conqueror, than the return of a private citizen, shorn of all power and patronage, to his peaceful country home, there to remain during the balance of his natural life. We doubt whether Mr. LINCOLN will meet with one half such a reception from the people at the end of his Presi-

dential term. BACKING DOWN! We have well authenticated rumors from Washington that President Lincoln and his Cabinet have determined on withdrawing Spain. Major Anderson and his command from Fort Sumter, and its surrender to the South Carolina authorities. They have discovered that it will require a vast amount of blood and treasure to hold it by force, and that it will really be of no practical use to the Government if it is held. We think the Administration have come to a sensible conclusion, if they wish to avoid war, but it does not meet the views of those rabid Republicans who are spoiling for a fight, and who pledged themselves to reinforce Fort Sumpter and "hang the d-d traitors" immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. But the old "Rail-plitter" has already found out that a peace policy is better than war, even if it does displease the Abolition wing of his party. As a matter of course Horace Greeley will will have Old Abe hung for surrendering a

Fort to "traitors." After all, the peace policy of Mr. Buchanan is already vindicated before the country, and in a way, too, that was least to be expected. The Republicans have knocked under in "double quick time."

UTUE STOUT MAN !! Ac.

It is rumored that the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, Thomas Corwin, refuses to accept of the situation, having his eye on the English mission. We hope not, inas much as we look upon him as "the right man | Gen. Cameron, now Secretary of War. The for the right place." The fame of Tom Cor. vote stood, Wilmor, (Rep.) 95; William H. WIN precedes him in the country to which he | Welsh, (Dem.) 35. is accredited; the Mexican papers having given unusual prominence to his speech made country in the wrong, and their's in the right, in the war in which they were then actively engaged. Our readers will recollect the speech of Mr. Corwin by the quotation so often made from it, to the effect that the Mexicans should welcome the American troops "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." We suppose. therefore, that the new Minister, if he departs unon his mission, will receive a cordial welcome from his old friends in the land of the Montezumas. He will, doubtless, find more gratitude among them than he will on the part of the Abelitionists of his own country, whom he has served so long and so faithfully. We hope he will be induced to go by all means. He will suit the Mexicans to a nicety.

It is also removed that Cassius M. CLAY declines the Spanish mission, and insists upon being sent to the Court of St. Petersburg, as much more important. What next?

A GREAT VICTORY!

At the municipal election in our neighbors ing city of Reading, on Friday last, the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority of 644 over his Republican opponent, the present incumbent. In addition. the Democrats have carried two to one of the Councils, and nearly all the Aldermen, Constables, Judges, Assessors, &c.

The vote for Mayor is as follows:

JOEL B. WANNER (Dem.) BENNEVILLE KEIM (Rep. 644

Wanner's maj. At the municipal election one year ago, the Republicans carried the City of Reading and elected Kern by 135 majority, and two years ago by 944! So we go.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

The City of Harrisburg is also Democratic to the backbone. At the election, last Friday, they swept the board pretty nearly clean, having elected nearly all the Councilmen and other municipal officers. Verily, the tables are turned upon the Republicans, and the old Keystone State is fast being redeemed. LIN-COLNISH will soon be dead and buried in Pennsvlvania.

AND/YET ANOTHER! S. Shith (Dem.) was elected, on Friday last, Mayor of the City of Erie, by a majority of 350 over his Republican opponent. A majority of the Councils and other municipal officers are also Democrats.

MORE OF IT! Encouraged by the recent high-handed action of our State Legislature, in reference to the Tonnage Tax question and the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company, the New York and Eric Railroad Company, it is understood, will apply to be released from the annual payment of \$10,000 to the State of Pennsylvania for the privilege of passing through its territory. This corporation has been an applicant for some favor annually, for many years past, and it has now got the kind of a Legislature that will do the business for it.-The tax payers will have to pay very dear for the Republican legislation of this session,

WILLIAM H. WELSH. The handsome vote given to this talented young Democrat for the United States Senate, by the Democratic members of the Legislature, on Thursday last, was a high compliment, but richly merited. If he lives, a brilliant future is before him.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. The election in New Hampshire, on Tueslay last, resulted in the success of the Republicens by some 4,000 majority-about the

CONTROL TO BORDER'S TATELY The statement that the troops will be withdrawn from Fort Sumter has injured the ecession movement in the Border States. The Baltimore Patriot, in commenting on the anxiety of the people of Maryland to learn the truth of the report, says that "it was evident by the satisfaction expressed by our citizens, that the intelligence was most acceptable, and that they desired most ardently the revealment of its truth. The utterance of almost every lip was evidence that the people of Baltimore and Maryland would regard the order as the actual proof of the peaceful policy of the new Administration. Nothing perhaps would tend more to the production of tranquil. ity in the public mind, and to encourage the hope of a peaceful issue in relation to our national troubles, than the positive assurance that no offensive or oppressive measures would be used in the enforcement of the Federa laws. We do not believe that the feeling thus prevalent among our people, is produced by any desire that the powers of the general government shall be weakened or the enforcement of the laws suspended. It is the result of an ardent desire for peace in the belief that delay in the operations of the federal laws

may result in a better understanding of existing relations, and induce mutual concessions for the preservation and safety of our national liberties, together with our free and liberal institutions. While nothing may be gained and much lost by such coercive measures as may be productive of civil war, the neace and prosperity that may be restored by forbearance and conciliation, may make ample amends for all the time that may be expended in effecting it."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESI-DENT. Col. E. V. SUMNER to be Brigadier General, vice Gen. Twiggs, dismissed.

JAMES M. EDWARDS, of Michigan, to be Com missioner of the General Land office. F. B. SPINNER, of New York, to be Sub Treasurer of the United States. JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Collector of the Port of

George W. McLellan, of Mass., Second Assistant P. M. General. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, Minister to THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio. Minister to Mex-

DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, of New York Consul at Liverpool.

JOHN J. SPEED. Postmaster at Louisville.

George Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. ROBERT PAINE, U. S. District Attorney in

ARCHIBALD WILSON, of Illinois, District ndge for Kansas. W. P. Doyle, of Illinois, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. AMOS TUCK, of New Hampshire, Naval Officer at Boston D. P. Halloway, of Indiana, Commissioner

N. B. Judd, of Illinois, Minister to Prussia HERMAN KREISMAN, of Illinois, Secretary of egation to do. TITIAN J. COFFEY, of Penn., Assistant Attorney General

D. K. Carter, of Ohio, Governor of Nebras W. H. VESEY, of New York, Consul at Aixla-Chapelle JACOB S. HALDEMAN, of Penns., Minister to

RUFUS HOSMER, of Michigan, Consul General at Frankfort on the Main. WM. P. PHILIPS, Collector at Salem, Mass

ELECTION OF A SENATOR. The Legislature met in joint ballot, on Thursday last, and elected DAVID WILMOT to the U.S. Senate, to fill the unexpired time of

The Republicans in the Legislature have thus shown their devotion to the iron and co in Congress, in 1847, wherein he exerted all interests of Pennsylvania, by electing an open his ability and ingenuity to place his own and avowed friend of free trade to the U. S. Senate! Judging from Mr. W.'s election we are inclined to think that Republican principles mean anything and everything to suit the times-the only fixed principle they have, and which they tenaciously adhere to, being their intense love for the poor African, and WILMOT s the very man to suit them in that. His election, however, is a direct insult to the Border States South, for no man in Pennsyl-

vania is so obxoxious to them as he is. THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. The following figures will show the nonula

tion of the seven seceded States, as ascertained from the census returns of 1860. State. 63,809 467,461 312,186 479,607 407,185 184,956 2703.646 2,350,677 1,761,668 5,054,323 3,770,640 694,674 589,009 According to the above table it will be seen

that the entire white population of the Southern Confederacy is scarcely equal to the population of Pennsylvania. In the seven Southern States (leaving off

Delaware) which have not seceded, the white population is 5,620,426; and the slaves number 1.646.871. It further appears from the census returns

that Virginia, now as in 1850, is the largest slaveholding State, having 495,826 slaves .-Mississippi comes next—then Georgia—then Alabama-and then South Carolina.

SECRETARY CAMERON. On the morning of the 12th inst., Judge Grier visited the War Department, and administered the oath of office to the new Secretary, Hon. Simon Cameron, in the presence of a large number of the clerks and other officials. Mr. Holt, after introducing his subordinates to his successor, retired, wishing great success and prosperity to Gen. Cameron. Justice Grier and Gen. Cameron are about the same age. They were boys together in Northumberland county, many years ago, and they started life the one as a school teacher and the other as a printer. Dur ing all the interval between youth and mature age they have preserved the kindest relations. It was fitting, therefore, that the oath of office should be administered by the one to the other.

SIGNED.—The Governor has signed the bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania railroad, and also the bill affording relief to and changing the title of passage of the bill in reference to the Pennbetween it and the Commonwealth is at an against it. So it goes.

FROM WASHINGTON. A son of Col. John W. Forney has been

appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Marines. Col. SAMUEL COOPER, Adjutant General of the Army, and one of the best officers in the friend and fellow-laborer in the cause of these same Republicans hooted and hallooed, said will join his fortunes with the army of the Southern Confederation. The Assistant Adjutant General has also resigned.

PAY OF OUR PEACE COMMISSIONERS. The Legislature has appropriated \$4000 for the pay of the services of our Commissioners to the

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. IFFEREAT WASHINGTON. The permanent Constitution for the seven Southern Confederated States has been adopted by their Congress at Montgomery, Alaed by their Congress at Montgomery, Ain are of daily occurrence at Naples, and that bama. The following is an abstract of its the state of affairs there is very unselled, so

provisions:

No person of a foreign State and not a citizen of the Confederate States, is allowed to vote for any officer, either civil or political, State or Federal. Under the first commus South Carolina is entitled to five Representatives; Alabama to nine Representatives; Florida to two Representatives; Mississippi Florida to two Representatives; Missis to seven Representatives; Louisians to six Representatives; and Texas to six Repretarivog - each State to have two Senator The State Legislatures may impeach a judicia or Federal officer, resident and acting in said State, by a two-thirds vote. Both branches f Congress may grant seats on the floor of other House to the principal officer of each executive department, with the privilege of beengging the messures of his de the representation of three its not allowed, is continued. Congress is not allowed, through the imposition of duties, to foster any branch of industry. The foreign slave trade is prohibited. Congress is prohibited from making appropriations unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except when the appropriations are saked by the head of some department or the President. No artra compensation is to be allowed to any contractor, officer or agent, after the contract is made or the service rendered. Every law or resolution having the force of a law, shall relate to but one subject and be expressed by its title. The President and Vice President shall serve for six years. The principal officers of the department and in the diplomatic service shall be removable at the pleasure of the President, and other civil officers when their services are unnecessary, or for other good causes and reasons. Removals from office must be reported to the Senate and practically no cantious removals are to be tolerated. Other States to be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two thirds of both Houses. The Confederacy may acquire territory, and lavery shall be by Congress and the Territorial Government. When five States shall have ratified the Constitution, it shall be established for said States. and until ratified the Provisional Constitution s to continue in force for a period not extend

ing beyond one year. THE KANSAS RELIEF FUND. The Albany Atlas and Arous publishes the ollowing letter from a Republican member of the Kansas Legislature, to a friend in the State of New York. As the State of Pennsylvania has appropiated \$30,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers, it would be well enough to inquire, in view of the statements

here made, what becomes of the money: You must be amused and astonished to see the reports of the "Starvation in Kansas."-The exaggeration is beyond belief. Hyatt, Pomeroy, Army & Co. live on the relief ness. There was, last year, an almost entire failure of crops in some counties, especially those back from the Missouri river, and in some of the more thinly settled districts there is undoubtedly destitution and some suffering which cargoes of relief would hardly cover, even if properly distributed. But as yet, I have heard of no case of starvation, such as requently has occurred in New York city, and we have no paupers. There have been see, \$50,000 appropriated by the New York Legislature for our relief. I hope that they rill utilize their generosity by appointing ome agent of their own, instead of turning i over to the committee to help elect Pomeroy to the Senate-in my opinion, adding to th unavoidable corruption, instead of relieving suffering community. Nothing would be efit our State so much as investing the whole amount in wheat, potatoes, &c., for seed, and properly distributing it to those unable to procure it otherwise.

REPUBLICAN ABUSE OF MAJOR ANDERSON .-The N. Y. Tribune, having grown tired of abusing prominent public men who have been, or are now, endeavoring to avert civil war, is turning its fires upon Major Anderson-not in the editorial column as yetcommunication, the writer of which asserts that Anderson's whole course....

Has so plainly shown a far greater sympa by with, and a desire to be useful to the insurgents, than any endeavor to do his duty to the United States, that there is no man who would be more warmly greeted in Charles ton than he. Yet this man, who stood calmly by and saw the Star of the West fired on; who has, day after day, for two months, see nen and munitions of war, to be used against his country, pass close under his guns with out a remonstrance or a threat; whose whole course has tended only to make the surrender of the fort sure and bloodless; who thinks the emands of the Gulf States just, and sympahizes with them in all their acts: this man t is now proposed to raise over fifty of his seniors, many of them tried and capable fficers, and promote three grades to the rank of Brigadier General. As this will keep up the old proportion of three Southern General to one Northern, our compromisers and sub missionists will now have a fine opportunity

President Lincoln has nominated CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, Minister to Spain, and Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Minister to Mexico. Both these nominations are made from the conservative or compromising division of the Republican party. Both Mr. Clay and Mr. Corwin have incurred the censure of the New York Tribune for their infidelity to the true principles of Republicanism. Mr. Clay visited Washington during the session of Congress, and used his influence on the side of compromise, and against the unyielding policy of the not-an-inch Republicans. Mr. Corwin's views are well-known to be moderate and conciliatory. The recognition of such men, taken in connection with the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, is calculated to make the radicals furious. Mr. Lincoln has already given away several inches.

Ex Secretary Floyd comes out with a lengthy letter in relation to the late alleged frauds in the War Department, and gives a full history of the acceptances given in favor of Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell. He cites authorities for the legality of his acts, says the existence of the acceptances was known in commercial circles for over three years, and avers that the War Department never was managed more economically than it was during the administration of Mr. Buchanan. He also disclaims all connection with Baily, and says he cannot see for the life of him what the young man's object was in ruining himself to prevent disgrace being brought upon one who was almost a stranger to him.

IT WON'T DO.

The Republicans are racking their ingenu. ity to discover excuses for the evacuation of the Sunbury and Eric railroad company. The Fort Sumter. The gallant Anderson, who latter company will henceforth be known as was petted and applauded as a marvellous the Philadelphia and Eric railroad. By the hero, is suddenly discovered to be a traitor ltitle less infamous than Twiggs. A corressylvania railroad, the litigation pending pondent of the Tribune says it is suspected in some quarters that Mr. Buchanan sent a seend, the company being relieved, as we are cret agent to Fort Sumter more than eight informed, not only of further charges on weeks ago, advising Anderson to send the account of tonnage, but also of the judgments Government false intelligence concerning his of \$255,000, which the State has recovered condition and means of subsistence. This very likely story is gravely repeated in justification of the back down of the Lincoln Administration:

ous and racy writer, and we shall look with Peace Conference. The original proposition pleasure to the local department of the paper South. Let them do this as the first and proposition pleasure to the local department of the paper South. Let them do this as the first and proposition pleasure to the local department of the paper South. Let them do this as the first and only step towards a renewal of the bond they appropriated gives them \$571,42 each.

Washington, March 14.—Official despatches from Flag Officer Bell, of the Mediterranear squadron, say that conspiracies and arrests the state of affairs there is very unsettled to that travellers are afraid to come to Raples and spend a portion of the finter in that fine climate.

olimate.

J. N. Berrian to day entered on his duties as Chief Clerk of the Navy Dopartment, in place of Mr. Welch, resigned.

TRIUMPH OF MR. GENERAL GAINES. The Supreme Court this morning decided the long pending case of Mrs. General Gainer in favor of that indomitable and persevring

ciate Justice Wayne-announced the decision of the Court in the case. He said it was of long standing, and heretofore of doubtful result. The record covered three thousand pages, and at least eight or ten points had last it had been brought to a conclusion. The decision was that abe is the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and his universal lega-tee under his last will, and, as such; was entitled to all the property, real and personal, of which said Clark died possessed; and the defendant, Henning, having purchased certain property with full notice of the nullity of the title under which he held the same, she is entitled to recover immediate possession of it with the rents and profits. The Court said measures, would be at one

taken to enforce the decree. Justice Wayne said, in conclusion, that the future writer the history of jurisprudence would be obliged to register this celebrated case as the mos remarkable.

The amount involved in this case is variously estimated at from two to fifteen millions of dollars. Mrs. Gaines was in court when the decision was given; and received the congratulations of her friends.

This decision is regarded as having a bear ing on the question of secession, as the property in suit, amounting to several millions of dollars, is located in New Orleans. It rirtually expresses the opinion of the Court "that the Union is unbroken," and that its ecisions are equally binding in Louisiana as in the other States of the Union. The Secessionists have lately maintained the position the Supreme Court are not binding on all Constitutional questions: so that they will be compelled to make an exception in this case, or repudiate their

Chief Justice Taney delivered his opinion in the matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against Governor Dennison, of Ohio, deciding that it was a case of original inrisdiction, and in effect, one State against another, and, therefore, the court has diction under the Constitution. It is It is a case to compel the Governor of Ohio, by mandamus, to surrender a fugitive from instice from Kentucky.

KANSAS AGAIN.

The Senate on Wednesday passed without opposition a resolution requesting the Govern-or to return to the Legislature the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the relief of Kansas This resolution requires the assent of the House of Representatives to be effectual, and it is expected that in case the bill is not withdrawn by the Legislature it will be returned with the Executive veto. It seems that facts have been brought to light which lead those who originally approved of this donation, under the impression that it was the of Kansas from immediate starvation uspect that they have been imposed upon, and that the money, if appropriated, will not be applied to the humane purposes for which

t was designed.

It is well that those who were betrayed by ood motives into furthering the bold scheme to rob the State have had their eves opened efore it is to late too retrace their steps .-Several very substantial and conclusive reason exist why this money should not be given: L. It is doubtful whether the L has power to vote money out of the Treasury

for general charitable purposes. II. If this power exists the first duty of the State is to relieve the necessities of her own suffering population.
III. The suffering in Kansas has been

grossly exaggerated by designing men for speculative purposes. Large sums, perhaps sufficient to relieve all the actual wants of the but through the medium of an anonymous people, have already been contributed by security that the State appropriation e properly applied. We trust that the Legislature will at once out an end to this bold attempt to rob the

Treasury by withdrawing the bill from the hands of the Governor.—Harrisburg Patriot. THE MISSION TO SARDINIA.

Carl Shurz, of Wisconsin, the well-known German peripatetic orator of the Presidential campaign, is now here. He is said to demand the first class mission to Sardinia as his share of the spoils, pretty much in the style of his late telegraphic dispatch to the Governor of Visconsin, demanding to be made a commissioner in the Peace Convention, as follows "Send commissioners; me one of them; o strengthen our side."

Mr. Shurz is barely a citizen of the United tates. He is an exile from Austria, said to have fled his country to avoid a prosecution or aiding and abetting the escape of prisoners His offence not being a political one under Austria's laws, the Government has refused o extend to him the amnesty it has extended o so many other Austrian exiles in the United States, we hear. He may be a gentleman of he can, under such circumstances, hardly be the proper man in whose hands to trust American commercial interests at an European Court, where our national representatives should not rest under disabilities growing out of their recent personal involvement with the political troubles of countries adjoining those to whose Governments they may be accredited

How New York Received the News. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives the expression of public sentiment in New York on the reception of the news of the probable evacuation of Fort Sumter: The Republicans were taken all aback.

That portion of them who belong to the Tribune school expressed themselves in the mos ndignant terms, first expressing total unbelie in the story, and next denouncing the step, if it is indeed to be taken, as the suicide of the Republican party, and the disgrace of the nation.

On the other hand, the moderados of the Seward and Weed way of thinking express satisfaction at the conclusion the Lieutenant General has arrived at, inasmuch as there was no other course left to prevent bloodshed The Democrate and Union men are jubilant and declare that, should the Scott programme be carried out, the border States are not only retained, but that a first step has been taken owards bringing back even the Cotton Conederacy to the embraces of the Union.

GEN. JACKSON ON COERCION-THE ADVICE or a Parrior.—Gen. Jackson, in his farewell address to the American people in March 1837. thus alluded to coercion. He said;

"If the citizens of one section of the coun try are arrayed in arms against those of sult as it may there will be an end to the Union. and with it an end to the hope of freedom. The victory of the victors would not secure to them the blessings of liberty. It would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin."

The words of the venerable patriot, save the Cincinnati Enquirer, ought to be inscribed in letters of gold and everywhere distributed at the present time. A civil war is the end of the Union. Let no Republican presume to quote Andrew Jackson in favor of coercion. COMING TO THEIR SENSES .- The Legislature

of Rhode Island has repealed its Personal Liberty bill, as unconstitutional. The Senate of Maine has done the same. Other States are tinkering theirs in a way that admits The Columbia Co. Democrat, edited their unconstitutionality. When told, years, and published at Bloomsburg, by our old ago, that these bills were unconstitutional, Democracy, Col. LEVI L. TATE, is one of the and swore that they would sooner cut off their most spirited journals in Northern Pennsylvania. It entered upon its fifteenth year, on
the 9th inst., and the Col. will hereafter be
sasisted by Journ G. Ferrage Frag. shows the series of the work of repealing them. However, since assisted by John G. Freeze, Esq., who makes they have so far come to their senses as to be his debut as local editor. Mr. F. is a vigor gin to backdown, let them keep on, until they ous and racy writer, and we shall look with have receded from all their long course of

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

A CAPITAL APPOINTMENT .- Capt. HENRY IMMERGER, of this city, has been appointed a Lieu-nt in the 6th Begiment, U. S. Infantry, by President DIX. The appointment is a capital one in every respect. If it is a sadder and gratieman, and served his coun-althfully and well on the battle fields of Mexico. The Beginning to which he has been attached, it considered Saithfully and well on the battle fields of Mexico. The Beginnest, to which he has been attached, it considered the transmitty copys in the Ayany, and mirred with great liketion for the Waxious War. It lately made it famous rich across the Plains, and is now in active service on the other. The appointment of Capt. H. causes general by hing heps. the only regge being that of Captuney, what confirmed upon him at once—a position to which he is a confirmed upon him at once—a position to which he is it with the dear advisement. If he does accept we shall be sorry to e to good a citizen from our midst.

Annual Conference.-The Philadelphi ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commissive list session to morrow (20th inst.) in the Union Church, North Fourth street, Philadelphia. This is the year for changes—the discipline of the Church allowin no preacher to remain longer than two years in any on place; consequently, Bev. Mr. ELUOTT., who has filled the Pastorate of the Duke Street Church with faithfulness an ability during that time, will be transferred to some other field of ishor. He preached his farewell discourse on Sun day evening to a very large and attentive audience, an leaves Lancaster with the kind wishes of all our citizens as well outside as in the Church.

A RUNORED APPOINTMENT. It is rumored AND AUGUST APPOINTMENT.—It is frumored that John J. Occhean; Ead, of The Drains, is to be Postmaster of this city. Apart from his politics, Mr. Cochean, is a very clever and Genering genutiems, and will make a competent and, obliging officer; We hope the rumor may prove true, because, as a general thing, when Gines are to be given but the editor, who does all the hard work and trudgery of a campaign, is compelled to stand aside, whilst some loud monthed, brawling demagging carries off the spoils. Many a poor "knight of the quill" in Ponnsylvania has realized the truth of this.

THE HOWARD EVENINGS.—Judge HAYES

lent music.

The discussion was participated in by Prof. Wise, Maj. Ditmars, President Gerhart, Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller, Col. Patterson, Mayor Sauderson and Mr. Hartman.

The lecture this eventug will be delivered by S. S. Rarn. vox, Esq. Subject: "Character." From Mr. R.'s well-known abilities as a writer and speaker, we have reason to expect an able and interesting lecture.

320 loaves bread, 512/ hs. coffee, 522/ hs. sugar, 21/ hs. tea, 211 pairs new and mended shoed-amounting to \$1004.63.

Number of Families and Individuals.

2d "129" 361 " 129" 161 hs. teap 110 " 161 hs. teap 211 hs. teap 212 hs. sugar, 21/ hs. teap 212 hs. sugar, 21/ hs. teap 210 hs. sugar, 21/ hs. teap 21/ 21/ hs. teap

1111 " 3179 Total. D. K. EHLER, Steward.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be tendered
to the persons composing the Block Committees of the
everal wards for their valuable labors rendered in behalf D. R. EHLER, Steward

S. W. TAYLOR, N. W. Ward, GEO. M. KLINE, N. E. Ward, JAMES BLACK, S. E. Ward, D. W. PATTERSON, S. W. Ward, Executive Committee

Executive Committee.

The above was passed by the Executive Committee, the Howard Association, at their meeting on Monda syening, March 11th, 1861.

J. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary. A HANDSOME PRESENT .- On Tuesday eve ing last, while the Fencibles' Sliver Band were assembled in the Armory for practice, they were surprised by the scelpt of a set of new caps, which were presented them by fir, Frederick Smith, hatter, of 13 West King street. The and, recederick Smith, hatter, of 13 West-King street. The caps are known as the fatigue or Zouave style—of a deep scarlet, bound with bine cloth and gold braid. They are very neat, and will add greatly to the appearance of the Band. The present was a liberal one, and duly appreciated by the return of a vote of thanks on the spot. This is another evidence of the high estimation in which this Band is held by a vicinities as

Snow.-The folks generally were norning, and by Saturday evening the snow had nuch all disappeared from our streets.

M. D.'s-At the Annual Commencement of A. D. S—At the Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylva-nia, held last week in Philadelphia, the following Lan-casterians received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, viz: E. de W. Brenmenn, A. P. Frick, H. Landis, Jr., Jacob A. Miller and W. F. Smith. The whole number of graduates was 175; sighty-eight from the Southern and eighty-seven from the Northern States.

An Extensive Operator Caged .-- A young German, calling himself Alexander Ringfelt, was arrested on yesterday week, near Elizabethtown, charged with com-mitting a burglary upon the premises of Col. Greenawait, on the Sunday night previous. He entered the house by cut-ting a panel out of the door, and helped himself to every-thing which came in his way. Among other articles he ting a panel out of the door, and helped himself to every-thing which came in his way. Among other articles he took a buffalo robe, a silk dress, bed quilts, a crock of apple butter, a basket of eggs, and various other things, amount-ing in all to about \$100. All these articles he carried to a grove near the town, where he had erected a small but and appears to have gone into housekeeping on his own hook. When surprised in his r-treat he was just preparing school house. He had a hearing before Esq. Byrod, who committed bim to answer.

When brought to the prison he had in his possession alarge number of articles, we name a few: A figured plaid horse-blanket, made of carpating and lined with muslin. Wrapped in this were besides other things, a fiddle and a bow, a brown linen coat, a muslin mapkin marked with red thread "I. E," hat, shoes, &c. In his pocket he had a photograph of a gentleman and lady, and a number of other things.

other things.
There is no doubt but that be is a professional burgiar and robber, and the enumeration of the few articles above may assist in procuring ordence to convict him, and rid the community of a daring depredator. RAILROAD MATTERS.-The Manheim Sentinel announces with pleasure that the Reading and Columbia Railroad, so important to the interests of that borough, has at last been put under contract, and will be commenced in a short time. The terms of the contract were finally has at least been put under contract, and will be commenced in a short time. The terms of the contract were finally settled by the Committee appointed by the Board of Directors—Messrs. Kauffman, Schoch and the President of the Road, Mr. Konigmacher—and by James Moore & Co., the contractors in Philadelphia, two weeks ago. We learn that the contractors, have taken the read at their standing offer, viz: \$600,000, and are to finish the grading, masonry and superstructure; prepare the road for ballasting, cross ties and track. from the east end of the Columbia Bridge to the intersection with the Lebanon Valley Road, the Company to settle for the right of way. The work is to be ready for the track in fifteen months. The prosecution of this work, as it reaches Manheim, will greatly add to the business interests of the citizens, and its completion will be a means of permanent prosperity.

New Ralksoan Peorter.—A bill has been introduced into the State Senate by Mr. Hamilton, of this county, to incorporate a company to make a railroad from any point on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, between Vemon Place and this city. The corporators live in Reading, to any point on the Penneylvania Railroad, between Lemon Place and this city. The corporators live in Reading and this city. Let the incorporation be granted and the road built by all means.

FIRE IN RAWLINSVILLE. -On Friday afternoon last, about three o'clock, a two-story frame house occupied by Mr. A. Hagan, in the village of Rawlinsville, accidentally took fire and was totally consumed, together accidentally took fire and was totally consumed, together with much of the furniture. The loss is about \$500. The surrounding property was saved by the exertions of a number of citizens who were in attendance at the township election directly opposite. Mr. M. L. Brosius, of this city, who was present, had his hands and arms severely burned while attempting to rescue some of the furniture. Mr. George Cramer was also much injured by Mr. Amos Gooff felling moon birs from the roof of a technical configuration.

ELECTION IN COLUMBIA .- At the election n Columbia on Friday last, the following vote was.

The struggle for Constable and Justice of the was most obstinately contested, there being an un-Peace was most constitutely contested, there being an un-usual number of candidates in the field: Upper Word—Judge—Wm. McChesney, 56; Jno. Enny, 105. Inspectors—John Finger, 86; R. Williams, 93. Lower Word—Judge—David Evans, 222; S. S. Debriler, 134. Inspector—John Hippy, 232; Jas. Schroeder, 133. Justice of Peace—Samuel Evans, 170; Daniel C. Wann,

Justice of Peace—Samuel Evans, 170; Daniel U. Wann, 116; John M. Read, 79.

Assessor—Jos. H. Black, North Ward, 98, South Ward, 222; Michael Clepper, N. Ward, 93; 8. Ward, 132, Assistant Assessors—M. S. Shuman, N. Ward, 93, S. Ward, 133; Abraham Bruner, N. Ward, 88, 8. Ward, 212; Joseph M. Watts, N. Ward, 108, S. Ward, 122. Peter A. Kimburg, N. Ward, 98, S. Ward, 155. Constable—Jaz. McGionis, N. Ward, 99, 8. Ward, 169; Samuel Hollingsworth, N. Ward, 65, S. Ward, 167; Samuel T. Jawes, N. Ward, 15, S. Ward, 6; Thomas B. Dunbar, N. Ward, 13, S. Ward, 20.

THE MENNERCHOR CONCERT.-The concert given by the Lancaster Mænnerchor, on last Thursday evening, was one of the best and most astisfactory musica entertainments ever given in Odd Fellows' Hall. It was a entertainments ever given in Odd Fellows' Hall. It was a success in every respect, excepting a suitable attendance. The audience was fully as large as we expected uniter the adverse indusence of a snowy evening in March, but by no means up to the deserts of the Mænnsrchor. The ladies' seats were unusually sempty—a circumstance only to be accounted for on the plea of the weather. The andience, however, gave every evidence of appreciation of the fine musis of singers and orthestra.

The charusses of the company were very rich and well given, and the Solor of Mr. Altvater, a duett and a quartatte, admirably, sung. The orchestral performance of Kaffor's half ware—Kaffor's and ware—Kaffor's half ware—Kaffor's ha given, and the solos of Mr. Altvater, a duet and a quartette; admirably sung. The orchestral performance of Keffer's badd were—Kefferesque: The violin solo of Prof. Keffer, cornet solo of Prof. Ellinger, and the plano execution of Prof. Schmied received a due share of applications Several encores were cheerfully responded to, and the audience retired satisfied and gratified by the evening's entertainment.

In spite of the only partial response of our people to the call of the fine music of this concert, we hope the Mænner-chor will not give us up without another frial at a more propitious season. We are willing to admit that the musi-cal element in Columbia is rather limited, but we can turn

GRAND JURORS to serve in the Court

GRAND JURORS to Serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing Monday, April 15th:

Issac L. Bard, Upper Lacock; James Beard, Elizabeth; Calvin Cooper, East Lampeter; George Duchman, Kast Sact; Henry Eberly, Clay; Reuben Fraim, City; Charles Grove, Columbia Bor.; David Hartman, City; John Holcomb, Colerain; Samuel Hoover, Sallsbury; William Hensel, City; Adam Keller, Jr., Manheim twp; Henry L. Landis, Manheim twp; Henry L. Landis, Manheim; William A. Martin, Columbia Bor.; Andrew Mumma, West Heits-Geid; Joseph McClure, Bart; William Paulin, Ephrata; Lieti Rhoads, Leacock; David G. Swarts. City; Edward Sturgius, Warwick; Jacob R. Smeltz, City; Mitchel J. Weaver, City; Nary Loop B. Smeltz, City; Mitchel J. Weaver, City; Nary Loop B. Beneltz, City; Benjamin Brogan, Little Britain; Besjamin Baughman, West Lampeter; Junous to serve in the same Court:
David Barnes, Rapho; John L. Benediet, City; Benjamin Brogan, Little Britain; Besjamin Baryhman, West Lampeter, John W. Clark, Marietta Bor.; John Carpenter, City; David Dutt, East Donegal; Solomon Diller, Earl; William Diller, City; Christian Eby, Leacock; John Finger, Columbis Bor.; Frederick Fricker, Rapho; Jacob M. Greider, West Hempfield; Solomon Gregg, Drumors; Rabin Garrett, Bart; Benjamin Graf, Rast Lampeter, Elias Z. Harting, Brecknock; John Litariman, City; Joseph Haines, Salisbury; Samuel Hess, Poques, Samuel M. Knox, Upper-Leacock; Martin Greider, Jr., West Lampeter, Jonathan Laph, Leacock; John Long, Drumore; Colntiatan K. Long, Rapho; M. Morrow, City; Hiram K. Milier, East Hempfield; Amos Miller, Conestogs; John Miller, Manbelm; Eastle Patner Drumore; Adam Beinhold, Weat Ocallec; George K. Reed City; John M. Shenk, Providence: William Sproni, Bads bury; Thomas Stewart, Martic, James Simpson, Marsic Joseph Bhirik, West Hempfield; Matthlas W. Smith, Corie; Joseph Ringer, Martin Greider, Hempfield; Matthlas W. Smith, Corie; Joseph Ringer, Martin Greider, Hempfield; Matthlas W. Smith, Corie; Joseph Ringer, Martin James Binswart, Martin James Binswart, Mart John M. Shenk, Providence: William Sproul, Sads Thomas Stewart, Martic: James Simpson, Martic & Shirk, West-Hempfield; Matthias W. Smith, Coney,

THE WEAKNESS OF THE NEW AD-One of the popular errors of the last campaign—and one that turning many an honest vote—was the idea that Abraham Lincoln; was personally a strong man. He was boldly proclaimed and widely believed guilleless of political rickers, and free from the slavery of party trammels and garly leaders—a wor of political god-send, full of rough griet and straight forward energy, who would bring back the days of Jackimo. The lesson of the last few days should teach well-meaning but impulsive individuals been also been supported by the straight of the principles, and trust he more to the promises and hope that glitter is the less successed to a political content.—It is seen to the western sponder holds the reins.

Brery word said, every act done, and everything left unsaid and undone, announces him a timid, irresolute.

Every work said, every act done, and everything left unusaid and undone, announces him a timid, irresolute, helpless man. And what is far worse for us his Administration bids fair to earn the same reputation. First, as to the words. For the weekness, tameness and meagreness of the depot speeches and hotel harangues all along his tape-worse route to Washington-there were at thousand. Their poverty of thought and scanty grammar were easily passed over. At best it was but a harmless display. The undignified smeers at Union savers, the strange declarations that the rules of a people was the "representative of a majority" were staggering. Still charitable persons kindly hinted that perhaps Mr. Lincoln did not know how to express himself correctly—that he

is oracular involvy, dense an oriticism. Neither h nor foe can tell the maning of its pointless, rig-use, it gruous phrases. We honestly believe it has no mea at all—either to reader or uniter. It defines in policy, it says nothing—it denies not Can it be that the old joker of jokes and teller of a manufacture of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction. an igny diseams. Is a trust purpose y measure process are composed or could its author give it no food or vigor? If the latter is the case it is simply shameful—the beginning of disgrace that must patiently, be borne for the next four years. If the former it is trifling with a suffering country—and an outrage on common decemps.

But if the dislocated sentences and stale truisms of this incoherent paper tell of no policy or line of action, they at least reveal the man. His voice has betrayed him. Weakness and irresolution show themselves in every vascillating line. The man is no statesman, true-hearted and eingleminded. He fears to face the trouble. He avoids the real issues of the hour. He blinks the danger. He ignores the startling facts of revolution, and Nevo-like fiddles away at threadbare maxims and worn-out common places. And

starting facts of revolution, and Nero-like fiddles away at threadbare maxims and worn-out common places. And more than this, the painful incompetency of a third-rate politician stares out from every sentence. He does not even know what a "State" is—nor a Constitution. He sees no difference between the first and a country, or the second and the vote of an accidental majority. Not the faintest idea of the theory of government lights up his mind. He care more for the Chicago platform than the U. 8. Consti-tution; thinks more of party than country, and looks on the terrible political crisis as the trick of an election cam-paign. the terrible political crisis as the trick of an election campaign.

Another sign of personal feebleness in the production of this document. A strong man, with confidence in himself and clear from narrow-minded and contracted timidity, would have called on the assistance of one of the best and ablest heads in his party or country, that was waiting at his elbow. But no, Mr. Lincoln is not large enough for that. Seward must stand aside in silent misery. Lincoln alone is responsible for obtruding on an insulted people his shapelees abortion. Let the numeaning, wavering message go. It reeks of har-room diplomacy, its "cute" questions make, it a master piece of backwood's politics but how will it read in the same volume with Washington and Jefferson?

nd Jefferson?-Now for the deeds done. The first overt, or shall we say overt, act of the new Jackson was the midnight escapade rom Harrisburg. If there is any decision, dignity, energy r firmness in that inhable exploit the people do not and will not see it. It is a fitting prelude to the llows.
The treatment of the Southern Commissioners is a secon

seen of evasion, doubt and indecision. To day told to wait in, to-morrow told to stay out, they are kept dangling and hanging at Washington till the shiftess Administration makes up its mind, if indeed there is any mind to make up. Bither the Cabinet and President are at war, or both hanging at Washington till the shiftless Administration makes up its mind, if indeed there is any mind to make up. Bither the Cabinet and President are at war, or both helplessly at sea. Only in one of these two ways can we account for their conflicting, contradictory and purposeless orders in this delicate and momentous matter.

The announced evacuation of Fort Sumter [if it, too, is not only an announcement] is another shift worthy of the sly wizard of the west, but the timorous cunning of the time-serving politician has only ended in a miscarriage. Time was-and but one week spo—when this deed if done in a manly, honest and fair spirit might have been the saving of the country. But the golden moment is lost.—The government asgaciously declare that they give it up not for the sake of, peace or the good of the nation, but because they cannot hold it. If there is any vitrue in it is the vitrue of necessity. This master stroke is brought about not by the force of a strong Administration, but of circumstances. If anything comes of it by Republican logic Mr. Lincoln is not to be praised for it, but Mr. Buchanan to be blamed. So this daw and pure pariot, entrushed with the fate and future of a great people, shiffs and bandles about the responsibility. Another Jacksonian trait. Another daxterous feat, and the last we shall touch on, most unworthy of all, but perhaps most thoroughly characteristic of the ruling policy, was the course pursued in regard to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. The newspaper nomination of Mr. Crittenden was nothing more or less than a feeler thrown out to find how such a step would be received by the mob-power of the party. A pitiful juggle for the supreme executive, but no doubt vary smart.—Indeed, every movement of the Administration has been heralded in this way. The telegraph feels the pulse of the irresponsible people, and their thoughtless outery controls the powerless powers at the Capital.

Irresolution, doubt and political legerdemain are the order of the day. The straws that show w

For The Intelligencer.

THE UNION CAN BE SAVED. The question "Can the Union be saved?" is one which can be answered without any hesitation. What necessity is there to delay the adjustment of the question, when there is nothing asked for the South but her constitutional rights? Does the South ask anything but this—with a quarantee that her rights will not be trampled on hereafter? No. Are the people of the North willing to guarantee to her those rights? Certainly—the majority of the scople of the North are willing to lay down their lives in seence of Southern rights. people of the North are willing to lay down their lives in defence of Southern rights.

It is true, we have some secessionists, and some who are so ignorant that they do not know. North from South, who are willing to enter into any blind compact for the sake of party; but they are in the minority, and, hence, the peo-ple of the South may rest assured that they shall have their rights with us. But we of the North are not willing to concede, nor do we sak the South to make any concessions.

oconcede, nor do we sak the South to make any concessions. We want our constitutional rights, and we are determined that the South shall have the same.

Now this is all the South asks of us. They do not ask Now this is all the South asks of us. They do not ask us to amend the constitution by fixing on a line dividing the territory, nor are the majority of the people of the North willing to grant it. But they are willing that the people of the South shall take their slaves into any territory belonging to the United States, and settle down as citizens of said territory; but, if when that territory becomes a State the people are opposed to slavery, then the slaveholder will either be compelled to free his slaves, or remove them to slaveholding States. Do the people of the South ask more than this? If so, the people of the North cannot grant fifure.

What an easy matter it would be then to settle this dis puter And they drive State after State out of the Union, when there is nothing at issue except the trifling question of slavery? Have the people of the North looked to their own interests in the issue? Do they not know that if Virginia secedes New York and Pennsylvania will go along with her? Why? Because their interests are so closely connected that as a matter of course—not only in this, but in the physical relations which exists between them—they must go together—so also of all the Northern Boyder States. Again, why so much contention about slavery when it

Again, why so much contention about slavery when it is evident that there cannot be more than one more sixe is the it is evident to every one from the nature of the climate and the condition of the soil in the territories which are open for emigrants.

But the main argument with those few in the North who have originated the present difficulties, is, that the North is ruled by the South. Pahaw! What ignorance! If the South were a famale, and the North two males, the argument might hold good; but as it is, the North, if she desires it, can legislate as she pleases. But this is not the desire of the people of the North. They ask of their Congressmen to give the South her constitutional rights; and if we have any persons in Congress who are not willing to gressmen to give the South her constitutional rights; and if we have any persons in Congress who are not willing to do this, we would much rather they would resign, or come home and attend quietly to something else, and we will willingly pay them an extra salary for their prudence. Now the only method by which we can convince the function of the North that they are wrong, is to educate them. Make them thoroughly acquainted with the political and physical geography of the United States, and with the sentence "Do unto others as you, would have others do unto you," they will soon be willing to yield to the South all the asks—her constitutional rights!

REV. DR. VAN DYKE IN CHARLESTON .- The Rev. Dr. H. J. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, whose admirable discourse on the slavery issue was published some months since, was invited to Charleston to take part in the anniversary services of the South Carolina Bible Society, on Sunday week. He delivered an address, in which he said; which he said; "Two days ago, a friend who had come to the boat to bid him good bye, had jokingly expressed his regret that he was going to a foreign country. And when, after being rocked in the cradle of the deep longer than he had any fancy for, he entered our noble harbor, and saw a strange flag floating on either side, instead of the one which, they would excuse him for saying, he loved, and should always love, then he felt for a moment how much there was of sad reality in the repressure of friendly hands and the sounds of riendly voices had told him that he was not far from home, and he felt that there was a ble than any of this earth.? cus that

A Moderate Bill .- Mr. Lincoln and his uite stopped one day at the Delavan House, formerly a rigid temperance hotel in Albany, but he and his wife dined with a friend. The proprietor of the hotel, has presented the lest bill of \$1,120 for that dayle eating and drinking. There were sixteen persons in all really entertained, and the charge was there fore \$70 for each. The items are curious for a Temperance house; for, instance, there, is the sum of \$357 for wines and liquors, and \$150 for broken stoves and chairs. If sixteen persons drank \$357 worth of liquors, at a cos of twenty-two dollars worth each, the only wonder is that they did not break their neck as well as \$150 of stoves and chairs. This extraordinary bill beats the experience of the Japanese and English. THE DIFFERENCE'S

When the Southern Commissioners reach Washington under Mr. Buchanan's administration, the Republicans said the President ought to be impeached for not hanging them. Why don't Lincoln hang those who arrived there since his inauguration? Why don't he

arrest them for treason? Why don't the Re-

publicans impeach Lincoln? SHOCKING SUICIDE .- On: Wednesday morn h SHOCKING SUICIDE.—On: Went and the state of the state o

PAREWELL SPEECH OF MR. CRIT-The following is the latter portion of Mr. Crittenden's farewell speech, delivered on Sunday, March 3:

Now, in regard to the South and the Bor-Now, in regard to the South and the Bor-der States, I would have them trust to the Union and to the people. The North has given assurances of their sympathy for them, and justice will be done. I believe it. There are assurances given of kindness and patri-office that will be redeemed; that sympathy and that kindness which exists in the North will attract others to it; its standard of Lib erty and Justice will be raised from one end of the country to the other, and the people will crowd around it until States shall come and make peace offerings to their brethren. That day will come, and it will be a happy day. I believe this, and I would have the South and the Border States believe it. Ou Northern fellow citizens have entitled them these very resolutions; thousands and tens these very resolutions; thousands and tens of thousands have come here with petitions in their favor; States have petitioned for them; and in all this I recognize a spirit of kindness which should bind the hearts of Southern men. I will say, I am for the Union; I am not for secession. No, Sir. And as to my native State, I will say to her, more than to others, I desire to see you stand by the Union of the country. Do not go off un-less an imperious necessity forces you. You have given to the world long continued evidences of your consistency, your patriotism and your fidelity to the Union. Stand by it. You have stood there heretofore; why not now; You have literally founded your State upon a rock. Yes, Sir, upon a rock that State is founded, and you have engraven on a rock your testimony to the Union.

The stone you sent to be a portion of the

monument to Washington bore upon its Kentucky marble front these words: "Ken-

tucky was the first to enter the Union after the adoption of the Constitution; she will

be the last to leave it." That sentiment she has engraved upon marble, and it now stands sanctified still more by forming a portion of the monument to George Washington. I sentiment. It swells the heart within me. There is nothing, it seems to me, in all the hope of triumph—nothing of the manly and heart-awelling character of the feelings which this noble and patriotic sentiment has called forth! Let her stand there with us: and last to leave the Union which is covered with so much glory, so much of triumph, and so much of blessing. This is the only govern-ment on earth under which man can control his action, can speak his own thoughts, and where no man is imprisoned unlawfully from one end to the other—from San Francisco to Portland. What if our Treasury is empty and our money spent, and our Government badly administered? Still, with all these faults, it is the best Government in the world. It is here only, in the arms of this great and mighty Empire, that Liberty was presented to the world, in all her might, and all her glory, and all her usefulness.
In the little Republics in the Alpine hills of Europe, whose little territories are too small to attract the ambition or cupidity of imperial power, there Liberty is kept as a thing to be looked at and petted; but here she stands in all her majesty and might, with her arm stretching across a continent Who does not love this great country, with its mighty benefits to every citizen? name of his country goes before him like a host, and is a shield over him. The very name contains a charm and a spell which at-taches to him in every region of the world; and its greatness and blessing is magnified still more every day. I say I hope Kentucky will stand for the Union. Try it, and try it again! If one Congress does not judge right. ly and does not act rightly, another will; it is a principle of our Government that these frequent changes will give us justice, and every State in the Union should exercise patience and forbearance. Let us wait; and when, if it he our sad fate, rebellion and revolution shall have passed over the whole land, I want to see old Kentucky standing

heroism and fidelity to the Union to the last then, and not till then, I would have he consider what next is to be done for herself My principle is take care of the Union; compromise—do anything for it. It is the Palladinm of Gora and it will take care of you. Mr. President, I have occupied more of your time than I intended. I am about to part from all my friends here, whom I shall be sorry to leave. If I have offended or grieved the heart of any man, I never so intended. I have spoken what in soberness and truth I belive, and what to some extent, coming from the region which I do. I may I have endeavored t give you warning, but not threaten. I have long ago learned not to threaten. I may warn; it is one of the duties of brotherhood; it is one of the duties of my place in the Senate to warn you of any danger I see approaching our common country. I have en-deavored to do so. To morrow, after to morrow, and each succeding to-morrow brings

up, even in that day of dissolution—stand ing up with the Flag of our Union in her hand

-standing upon her conquered fields like, the last soldier of a brave and gallant band;

and then, when the Union is no more, and she stands the image of patriotism, honor

with it new fears and new apprehensions.— To my mind, rebellion and revolution seem to be epidemic in the land, and some remedy must be devised. Mr. Crittenden closed with an appeal to the Senate to pass some measure, "not of com-promise, but of policy," which should bring peace to the country, and allow the sunshin once more to break through the clouds and make us once again the brethren of one com-

NOVEL LAW-SUIT.

mon family, :

We have just printed a paper book for the Supreme Court in a case, the like of which has never occurred before in this State, and from the fact that the counsel on neither side have quoted any decisions of the Courts on oint at issue. we presume it has not ve

the decided anywhere.

The case is briefly this: Elisha Harris of Exeter, this county, died in July, 1858. For some years he had lived alone, his wife being dead, leading a solitary and secluded life. Letters of administration were granted upon his estate, an inventory made and a vendue of supposed by his neighbors that he was possessed of considerable money and notes, none of any consequence could be found by his administrators. At the vendue, among some rubbish in an unfinished room of the house, was found a block of wood about three eet long and one foot square, supported by four legs, having on top a horizontal wheel and a perpendicular spindle, apparently some kind of unfinished machinery. This nondes-cript machine was put up, and sold to David M. Huthmacher for the sum of fifteen cents. who paid the bid and took it home. Concluding it was of no use, Huthmacher took his axe and split it open, intending to make firewood of it, when he found a secret drawer nicely fitted in the block containing \$100,00 in bank notes, \$446,00 in gold, \$41,34 in silver, two silver watches, valued at \$60,00, a pocket compass, and \$3,106,89 in notes against persons in the vicinity, besides the title papers to the land of Harris of considerable value. Huthmacher, though poor, immediately gave notice of his discovery, and entered into an amicable action of trover and conversion to determine whether he should hold the treasure or whether it should go back to the estate. Or the trial below, Judge Conyngham, in an elabrate opinion, ordered judgment to be entered against Huthmacher, and it now goes to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. When Supreme Court for final adjudication. When decided it will add a truly novel case to the Reports of Pennsylvania. Col. H. B. Wright for Huthmacher, and Gen. E. L. Dana, for the estate.—Luzerne Union.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. HEDENANDSTHAT THE REPUBLICANS SHOW THEIR

HANDS. WASHINGTON, March 15. Mr. Dongles made a nowerful speech in the Senate to day on the state of the country and the dangers of civil war. He called upon the Republicans to show their hands. He demands to know whether they are for Peace or War. The President has spoken. Why then are his friends silent? The speech has created great sensation in

Republican circles, and Douglas is now as heartily denounced as he was praised a week ago. The ultras are furious, and declare that Douglas' only purpose is to place the Admin-istration in a false position before the country.

GODEY or April is another rich number. This maga-tine contains the best fashion plates published. The April number has a double mammoth fashion plate and numer-ous other patterns. The reading matter is of the choicest and most interesting kind. Every family should substribe for Godey's Lady's Book.