FIRST OF APRIL CHANGES .- Those of our subscribers 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 sny interruption in the regular receipt of their papers.

196 ANOTHER OUTRAGE!

The Republicans Legislature have again shown their regard for popular opinion, by changing the time of holding the municipal election in Philadelphia from May to Octo ber, and authorizing the present Republican incumbents, who were elected for one and two years respectively, and whose terms would have expired on the First Tuesday of May, to hold over until the Second Tuesday in October-thus lengthening their tenure of office over five months! It is scarcely neces sary to add that the Governor, in hot haste, signed the bill, and it is therefore a law.

It is apparent that the bill was passed with the objectionable feature in it, for the purpose of avoiding an overwhelming defeat which was in store for the Republican party, had the election taken place at the usual time, in the month of May. This result, they well knew, would have been a terrible blow to the administration at Washington at its commencement-hence they were willing to trample on the rights of the people, and prevent them from expressing their opinion through the ballot boxes, as also to keep their hold of the municipal government a few months longer. If these were not the reasons which actuated them, why did they not make the law prospective in its operation, and add the extended time to the end of the next term? Had they done so, there would have been a show of fairness, because then the people would have settled the matter for themselves, and elected their officers with a view to the extension of their terms. But the trouble is, the Republican leaders are afraid to trust this matter in the hands of the people, and are determined to use their temporary power at Harrisburg to commit all sorts of wrongs upon the rights and interests of our good old Commonwealth.

WHAT IS THE MATTER:

Why don't the Administration do one thing or the other-either evacuate the Southern forts and acknowledge their inability to arrest secession and enforce the laws of the General Government, or show their determination, by prompt and appropriate action, in the opposite direction? The Administration has now been in power for over three weeks, and yet nothing is done. The work of secession is still going on, and the new Southern Government is rapidly consolidated and strengthened-and (after all the bluster and bravado of the Republicans before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln) the Government at Washington still maintains its attitude of "masterly inactivity." Why is this? Something ought to be donesomeline of policy should be indicated, by which the country would be relieved of the terrible suspense which is pressing down and prostrating to the earth all its industrial energies. The people earnestly desire to know the worst, and if the "powers that be" are incompetent to the discharge of the high duties devolved upon them, as many are beginning to suspect, let the country be advised of it without farther delay. If disunion is to be permanent, let us by all means know it from an official source.

BECOMING DISSATISFIED!

Much dissatisfaction is said to prevail among the Republican Senators from New England, at the number of Western politicians appointed to lucrative positions, and they have been endeavoring to induce the President to withdraw some of the nominations sent to the Senate. So says the New York World. a Republican paper.

We hope the President will do no such thing. We give him credit for taking care of his western friends, and especially those in his own State. The Good Book says, that he who eareth not for his own household is worse than an infidel, and we are pleased to know that the President is a believer in the Bible. We attach no blame to any President for taking good care of his personal friends; because, in that event, they will always take care of him. A contrary course always produces its legitimate fruit.

A LADY P. M. REMOVED:

The President has appointed H. H. FRY, Esq. Postmaster at Columbia, in this county, vice Mrs. A. S. Moderwell, removed. We had thought that this estimable lady, who had conducted the P. O. with such entire satisfaction to the community interested, and, besides, has no other means of support for herself and family, would have been spared the infliction of the guillotine; but it appears she, too, had to be sacrificed in order to appease the bloody Moloch of Republicanism! Well, be it so. There will be a day of reckoning for this wholesale proscription in the future, and the widow's cause will be avenged. We find no fault with the Admin istration for removing men from office, but we did suppose that Mr. Lincoln had too much gallantry to take the head off a woman! Surely, the President must have been imposed on in some way, or the deed would not have been committed.

MORE TRIUMPHS.

The Democrats of Carlisle, at the recent municipal election, elected siz of the nine Councilmen, Assessor and Assistant Assessors, and nearly all the other town officers, by an average majority of about 100! And in the Borough of Lebanon the same

thing occurred—the Democrats electing their candidates for Burgess, Town Council, Constables, School Directors, &c., by majorities ranging from 18 up to 94! Well done for

The Democrats also carried the Borough of Norristown:::

CARL SHURZ AGAIN! CARL wanted the mission to Sardinia, but couldn't get it, Mr. SEWARD not considering him the right man for that place. Next, he arbitrary power foreign to the genius of our around them. was tendered in succession the missions to institutions and repugnant to the will of the Brazil, Peru, and Chili, but these he wouldn't people." have. The latest intelligence is, that he has been appointed Minister to Portugal, which appointment he has graciously been pleased to accept. SHURZ is a trump, and no mistake. The administration were forced to knock under, or CARL would have kicked up a regular row—that's certain.

EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER. The President, it is said, issued an order to Major Anderson, on Friday, to put his command in readiness to evacuate Fort Sumter, upon the arrival at that place of the war steamer despatched by the Secretary of the the census of 1850 it was 2,311,708, thus ting within thirty days after the election, or Navy, to take them on board, solutions an increase of 594,584. a but introdecommissions will not be issued.

NO LONGER WARLIKE tenor of the Republican journals, says the Lebanon Advertiser, that as soon as Mr. Lincoln was at the head of affairs the whole South would be overrun with detachments of Zonaves, regiments of Cod fish men, and lots of the hardy sons of toil from Pennsylvania and New York. But instead of a grand Wide Awake turnout and gorgeous military display, regular peace movement is inaugurated. Lincoln don't allow a single gun to be fired; he prefers the evacuation of Fort Sumter, to the honor of leading on the United States troops, clad in a Scotch cap and long military cloak. It is a known fact that persons are differently constituted, but who would have believed, after the exhibition of back bone Lincoln made in his speeches, that he would suddenly take the back track and chew his own words? Instead of nobody being hurt. everybody is ailing; instead of nothing going

wrong, this Government and everything else seems to be ready for a general smash up .-Instead of putting his foot down firmly and "Jackson like." "circumstances" require that he should raise it pretty high. Even Republican editors, whose fighting propensities have been at the highest pitch, at once subside, become docile, and take to the reading of the New Testament. They have lost all desire for pitched battles and hostile camps, and have connected themselves with the nearest Peace Society, where they strongly urge the turning of swords into pruning hooks. After all the "soft expressions" and "mild expletives" hurled at the late administration for not engaging in a war with the C. S. A., we must admit to considerable

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS. CHARLES F. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, to be Min-ster to England. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, of New Jersey, Minister to

GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, Minister to Sar-JAMES WATSON WEBB, of the Courier & Enquirer. N. York, Minister to Turkey.
WM. S. THAYER, of New York, Consul General to Egypt.
GEEEN ADAMS, of Kentucky, Sixth Auditor of the

Treasury.
Dr. Erie Locke, of Indiana, Chief of Agricultural Bureau in Patent Office.

B. M. TRUMBULL, Receiver of Public Monies at Omaha, Nebraska Territory, John D. Defrees, of Indiana, Superintendent of Public Printing Office.

ROBERT M. PALMER, of Penns., (Speaker of the State Senate,) Minister Resident to Eucador, South

H. S. SANDFORD, of Connecticut, Minister Resient at Belgium.
PATRICE J. DEVINE, Consul to Cork.
ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, Minister to

Tustria.
Rufus King, of Wisconsin, Minister Resident at Rome.
THOMAS J. DRYER, of Oregon, Commissioner to the Hawaiin Islands.
Bradford R. Wood, of New York, Minister Res-

dent at Copenhagen.

James P. Putnam, of New York, Consul to Havre.
Freeman H Morse, of Maine, Consul to London.
J. W. Nye, of New York, Governor of Nevada.

WILLIAM GILPIN, Governor of Colorado.

MARSH E. DUMREL, of Maine, Consul to Vera JUSTICA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, Consul General to

the British Provinces.

JOSHUA H. ANDERSON, of Ohio, Consul to Hamourg.

John J. Cochran (Editor of the Union,) to be Ostmaster for Lancaster city.

George Bergner, (Editor of the Telegraph,) to be Postmaster in the City of Harrisburg.

ROBERT [REDELL. (Editor of the Free Press,) Post-

er at Norristown, Pa. CAMPBELL. Postmaster at Wheeling, Virginia. W. H. HOWARD, Postmaster at Detroit, Michigan, Francis Queen, Postmaster at Niles, Michigan. HENRY SHOMO, Postmaster at Fremont, Ohio.

ARNOLD C. LEWIS. (Editor of the Herald.) Postaster at Catasauqua, Lehigh county. Јони Lockwood, Postmaster at Milwaukie.

SIDNEY J. VAN BONHURST. Postmost ourg.
WILLIAM A. GAMES, Postmaster at Frankfort, Ky. And numerous other appointments which we have not room to notice. The Democratic heads are made

POOR LINCOLN !

"God Save the President," cries the N.Y. Commercial letter, "from falling a victim, as did Harrison and Taylor, to the importunities of office seekers." From early morn "till dewy eve" does the Chief Magistrate, graciously listen, (he is a splendid listener,) to the 'army of occupation,' generally recruited from the Northwest, which sends storming parties into his private office, and 'never surenders.

The Cabinet, which is composed of expe ienced politicans, have witnessed this aborption of the President's time with some anxiety, as he can take no exercise, and even his robust constitution begins to give

They have intimated to him that "papers eferred to their departments will be examind, and that the "briefs" made of each case will be referred to the Cabinet, that the claims of rival candidates may be compared. For a few hours Mr. Lincoln will follow this advice, and sternly decline to hear personal appeals, but then some old friend or legal associate will present himself, and straightway he will sit down to listen to the usual story of partisan claims, often decayed fortunes, and generally real or supposed intrigues of rivals in the contest for some two penny place.

ROUTE AGENTS APPOINTED. petween Philadelphia and Harrisburg, vice W. A. Rankin, removed.

E. McDonald and W. H. LESSIG, of Schuyl, kill county, to be Mail Agents on the Reading made.—Eds. Intelligencer. Railroad, vice H. J. Hendler, and P. S. Higgins, removed.

EDWIN A. JONES, of Tamaqua, Mail Agent on the Catawissa Railroad, vice Samuel B. Graeff, removed.

The salary of these officers is, we believe, \$800 a year.

OPENING OF THE CANALS. The navigation has been open for several days on the Western Division of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Canal. The water is now being let in on the Eastern Division, and the canal will be in operation to day, when the whole line of canals along the Susquehan na. from Havre de Grace to Wilkesbarre, will tariff goes into effect. be open. The Juniata Canals, owing to im portant repairs being made, are not yet open, but will be about the 1st of April. So says the Harrisburg Patriot of Friday last.

IT OUGHT TO BE DONE. Many of the newspapers in the Southern Confederacy are insisting that the Permanent Constitution be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection, as they may decide.-They deay the right of the Conventions chosen in the several States to act upon the question of Secession, to decide upon the Constitution. For a Convention (says the New Orleans Bul letin,) "to attempt to perform acts and exercise electors at the time, would be neither more nor less than an unwarrantable assumption of Republican Legislature will throw a shield

THEIR NAME IS LEGION: A Washington letter writer of the 19th inst., states that up to that day there had ability. been not less than ten thousand applications for Postmasterships filed in the Post Office Department, and still they come by the hundred every day. What patriots these Republicans are!

CENSUS RETURNS. under the census of 1860, is 2,906,370. At their acceptance to the Prothonotary in wri-

BUCHAMAN from the National Intelligencer of the by Congress: 4th of March. It merits more than a passing notice, 4th of March. It ments more sum a political. An accoming as it does from an old and steady political. Union. iversary, which with all its proverbial dignity and decorum, is yet noted for its persistent and inarriable opposition to the Democratia parts. This arts
ble opposition to the Democratia parts. This arts
ble from a leading apposition founds, which is a
distinctly foreshadows the verifict of pasterity
distinctly foreshadows the verifict of pasterity
The distinguished finity sizes who is about to retire
to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and
to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and
ther purposes.

The distinguished finity sizes who is about to retire
to make to provide for the payment of putstanding Treasury notes, its authorize a bein,
to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and
there purposes.

An act to refund to the Territory of Utah
the expenses incurred in suppressing Indian
hostilities in the year 1853.

An act to extend the right of appeal from
decisions of Circuit Courts to the Suppression
of the proper has been more honored and none

events. No incumbent of the highest office in the gift of the people has been more honored and none deserves to be held in more grateful remembrance for the benefits he has setually conferred upon the country, for the impulse he has given to our commerce and manufactures, for the firmness with which he has repelled aggressions upon our rights by foreign nations, and to the skill with which he has often disentangled the web of difficulties in which our demestic affairs have been involved by the wars of parties and the conflicts of Sections with each other. Mr. Buchanan has united the advantages of a clear

Mr. Buchanan has united the advantages of a clear and vigorous understanding and thorough information with a large experience, acquired in eminent and responsible positions, both at home and abroad. His purposes have been uniformly pacific and liberai, embracing the interests of the whole country. In one of the earliest speeches which he made in the House of Representatives, the subject under consideration being the tariff on imports, he said:

"If I know myself, I am a politiciari neither of the East nor of the West, of the North nor the South. I therefore shall forever avoid any expressions, the direct tendency of which must be to create sectional jealousies, sectional divisions, and at length disunton, that worst and last of all political calami-

es.... He supported a revenue tariff, revenue being, a e said, the rule and protection the incident. He ought against a bankrupt law as equally demorating and unconstitutional. He was, at the comencement of his Congressional career, and always as been in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. He dvocated in 1828 Gen. Jackson's election to the advocated in 1828 Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency, and sustained most of his measures.—During his administration he was placed at the head of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives; and, being appointed one of the managers to conduct the prosecution of Judge Peck, made in that case a most able and eloquent argument. In 1831 Gen. Jackson appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburgh, where he negotiated a treaty of great value to our commerce and navigation in the Baitic and Black Seas. On his return from Russia, in 1833, he was elected to a scat in the United States Senate.—In 1835 the reception of abolition petitions had besurprise upon hearing of the Opposition's late fall from a decidedly warlike elevation. But we are prepared for more startling transitions than any that have yet taken In 1835 the reception of abolition petitions had b In 1830 the reception of abolition petitions had become a subject of angry controversy between the North and South. His idea was that the petitions should be received, but there should be a distinct and positive declaration on the part of Congress, that it had no power to legislate on the subject of slavery. He desired to leave it, he said, where the Constitution had left it, to the States themselves.—On this subject his course has been uniform, and had Constitution and lett, we was bear uniform, and he has ever manifested an unflinching determination to maintain the rights and institutions of the South maintain the rights and institutions of the South against all opposition. He was among the earliest of the Senators to urge the recognition of the independence of Texas and her admission into the Union. He maintained the justice of the claims of American citizens for indemnity against the French Government, reviewing the whole subject with masterly ability.

On Mr. Van Buren's accession to the Presidency the supported his great measure of an Independent

On Mr. Van Buren's accession to the Presidency he supported his great measure of an Independent Treasury, During Mr. Tyler's administration he successfully advocated the veto power of the President under the Constitution against Mr. Clay's efforts to abolish it. When Mr. Polk was elected to the highest office in the country, he invited Mr. Buchanan to the most honorable seat in his Oabinet, that of Secretary of State. Occupying this high position, Mr. Buchanan entered into a negotiation with Mr. Pakenham, Her British Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the American Government, for the settlement of the claims of the two Governments to the North-western Territory, each claiming the the settlement of the claims of the two Governments to the North-western Territory, each claiming the entirety. Mr. Buchanan proposed the compromise line of 49 degrees north, previously offered by Mr. Tyler, and it was ultimately adopted.\*

In the prosecution of the Mexican war Mr. Buchanan was the adviser of the President, and at its conclusion aided him with his counsels in adjusting the difficult question of boundaries between the two countries. While in Mr. Polk's Cabinet he wrote his Harvest Home letter, recommending the extensi

countries. While in Mr. Polk's Cabinet he wrote his Harvest Home letter, recommending the exten-sion of the Missouri Compromise line of 36 deg., 30 min., north to the Pacific Ocean, with a view to quite min., north to the Pacific Ocean, with a view to quiet the agitations of the slavery question; but the proposition was voted down when offered to Congress. The compromise measures of 1850 received his approval and advocacy When Mr. Pierce succeeded to the Presidency, he appointed Mr. Buchanan Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and entrusted him with the settlement of the complicated Central American question. In 1856 he returned home, and, in the month of June of that year, was unanimously nominated, by the Democratic Convention, for the Presidency of the United States, and was subsequently elected. equently elected.
The recent administration of Mr. Buchanan has

The recent administration of Mr. Buchanan has been, and will continue to be, a subject of much comment. His position, amidst the quarrels of parties and the struggles of sections has been of peculiar difficulty. In some quarters his conduct of affairs has provoked censure, in others it has awakened admiration and excited applause, and these diversities of opinion are attributable to the different political stand-points from which his acts have been contemplated. Time and cool reflection must intervene before men are prepared to pronounce a deliberate and impartial judgment upon the conduct leliberate and impartial judgment upon the conduct of functionaries who have occupied public stations of great eminence. In respect to some measures that have illustrated his administration, the whole country, even now, is prepared to render an unchange able verdict. In the settlement of the Mormo. troubles, the Central American imbroglio, the right troubles, the Central American imbroglio, the right of search question, and other nice problems that have arisen during the period in which he has held the reins of government, bearing particularly on our commercial relations with foreign countries, and our troubles with them, he has manifested a degree of statesmanship unsurpassed by that of any of his predecessors; and if all his measures have not been crowned with success, the reason of their failure will probably be found to exist, not in any want of energy and sagacity on his part, but in the fact that some of his most important recommendations have failed his most important recommendations have failed secure the concurrence of a collateral branch of

History will do justice to his name and his adminitration; and to its faithful records, free from the biases of inordinate friendship the lights of partisan rancor and of sectional prejudice, he may triumphantly appeal for the purity of his motives and the energy and benificence that have marked his entire acreer.

\*We think the editor of the National Intelligencer s slightly mistaken. We believe the record will show that Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State. wrote a powerful and unanswerable argument in favor of our right to the territory as high up as 54 degrees and 40 minutes of North latitude, and was in favor of enforcing the claim; but former administrations having proposed to compromise on the 49th parallel of latitude. President POLK did not feel at iberty to involve the country in a serious difficulty with England-especially as he had the Mexican trouble on hand at the time-and therefore submitted the whole matter to the Sepate for their considaration and advice. After due deliberation the Senate advised the President to conclude the treaty R. R. FRANKS, of this City, to be Mail Agent on the 49th parallel, which was accordingly done by Mr. Buchanan under the direction of President Polk and by the advice of the Senate. This, we believe, is the true state of the case—at least such was the understanding at the time the treaty was

The Morrill tariff act, passed by the late Republican Congress under the spur of protec. tion to domestic manufactures, and the prom. ise of better times for the laboring man, goes into operation on the first of April next. As an earnest of the great and glorious benefits that tariff promises, we notice that the Phœ nix Iron Company, doing business at Phoenix. ville, and one of the largest iron manufactories in the United States, have given notice to their employees, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 men, that their wages would be reduced from ten to twenty five per cent., on the day the

COIN IN THE COUNTRY. The Banks and Sub-Treasurers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston now hold the enormous amount of fifty five millions in coin of which \$40,000,000 is held in New York, and the current of coin from Europe, now amounting to about \$20,000,000 since the middle of December last, is likely to continue for some time to come.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. other Banks throughout the State will now have to follow suit, we presume, or abide by authority that were never contemplated by the the consequences of an open violation of the law-unless, which is not improbable, the

> U. S. SENATOR. - Waldo H. Johnson has been elected by the Legislature of Missouri, U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Green. Mr. J. is a Union Democrat, and said to be a man of

> U. S. SENATOR .- The Legislature of Ohio has elected Hon. John Sherman to the U.S. Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the transfer of Mr. Chase to the Cabinet.

BEAR IT IN MIND .- Persons elected Justices The entire population of Pennsylvania of the Peace at the last election must signify

ACTS PASSED BY CONGRESS. An act for the admission of Kansas into the

decisions of Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States An act making appropriations for the pay ment of invalid and other pensions of the

United States for the year ending June 30, An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the
Government for the year ending June 30,

An act making appropriations for the naval services for the year ending June 30, 1862.

An act to amend an act supplementary to an act, approved March 3, 1855, to organize an institution for the insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia, in the said District, approved February 7, 1857. An act to provide for the payment of ex-penses incurred by the Territories of Wash-

ington and Oregon in the suppressing of Indian hostilities therein in the years 1855 and 1856. An act to amend the fourth section of the act for the admission of Oregon into the Union so as to extend the time for selecting salt springs and contiguous lands of Oregon. An act making appropriations to supply a deficiency in the appropriations to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the completion of the geological survey of Oregon and Washington Territories.

An act to continue in force an act therein

nentioned relating to the port of Baltimore. An act to carry into effect conventions be-ween the United States and the Republic of New Granada and Costa Rica.

An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Dacotah, and to create the office of surveyor general therein. An act to organize the Territory of Nevada. An act for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the

State of California. An act making appropriations for the sup port of the army for the year ending June 30,

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1861. An act to provide for the completion of the

military road from Fort Union to Santa Fe. New Mexico.

An act to remove the United States arsenal rom the city of St. Louis, and to provide for the sale of lands on which the same is located. An act donating to the State of Minnesota and Oregon certain lands reserved by Congress

for university purposes.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," approved August An act to amend the provisions of the fifty: sixth section of "An act to regulate the col

ection of duties on imports and tonnage,' pproved the 2d day of March, 1799. An act creating a Tariff upon various im-

THE FRAUD ADMITTED. It is not often that the perpetrators of a fraud upon the public admit their criminality; but the New York Tribune now acknowledges that the North was misled as to the real sit uation and temper of the Southern States. Listen to the following admissions from a recent number of the Tribune:

"Before last November, threats of disprior were common enough, but no one supposed they were anything more than election Indeed, so frequently had these threats been made before, that no one had any reason to regard them as of any practical importance. They were accordingly received either with indifference, or with mirthful remarks; and South could not be forced out of the Union.— It was argued by those who cared to argue at all about it, that the very existence of slavery depended upon the Union; that no slave State depended upon the Union; that no slave State would dare to have Canada carried down to its borders; that slave insurrections would cocur as soon as the heavy hand of the Federal Government was withdrawn from the sustitution; and that the dread of John Brown raids would alone prove sufficient to keep the slave States in the Union. It would seem now that great ignorance prevailed at the North as to the real situation of the slave States. At all events, we reckoned too rapidly and accepted possible ultimate results as immediate effects. The slave States which lie most remote from the free, have certainly, boldly, successfully seeded, and established a Confederacy founded and an established a Confederacy founded and attitude of armed hostility toward the United States, and are at this moment making demands more befitting conquerors than rebels. Two tiers of slave States lie between them and the free States, and those intermediate States are disaffected towards the Union, and act as allies to the seeded States."

It is not true, says the Harrisburg Patriot, that no one suspected previous to last Novem ber that threats of disunion were anything to the propose of artill, for which it is well fitted.

The entire building is well aranged for the purposes for the Purpose of artill, for which it is well fitted.

The hall on the second-story has already been rented by them for that purpose next week, for the purpose of artill, for which it is well fitted.

The hall on the second-story has already been rented by them for that purpose next week. The Militsry Cadets have also engaged the hall for one night during each week, for the purpose of artill, for which it is well fitted.

The "Empire" numbers about forly active members, and whon the the purpose of artill, for which it is well fitted.

The "Empire" numbers about forly active members, the purpose of artill, for which it is well fitted.

The "Empire of Daks street and the Railroad, leader Company, with the Subres of the second story is a next one inverse the will prove q would dare to have Canada carried down to

ber that threats of disunion were anything more than electioneering tricks. Democrats generally suspected and believed that the South was in dead earnest, and gave the people fair warning that the election of a sectional President, pledged to principles hostile to the rights and interests of the Southern States, would cause a dissolution of the Union. There was no concealment of the truth here. The Democratic party refused to blink the impending future, and preferred to face it, at the risk of being denounced as disunionists. It was the Republicans who misled the people. It was the Republicans who received the signs of the coming disruption "either with indiffer-"ence or with mirthful remarks." It was such journals as the Tribune that labored to produce the general opinion "that the South

could not "be forced out of the Union." PRESIDENT IN 1864.—The name of Hon. John A. Dix, of New York, has been suggested for the Presidency in 1864, and the suggestion has been received with much favor. Mr. Dix's patriotic course while Secretary of the Treasury has endeared him to the patriotic American people, and rewards and honors are pertainly in store for him. If we had more such statesmen the Republic would not now be tottering on the brink of destruction.

ARKANSAS FOR THE UNION : The Arkansas Convention has voted down the Secession Ordinance, after a bitter and protracted struggle-the nays being 39, to 35 yeas. It is supposed that this result in Arkansas will strengthen the hands of Gov ernor Houston and the Union men of Texas, All the Banks of Philadelphia resumed and enable them to bring back that State to specie payments, in full, on Tuesday last. The her allegiance to the General Government.

> PARDONED .- Gov. Curtin has pardoned Richard Jones, convicted of murder in the second degree for killing his wife under exciting circumstances, and sentenced to a long imprisonment in the Western Peniten tiary. The application for his pardon was signed, it is said, by many of the most respectable and influential citizens of Pitts. burg, and by the entire legislative delegation from Allegheny county. LATE ELECTIONS IN THIS COUNTY.

various townships and boroughs of this coun. ty on Friday last convey most gratifying intelligence, indeed. The democracy, roused to activity by the ruinous profligacy of the State administration, and the sad con our national affairs produced by the triumph of a sectional party, have come nobly up to the work. We have gained a most gratifying victory. The result of Friday is only the harbinger of a more glorious victory in Octo-ber next.—Washington Examiner.

"CHARACTER"-MR. RATHVON'S LECTURE "CHARACTER"—MR. RATHVON'S LECTUR.

MIVORE THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—A theme on Characte is simed inexhamitible. As often as the subject is lecture is simed inexhamitible. As often as the subject is lecture of the subject is lecture in the subject inexhamitible. As often as the subject is lecture of the subject in the subject is lecture. It is subject in the subject

arccation, until he has thoroughly tested both mind and genius.

We have been led to the above remarks by the truly able and practical lecture of S. S. RARRYON, Eq., on "Character," before the Howard Association, on Tuesday evening left. [Mc.: R. power as a thioken and writer is so well known in this community that a good lecture, and one replate with thoughts that would be of utility invery day life, was expected, and the andlence, which was large, intelligent and apprepriating, ware not disappointed. Mr. iR, is also known as a thoroughly correct business man and mechanic, and we take it that such is the person who also the such as t

on practical subjects would do to define the fellow-citizens.

The discussion was participated in by Maj. Ditmars, Mr. Cadwell, Dr. Stehman, Prof. Wiss, Mr. D. G. Swarts and Mr. Hunsecker.

Kevinski's Juvenile Band furnished the music for the

Keyinari's suremit can be delivered by Capt. Re-ceasion. The lecture this evening will be delivered by Capt. Re-Law Frankin. Subject: "Military Organization: What is its Best Form in this Country?" The subject is a novel and interesting one, and in the hands of the right person LECTURE ON "SPIRITUALISM."-Mr. URIAH LECTURE ON 'SPIRITUALISM'.—Mr. URIAH CLARK, editor of The Spiritual Clarian, Aubura, New York, lectured before a large and intelligent audience, at Steaden Hall, South Queen street, or Tuesday evening last, on 'Spiritualism.' The lecturar presented his remarks in a rather able and forcible manner, but whether he made any converts to his peculiar views we have not been able to learn. He is a very pleasant and interesting speaker. At the close of the lecture, he made a trance examination of two gentlemen, and read their characters very well, and also related some incidents connected with their early career in life. One of the gouldomen remarked that he was not correct as to his earlier life, but purtially so in reference to some of his prevailing characteristics. He was a little more successful, however, with the other gentleman. We understand the new doctrice of "Spiritualism" has a number of believers and mediums in this city.

HANDSOME MONUMENT .- We have had the HANDSOME MONUMENT.—We have had the pleasure of looking at a very fine monument just finished at the Marble Works of Maj. Charles M. Howatt, North Queen street, and to be erected over the remains of the late JOHN F. STREIL, of the United States Navy, now resting in the graveyard attached to the Leacock Church. The monment is about eight feet high, of Italian marble, being a square pedestal, surmounted with a broken Doric column, over which hangs a heavy wreath of roses and littles. The inscription is as follows: "John F. Steele, U. S. N., born in Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1818—died at Harmony, Laucaster county, July 20, 1850." Following this is an appropriate poetical sentiment. Immediately over the inscription there is an anchor and cannon in best raise. The monument is next, chaste and plain, and reflects much credit upon the mechanical skill of Lancaster.

Poerma strees.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED .- The work FOSTMASTERS APPOINTED.—The work of cocapitation has fairly commenced in Lancaster county.—the following Post Office appointments are announced: John J. Coorran, at Lancaster, vice H. B. Swarr, removed H. H. Far, at Columbia, vice Mrs. A. S. Moderwell, do. ABERHAM CASSER, at Marietta, vice Charles Kelly, do. JACOB K. BARR, at Millersville, vice Peter N. Lynes, do N. S. Wolle, at Littz, vice Daniel Kreider, do. N. S. Wolle, at Littz, vice Daniel Kreider, do. Lavi G. Kreper, at Straburg, vice Christian Rowe, do. Lavi G. Kreper, at West Earl, vice Isaac R. Brown, do

SMALL SPECIMEN OF A MULE.—The smallest master WILLIAM FORDMEY. His mulceship is about three feet high, five feet in length, and is well and substantially built—being, what can be called, a perfect mule in minia-ture. He belongs to Col. WILLIAM B. FORDMEY, who has him at his country seat near the city. The mule attracted great attention, and his young master drove him with all the gracefulness of a skilful Jehu.

PARKESBURG SHOPS .- The Pennsylvania PARKESBURG SHOPS.—The Pennsylvania Raliroad Company is now engaged taking down the machinery in the shops at Parkesburg, preparatory to redivoral to Harrisburg. The ground on which the shops are erected was originally presented to the State by George Parke, to hold as long as it should be occupied for the repair of locomotives, &c., and when abandoned for such purpose, to revert to the original owner or his heirs. When the State sold the Raliroad to the Pennsylvania Company, the shops passed into their hands. Since the contemplated abandonment of the shops, the question as to the ownership of the machinery therein has arisen. The heirs maintain that the machinery reverts to the estate with the ground and buildings. The machinery is valued at some \$15,000 or \$20,000.

A Well Merited Compliment.—The able and graphic correspondent of the Harrisburg Patriot, in his letter of Saturday, pays the following feeling and handsome compliment to the M. E. Church Conference, now in session in the "City of Brotherly Love."

The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session in this city. To look at them as a body, you are irresistibly forced to the conclusion that you are in the presence of superior intelligence and earnest plety. What a wonderful history could be written of the lives of these holy men of God—what change, a, what sorrows, what joys, what conflicts, what triumphs have been developed in the life of each in the Riberancy. How many friendships they have cultivated, and what a wonderful store of private history becomes implanted in their recollections as they journey from city to city on their mission of peace. Aye! and how many graves do they remember here and there as containing the ashes of those to whom they we rewarmly endeared by the intimate associations of pastor and flock. The Ritherancy was, in the early history of this Church, a necessity; but I think the time has come when this institution should be so altered as to extend the period of ministerial residence to at least six ears. I be lieve many years will not expire before this essential change in the polity of Methodism is made. A committee has been appointed to report on "the state of the Church," which involves, of course, the delicate subject of slavery. A WELL MERITED COMPLIMENT .- The able has been appointed to report on "the state of the Church," which involves, of course, the delicate subject of slavery. The report of the committee and the discussion thereon will claim marked attention from all classes of citizens, and considerable anxiety is expressed that conciliation and conservatism may ru'e the hearts of all these good men in the consideration of this question.

NEW HOUSE OF THE EMPIRE HOOK

win proves useria authors, we have city.

—We neglected to men'ion in the proper place that the brick work of the building was done under the supervision of Mr. John P. Weise, the carpenter work by Mr. Wm. Hensel, the plastering by Mr. J. Druckemiller, the painting by Mr. E. Carter, and the plumbing and gas fitting by Messra. Kendrick & Flinn, all of which has been performed in a satisfactory manner.—Saturday's Express.

JACK REMICK IN A NEW ROLE .- It will be Jack Remick in a New Role.—It will be recollected that this noted thief when arrested in December last, and committed to prison by Alderman Wiley on a charge of larceny, had in his possession two elegant copies of the Psalms and Hymns arranged for the use of the Presbyterian Church. The following extract from a letter, received by the Mayor on Wednesday, from the Rev. John Elliott, Pastor of the Sinking Valley Presbyterian Church, at Spruce Creek Station, Huntingdon county, shows that Jack has turned his attention to plundering churches:

"I have seen it stated, in one of your city papers, that you have in your possession two Hymn books, one large one designed for pulpit use, the other small, bearing the name of John H. Morrow. These books, with sundry other articles, were taken from Sinking Valley Presbyterian Church, about the first of December, 1860. The thieves did much damage to the furniture of our church."

We would state to the authorities of Huntingdon county, that Remick is now serving out a term of imprisonment in the Lancaster County Prison, and, if wanted, he can be easily obtained, as he will soon be at liberty.—Thursday's Express.

PETIT JURORS to serve in the Court of Com-PETIT JURORS to serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing Monday, April 22d:
Samuel L. Brubsker, Rapho; Daniel Breneman, Manor; James Boughen, Columbia Bor; John Baker, City; Amos K. Bowers, City; E. H. Coover, Ephrata; Joseph Clinton, Elizabethtown Bor; William Clark, Strasburg Bor; John S. Dellinger, West Hempfield; Samuel Ewing, Drumore, Jesse H. Erb, Conestogs; Daniel W. Erb, Penn; Jacob G. Garman, East Cocalico; Abraham Good, Martic, Davis Gyger, Strasburg; Israel Hoover, Washington Bor; Michael L. Hoover, Lancaster Twp: Christian B. Herr, Manor; Christian D. Herr, Manor; Christian B. Herr, Manor; Christian O. Herr, Manor, Christian D. Herr, Manor; Sichel Good, Christian O. Herr, Manor, Sichel Good, Christian O. Herr, Manor, Christian O. Herr, Manor, Christian O. Herr, Manor, Sichel Hong, City; John S. Lutz, East Cocalico; Jacob Lutz, Rast Cocalico; Jacob Mellinger, East Hempfield; Samuel Plank, Jr., Salisbury; John L. Patterson, Little Britain; J. M. Park, Drumore; Thomas Robinson, Providence; John Stober, West Cocalico, Jacob H. Stickler, West Hempfield; Daniel Senseniz, Brecknock; Calvin A. Shaffner, Marletta Bor; Jacob B. Tahudy, Warwick.

For The Intelligencer.

MESSES. EDITORS: I am not one of those who are con messes. Anivos. 1 am not one of public journals, nor nuality writing communications for public journals, nor nualit attempt to say anything at present were it not act my conscience would check me hereafter. Now the point. White men must and shall rule America. tinually writing communications for public journals, nor should I attempt to say anything at present were it not that my conscience would check me hereafter. Now to the point. White men must and shall role America. But such is not the case at the present time in the lower end of Lancaster county. The constable of Badsbury, Mr. Saucyfoot, had in his rossession a State warrant for a respectable young man in Colerain, for an asault committed by him on a negro in Bart, who attends to every person's business but his own; his name is King Charles the 10th. Now Mr. Saucyfoot oppulies King Charles' son and another "nigger," whose name I do not know, to assist in arresting Mr. Samuel M., of Colerain They proceeded on their journey, until they arrived at the residence of Samuel M. He gave leg ball, and made tracks for a hill near at hand, covered heavily with sprouts and bushes, with Mr. Saucyfoot's assistant at his heels. By this time several of the neighbors, hearing a peculiar sound, proceeded immediately to the piece, and the first object they discovered was a negro with a revolver in his hand in pursuit of a white man, using the language" d— nyou stop or I will blow your brains out." The murders of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, and the languages d— nyou stop or I will blow your brains out." The murders of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, and the languages he was using. So they were determined to stop it. Women and men from the second proceed of the stop it. Women and men from the second proceed of the stop it. Women and men from the second proceed of the stop in the stop of the first hand there will elubs and stones, they having no guns, made chase after the "nigger" constable. His heels being too light, they could not overtake him, and perhaps it was as well. I would therefore suggest, as a friend, to the constable of Sadsbury, should he attempt between this and the third Monday in April, when his successor will take the field, owing to the inconsistency of his predecessor deputiting a colored friend, to deputite white men The returns of the elections held in the

POPULATION OF THE U. STATES. The official census of the United States is of which 3,951,801 are slaves.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1861. Mr. Cowan presented the credentials of David Wilmot, elected a Senator from Pennsylvania to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Cameron.

Mr. Wilmot was sworn in and took his The Vice President laid before the Senate, ette. from the Governor of Indiana, enclosing the joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State requesting Congress to call Convention for the amendment of the It was laid on the table and ordered to be

The Senate then took up the resolution offered by Mr Douglas; and Mr. Breckinridge proceeded to address the Senate. He had been a silent spectator of a great drama in the world's history... He had been one of a number of Senators who earnestly strove to bring about the adoption by Congress of some measures which would allay the

torm now raging.

He regarded the inaugural as being generally expressive of peace, but if it was carried out to its strict letter, bloodshed would inevitably ensue. The leading idea of the inaugural was that the President did not recognise the existence of a new government in the South, and that he intended to execute the laws in all the States, including those which had gone out of the Union.

That he would hold all the forts and nublic property by force of arms if required, and would collect the revenue as in the past. In a whole, he construed the inaugural to mean that the President was determined to hold all the property of the United States at all hazards, and if Fort Sumter was to be vacated it was not to be done as a measure of peace, but as a policy which a military general would pursue to gain a more important advantage

He saw no broad and practical policy among Republicans which could promote peace. The simple question was, should the power of the United States be maintained over a separate Government of five millions of people with all the machinery of the Govern-If it was, why hesitate and talk of peace? If not, why were Federal troops still retaining possession of the forts? The Senate should have advised, by resolution, the President of the United States to withdraw the forces from the South and to have sought by negotiations alone the preservation Government

He should vote for the resolution introduced by the Senator from Illinois, but he hoped that a resolution would be brought before the Senate to get the sense of that body, authorizing the President to withdraw the troops from the Confederate States. With regard to the revenue he had but little to say. That question has already been settled, and the remarks of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) were a good exponent of his sentiments upon

THE SOUTHERN FORTS.

The Southern forts that now remain to be maintained are but few. The forts in Texas, we believe, are now all in possession of the State troops; while those of Louisiana and other seceding States, with a few exceptions, are also in possession of the authorities of those States. Those still remaining in possession of the United States are very impo the Government in a strategic point of view, and equally important to the safety of the Southern Confederacy. They are as follows: Fort Sumter, Fort Pickens, and the fortresses on the Dry Tortugas and at Key West. The first of these the Government of the United States has resolved to abandon as untenable Whether this is the true reason or not, remains to be seen. Fort Pickens is a most important fort, in the event of a hostile collision, to both the seceding States and the Government. It is situated on a small island at the mouth of the harbor or bay of Pensaco la, and as completely commands its entrance that of Charleston. The as does Fort Sumter size, equipment and insulated position of the works render them a most formidable defense, and one which it must require immense labor, money and loss of life to capture. It is, however, subject somewhat to the same difficulty as is Fort Sumter. Fort McRea, which is now in the hands of the Secessionists, is still further out seaward, and has pretty effectual and prior command of the harbor. It is asserted, also, that the Secessionists are forming additional breastworks and batteries to more effectually command the harbor. Should the attempt to control the harbor be successful. and all further reinforcement or provisioning of Fort Pickens be thus cut off, the fall of the fort would only be a matter of time. From present appearances, Lieut. Slemmer, who now commands the fort, will be able to defy any force which is likely to be sent against

The defences of Key West are also well nigh impregnable. They are situated on an island, also, off the extreme southern end of Florida. and cannot be attacked without a naval force which the Secessionists do not possess and cannot procure for years to come. The Dry Tor tugas is situated still further out in the gulf a barren limestone rock, and is beyond all chance of capture. These two latter points, n a large measure, command the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, and would doubtless be retained by our government, in any and every contingency, as naval depots and military points. They are now garrisoned sufficiently for defense against any force which can be sent against them, and well supplied with provisions and military stores for a long siege. Thus it will appear that, after the abandon nent of Fort Sumter, we shall have but three Southern forts to look after; and that two of hese are beyond all chance of danger from the Confederate States. The whole public interest will therefore concentrate on Fort Pickens. What are the intentions of our government in but for each of these the Republican party regard to that fortress have not yet transpired; but there are many reasons to believe that an attempt will be made to reinforce it. And even should such an attempt not be made, it is expected that the troops now surrounding t will very soon attempt its capture. Thus, expected or probable collision seems to

collision at all takes place depends upon Abra ham Lincoln .- Chicago Times. SENATOR WILMOT.

been transferred from Charleston, South Car

olina, to Pensacola, Florida. Whether any

The Carlisle Democrat thus daguerreotypes the newly elected Senator from Pennsylvania: Mr. Wilmot held a seat in Congress during the six years from 1845 to 1851, and distinguished himself chiefly by his determined and violent contribution to the anti-slavery agitation which has produced the bitter fruits the ountry is now reaping, in the dissolution of its national government, and the pain, sorrow, distress and ruin of thousands of its people. He is, unquestionably, a man of some intellectual ability; but his strong abolition proclivities, and his well known free trade otions, make him rather the representative of the New York Yankee inhabitants of the

Webb is now laboring under an attack of journey yet. sickness which confines him to his residence, near Tarrytown; but we are informed, that on seeing the announcement of his nomination in the morning papers of yesterday, he immediately telegraphed to Washington, that in no event, would he accept of such an ap-pointment if tendered to him."

one can read them without construing them scott free. to mean emphatically that it was considered an insult to Gen. Webb for President Lincoln to offer him "such an appointment!" These noisy and blustering Republicans

are hard to please. We would call the attention of those

to an advertisement in another column of this paper, of an important discovery for the cure Gilmore, & Co., of New York, Videli : 2081

LOCAL DEDADMENTAL SPROVAL SESSION OF THE SPRANT WASHINGTON CONTRICTON DESCRIPTION The following letter we clip from the Baltimore Clipper of Wednesday last. It will be found to be highly interesting:

more Cipper of Wednesday last. It will be found to be highly interesting:

WASHIFGTON, March 19, 1861.

Much anxiety is entertained to know what is to be the polley of the Administration, but it has not yet been discovered. Complaints are made even in high places that this policy has not been disclosed. He publican Senators, in the confidence of the President and Gabinet, are interrogated, but answer mothing; and their rilence is construed into unwillingness to tell what they are supposed to know. The fact is, they don't know. No one knows. The Administration litself does not yet know exactly what policy is to be adopted. That it is to be conservative has been determined; and nothing further. How to make it conservative is the great difficulty. Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet have already found their high and honorable position no sinceure. Never before, in all the history of the country, was a Federal Administration so beset with difficulties and daugers. The preservation of the public peace, the avoidance of it war without compromiting the national hunor, the restoration of the integrity of the Union, and even the retention of the Southern Border States, are all questions that may not easily be solved. They require time and careful consideration, such consideration as it has been impossible for the President and his confidential advisors to bestow upon them, while their doors are besieged by an army of hungry and clamorous office-seckers. These have some like a swarm of gnats. They are everywhere. They fill all the hotels. They crowd the sidewalks. They throug the corridors of the public buildings.—They shock up the approaches to the Departments, and they keep up a continual stream in the direction of the private residences of the Ministers of the habitable globe, except the Confederate States of the dovernment. The like was never seen.

This host is composed of men of all sorts, sizes, ages and conditions, and from almost all parts of the habitable globe, except the Confederate States of America. The office seek

Now comes New England. Her granite hills are pouring down upon the Capital an avalanche of hungry humanity demanding a portion of the spoil. It seems that she too has been already well provided. Vice President Hamlin, of Maine; Secretary of the Navy; Welles, of Connecticut; Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; Hon. etc. P. Marsh. of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia; Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to Sardinia; Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to Austria, and Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, Consul General to Egypt This is a very fair beginning for the little territory comprised in the New England States. There are not many big crumbs left. General James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, goes to Constantinople, and Carl Suburz is, put off with the mission to Brazil. There is some talk of offering the mission to St. Petersburg to Hon. Henry Winter Davis, and as that is not included in the batch of appointments agreed upon yesterday, there seems to be much truth in the rewer.

ing the mission to St. Petersburg to Hon. Henry Winter Davis, and as that is not included in the batch of appointments agreed upon yesterday, there seems to be much truth in the rumor.

The territorial appointments are to be next disposed of. They will be taken up to-day and then we are have a little resting spell to attend to graver business than filling offices—the settlement of the policy of the administration in reference to seceded States, and the way "to raise the wind" to carry on the government. Serious alarm is entertained that under the Morrill tariff bill the revenues will be reduced to almost nothing. The Southern Confederacy tariff is said to be sixty per cent. lower than the Morrill bill in favor of the importer This is ample inducement to carry the great bulk of importations to the Southern ports; and to inaugurate an extensive system of smuggling which will schange the current of trade and commerce altogether and alter their character. These reasons render it certain that there will be an extra session of Congress called as soon as the elections can be conveniently held. there will be an extra session of Congress call soon as the elections can be conveniently held.

STATE ASYLUM.

From the annual report of the Superintenent of the Lunatic Asylum we glean the following items of general interest: date of the last report there were two hundred and seventy four patients in the Institution. Since that time, one year ago, there have been one hundred and forty four admitted, and one hundred and twenty-seven discharged or died, leaving two hundred and ninety one under care at the close of the year 1860 .-The entire number of patients under treatment during the year, has been four hundred and eighteen. Of those remaining in the Hospital, one hundred and fifty six are supported by the public authorities, and one hundred and thirty five by their friends. Of those discharged during the year, thirty one were restored to health, forty were more or less improved in their mental condition, forty eight were regarded as stationary, and but eight died. From the opening of the Institution to the end of 1860, thirteen hundred and thirty six notionts have care; and while two hundred and ninety one remain under treatment, two hundred and hirty six have been discharged restored to health; two hundred and sixty three in vari ous states of improvement; three hundred and fifty-eight have been taken out without material improvement, and one hundred and

OFFICE SEEKING AT WASHINGTON. The extent to which office seeking is carried by the Republican patriots, has not its parallel in all our past bistory. It is absolutely frightful and shows that politics is as much a trade as any of the handicrafts—as much a pursuit as any of the professions.

A Republican writes from Washington: "Applications for office continue to pour in. Already at the Treasury the clerks have noted and filed away for future reference, thirty two bushels of well endorsed documents. At the Post Office Department fifteen thousand applications for office have already been filed. The War Department employs three clerks to note and file away the applications. The worst disappointed men who come to Washington are the little town and ward politicians, who, having "stumped" own localities, fancy the whole world, including Mr. Lincoln, must be fully satisfied that would have been defunct.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20. Governor Houston and the Secretary of State refused to appear on the 16th, before the State Convention, when summoned to take the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government.

Lieut. Clark was to assume the Gubernatorial powers on the 16th. It is well known what course Gen. Honston The Convention is rapidly maturing defen-

The other State officers complied with the

sive operations for the frontiers. The Indians are gathering in large numbers n the western frontiers. A military force is being organized to rotect the Rio Grande. The Convention has passed an ordinance

continuing in office the present State and Government officials, who will take the new form of oath. Correspondence of the Patriot and Union.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

of the New York Yankee inhabitants of the extreme northern section of the State, than what our United States Senators should be, a true type of the strong conservative sentiment that so largely prevails among the people of Pennsylvania. His election, at this time, is a misfortune, to say the least. He will have just two years to serve to complete Gen. Cameron's unexpired term, which ends on the 4th of March, 1863.

GEN. WEBB DECLINE'S!

Gen. James Watson Webb it is said indig nantly declines the appointment of Minister to Turkey, tendered him by the President.—
The New York Courier and Enquirer, of Wednesday last, says:

"We chronicled, yesterday, in our despatches from Washington, the nomination of General Webb, the Senior Editor of this paper, as Minister to Constantinople. Gen.
Webb is now laboring under an attack of to travel, and has made but little progress on his

EX-SECRETARY FLOYD. In the Criminal Court, at Washington City, the two indictments against Governor FLOYD, late Secretary of War, for conspiracy to defraud the Government, and malfeasance in The italics are the Courier's own, and no dismissed, as untenable. Of course he goes

> THE TWO TARIFFS. The New Yorkers are down upon the new

tariff of the North and in favor of the Southern tariff. The Herald says: "The tariff of the Washington Congress is

the most ignorant, useless, blundering and we would call the attention of those pernicious enactment that ever was concected suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, &c., for the avowed purpose of bettering the interests of the country. On the contrary, the tariff of the Montgomery Congress is a sound, pracof those diseases, now introduced for the first will command the admiration of the states. completed, and shows a total of 31,429,891 time to the American public by Mesers Leeds, men of England and France, and all the