CIRCULATION NOOC COPIEST Have a street, New York, and D State street. South.

8. M. Perrossut, S. Ou, and D State street. South.

8. M. Perrossut, S. Ou, and D State street. South.

8. M. Perrossut, S. Ou, and Agency for the Louisian States, and the South States and the Outsides. Sewapapers in the United States and the Outsides. They are authorised to contract for us at our lowest rotter.

1. Corner Hith and Obestout Streets, Philadelphia, is authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this asset, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be regarded as payments.

HAVE WE A GOVERNMENT? WHAT

These are questions pertinent to the times and of overshadowing importance in our National history. Until within a comparatively brief period we were under the impres. sion that we had a Government which, being founded on the will of the people, was the stronguet upon the face of the earth. But the rapidly crowding events of the last few months have served, in a great measure, to dispel the idea, and we are almost oppstrained own existence, and cannot compel the refractory to obedience. Each State claims the right to withdraw from the Union at pleasure, and our bossted Constitution seems to have no power to prevent such secession, at least he had, and had heard as much from them in this is the construction put upon that instru ment by the leading statesmen of both the great parties.

Seven States, for real or fancied grievances and it matters not which—have openly set he was very distant from those gentlemen. the Government at defiance, and organized an independent Confederacy, an imperium in imperio, and the other twenty six Common terminate is beyond the reach of human ken. their present attitude, and carry on their independent Government with impunity, what is to prevent other States from following their example and setting up for themselves? If we are forced to admit the reality of two Confederacies now, each independent of the other, what is to prevent the formation of a half dozen more out of the twenty-six States which yet adhere to the Union? These are questions of transcendent importance at the present time, and they should be well consid ered by the American people before it is too late. The fate of distracted and divided Mexico should be a warning to our people. North and South. The era of pronunciamentos, from every disaffected State or ambitious political or military leader should not be permitted to destroy the fairest governmental fabric the sun ever shone upon, if it be possi ble to prevent so dire a catastrophe.

But what can be done to save the Union. or, at least, that portion of it which still adheres to the Government at Washington? This is a question more easily propounded of the Government on a new basis, and might reunite us in the bonds of a common brotherhood, unless the Cofton States are determined on a permanent separation, nolens volens-but anything short of this will be found futile and unavailing, and will satisfy the masses neither in the South or the North.

The prestige of our greatness and power is already lost, since it is ascertained that the Government is powerless to protect itself against the action of the State Governments. and the stars and stripes fail any longer to command a proper degree of respect in foreign ports. The enemies of free government there are beginning to look upon our system as a splendid failure, and the time is not remote when, unless a reunion takes place, we shall be almost as powerless as poor Mexico, and become the scorn and derision of European nations. It should be the anxious desire of every patriot, whether residing in the North or the South, to labor earnestly and zealously for the restoration of peace and harmony, and for the reconstruction of the Government upon a solid and enduring basis. The only possible way to accomplish this desirable result is, in our humble opinion, through the agency of a National Convention representing

all the States of the Confederacy. NOT YET EVACUATED.

Major Anderson and his command still remain at Fort Sumter, notwithstanding all the reports about the order having been issued by the President for its evacuation. The Administration are evidently undetermined what to do, and would doubtless be rejoiced if the commanding officer would assume the responsibility of abandoning the Fort without orders from the War Department.

But delays are dangerous, and Mr. Lincoln ought to do one thing or the other without farther procrastination. Either let him send reinforcements and supplies to the little band of soldiers in Charleston harbor, and thus redeem his own and his party's pledges before his inauguration; or else back down at once, surrender the Fort, draw off the command, and acknowledge his inability to pre vent it falling into the hands of the Secession ists. This temporizing policy of the Admin istration will not do; it will neither satisfy the people nor save the country from distrac tion and disunion. By all means let some decisive step be taken in the matter, and let us know the worst.

GEN. LEWIS CASS. The official career of Gen. LEWIS CASS commenced when he was elected a member of the first State Legislature of Ohio, in 1803, and he has been in high public position ever since—a period of nearly fifty eight years!-Within that time he has been member of the Legislature, Governor of a Territory, Indian Superintendent, Secretary of War, Minister to France, United States Senator for twelve years, candidate for the Presidency, and Secretary of State. He is the patriarch of American statesmen, so far as length of official

private life at the advanced age of 79 years. The widow of Iturbide. Emperor of Mexico, who was executed in that country in 1824, died last week, in Philadelphia, at an advanced age. She had resided there for the last thirty six years, and was highly esteemed for her many excellent traits of character.

The President declines forbishing the Senste with the despatches, &c., from Major Anderson, deeming it inexpedient to do so at into power, and, we suppose, this is a sample folly to hold the one and sheet cowardice to the present time.

THEY WORT SHOW UPI Senator CLINGWAN, of North Carolina, on Ruesday, spoke of the importance of having inaugural, says the Harrisburg Patriot, that

to believe that our Government is the weakest in the inaugural address. Mr. Hair knew among the Nations—that it is a delusion. It no more what the Administration meant or seems to be without power to perpetuate its intended to do, then Senator Clingman him-

wealths look on in sullen amazement, not to a single appointment that has been made. knowing what to do. How all this is to The President has been overwhelmed by his If the rebellious States are to continue in avenues of the White House, to pay their was true as to the Heads of Departments. It was just to himself to say that to this day and the Administration intends to do. He (HALE) ever convened in Harrisburg. Indeed, they had not passed a word with the members of the Cabinet. He had not put his eyes "on that great and leading mind (SEWARD)," as the Senator called him.

Senator BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky., also made some remarks endorsing the position of Mr. CLINGMAN; but it all wouldn't do. The Administration party won't show its hand.

NEGRO APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE. Says the Washington correspondent of the

New York Express: "The number of applicants for minor offices by colored men is perfectly astounding from Massachusetts alone. I am informed that for Postmasters' berths there are on file over 200 applications, and the supposition is that there are several black applicants filed away among the white ones"

As Mr. Lincoln is wont to say "this is as it should be." It is but natural that the than answered. One thing is certain that | negroes of the Northern States, especially of the employment of military force or the Massachusetts, should have "an itching inauguration of civil war canuot do it. If palm" for the spoils. Did not many of them ever force could have been effectual, which we contribute money towards Lincoln's election? very much doubt, the time has passed by for | Were they not led to believe that his success such a dangerous experiment. We know of would be their success, and that Black Repubbut one way by which secession may be lican ascendancy would make them a power checked and the Government reconstructed on in the State? Did not Burlingame, the an enduring basis, and that is through a applicant for a foreign mission, invoke their National Convention of delegates elected by support in the Presidential campaign, and the people and representing all the States .- excite their cupidity and lust of office by Such a body, coming fresh from their constituency, and clothed with ample powers to ravishing prospect of a participation in "one Delaware and Hudson Canal Company claim settle all distracting questions of policy, either | hundred millions of spoils?" Did not Carl that they have overpaid taxes to the amount by Constitutional amendment or a reconstruc. Schurz, also an applicant for a foreign mission, of \$26,000, and ask, as a matter of equity, declare that if the Declaration of Independence with sufficient guards and restrictions so as was not intended to include negroes as well to satisfy all portions of the Confederacy, as whites, that it was "a cheat, a wooden would carry with it great moral force and nutmeg, and a Yankee trick?" Did not Mr. power, would probably heal the jarring and Lincoln denounce the Dred Scott decision, discordant elements, and be endorsed by the | and thereby proclaim to the world that negroes whole country. A measure of this kind ARE CITIZENS? And if citizens, have they not the right to vote and to demand office ?-Then cease to blame the negroes for their supposed presumption, and reserve your censure for those reckless demagogues who have taught them to aspire to an equality with the whites. Who is surprised to find negroes applying for office at the hands of this Administration? Who will be surprised should the negro Government of Hayti be allowed a representative at the American

> PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS. The following are some additional appointnents made by the President, viz:

> CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, Minister JAMES S. PIKE, of Maine, Minister resident

at the Hague. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, Minister to Russia. JAMES E. HARVEY, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Portugal.
George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, Minster resident in Switzerland. JAMES H. TRUMBULL, of New Jersey, Con

sul at Talcahuano.

A. B. Dickinson, of New York, Minister esident at Nicaragua. Edward Jordan, of Ohio, Solicitor of the Treasury.

Numerous other appointments have been made, but we have not room to enumerate them all. The guillotine is kept constantly in motion, and Democratic heads are tumbling off by the hundred every day. The Republicans are evidently fearful that their power will be short lived, and, therefore, they are shines." Go it boots!

The disappointed office seekers at Washington are raising a furious howl at the manner in which the distribution of the pa- formidable force in men, ships and material; tronage is made. Indiana and Illinois have thus far got all the fat offices. The President and four Secretaries from four adjoining States-Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missourithe Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Patents, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Su perintendent of Public Printing, and the whole retinue of Clerks are all from Indiana. These constitute the principal Bureaus in the Interior Department. It should properly be called the Department of Indiana.

ANOTHER EDITOR REWARDED. George Zinn, Esq., editor of the Carlisle American, has been appointed Postmaster of that Borough, in place of John B. Bratton, removed.

The disposition manifested by the Administration to take care of the editorial fraternity is highly commendable, and we can give President Lincoln credit for this, if for nothing else. The men who have done the hard work for him deserve his consideration, and he seems to have a lively appreciation of their services.

ANOTHER BIT OF ECONOMY.

We see it is stated, that the man [a Repubservice is concerned, and has now retired to lican of course] who made the large flag which | ing thus to himslf : I'm in (hic) -a quan (hic) was raised over the State House, at Harris burg, on the 22nd of February, has presented and if I hold on I shall (hie) tear my breech a bill of over EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS es." We suggest that the best thing Lincoln for the job. The cost of the flag at first was can do is let go, as the least offensive thing he some seventy five dollars, which has now been | can do. increased tenfold. We hope the Democrate in the Legislature will watch this swindle, and prevent it being consummated. Dare the Republicans spection such a fraud? We were promised great economy when they came reinforced. The latter may be: It would be

Mr. Lincoln solemnly promised in his

Renator Cinguas, of North Carolina, on Treasty, apole of the importance of having insugural, says the Harrisburg Patriot, that the policy of the Administration announced. He would not be amonibed? If the peace why should it not be amonibed? If the peace why should it not be amonibed? If the peace why should it not be amonibed? If the peace why should it not be amonibed? If the peace why should it not be amonibed? If the peace why should it not be amonibed? If the peace which the peace whic

ANOTHER SWINDLING PROJECT! The present Legislature, judging from their hour, he was innocent and ignorant of what acts thus far, is the most corrupt of any that seem determined to bankrupt the State before they adjourn. Not content with repealing the Tonnage Tax, by which some \$300.000 dollars per annum will be lost to the Com monwealth, they have loaned \$3,500,000 to the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, which will never be repaid as long as grass grows and water runs; and, in addition, they now propose to loan \$3,000,000 more to the Pittsburg and Connelsville Railroad, in exchange for its worthless bonds, and \$1,500,000 to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for a similar consideration. They have also voted \$30,000, con trary to all previous law and precedent, for the questionable purpose of relieving Kansas. Still, these peculations do not satisfy our Republican law makers. They must needs dip their hands still farther down in the public treasury; and, accordingly, another grab of \$26,000 must be taken out for the benefit of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, notwith standing the Company had years ago defrauded the Commonwealth out of \$84,000! The following is the history of the manner in which this corporation has been swindling the State:

> DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.-This impudent proposition, notwithstanding the com-plete exposure and ventilation of the subject by Senator Clymer, has passed the Senate by vote of 17 to 8. As it is a majority of the Senate, 17 is a very good number with which that it be refunded. This corporation is rich. per centum per annum, and therefore it is not required for charity. There is no law to compel the State to do this thing, but it is asked as a matter of equity. Now, what are

> the facts of the case? Some years ago, when the embarrassed condition of her finances required the Common-wealth to call on all corporations within her limits to pay up, equity demanded that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company should contribute their share, but they avoided the burden by pleading the fact that they were chartered by New York, and were not legally bound to do so. This defrauded the Commonwealth out of the snug little sum of \$84, 148.11. Again, when in 1852 the State relinquished her right to resume the Canal, at the instigation of the Company, which was really a donation to that corporation of one million of dollars, equity would have demand ed that the State should receive something in return for this very liberal act. The truth is the State legally does not owe the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company one farthing, but on the contrary, in equity she has really coming to her from this foreign corporation at least one hundred thousand dollars. The

> - Messrs. Benson, Blood. Connell AYES Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Ketcham, Meredith, Mott, Nichols, Parker, Robinson, Smith, Wharton, and Palmer, NAYS-Messrs: Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Landon, Penny, Schindel, Serill, and Welsh The question is, will this bill pass the House? No doubt of it.

following is the vote:

SOMETHING IN THE WIND:

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, under date of March 10th, says that the French and English Governments are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the coast of the United States. The precise object of this naval demonstration it will be impossible to ascertain, the writer says, as the fleet will probably sail with sealed orders. It no doubt grows out of our troubles, determined to "make hay while the sun and is intended to protect the rights of French and English subjects in the event of a civil war here.

It is also said that Spain is preparing to send to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico a and an attempt has already been made, and partially successful, to annex the Island of St. Domingo to Spain; and this, if entirely successful, is to be followed by the annexation

of Hayti, with the consent of France. We are on the eve of stirring events.

CARL SCHURZ AGAIN: Cart has turned up in a new role. A des patch to the Evening Bulletin of Thursday says: "The President to day nominated CARL SHURZ as Minister to Spain." It also says that Cassius M. Clay, who had been appointed to Madrid, has been transferred to the Russian mission; and that JAMES E. HARVEY, Washington correspondent of the North American, is the new Minister to Portugal. Wonder whether CABL will accept this appointment? He seems hard to please, and we should not wonder if he yet insists on having the English or French mission.

IN.A GUANDARY. The N. Y. Tribune admits that Old Abe is in a quandary about the Forts in the Confederated States. He is almost as badly off as the poor drunken tatterdemalion who was caught holding on to a lamp post, soliloquizdary-if I let go (hic) I shall tumble down,

The Albany Evening Journal of Tuesday evening says: "The signs of conflict are passing away from Fort Sumter and gathering about Fort Pickens. The former cannot be abandon the other on and all or

remarks and those of Dr. CARPATER mes when a mean, response from every one present.

Mr. B. and the Committee generally then entered into conversation on various topics, spending a most agreeable hour, and about 9 o'clock they were requested to repair to the dining room, where a sumptuous collation met their astonished vision. It is needless to say that ample justice the dining room, where a sumptuous collation met their astonished vision. It is needless to say that amiple justice was done the tempting viands spread before them. The venerable and distinguished host precided at the head of the table, and dispensed the honors with all the ease, dignity and affability for which he is noted. A happier circle we never eaw—and no, wonder, because every visitor is made to "feel at home" at Wheatland highly gratified with their visit. The occasion, we have reason to know, was of the most agreeable nature to both the ex-President and the Committee.

Mr. BUCHAMAN is rapidly regaining his wonted health and vigor, and presents a remarkably hale and hearty appearance. Indeed, he looks as if he might live for many years to come.

CAPTAIN HAMBRIGHT DECLINES.—The com-CAPTAIN HAMBRIGHT DECLINES.—The commission of Lieutenant in the U.S. Army, so kindly conferred upon Capt. Harra A. Hambrighers, of this city by Gen. Cameron, the present Secretary of War, has been declined by that gentleman. Had it been a Captain's commission, which under the Army rules could, not be conferred, it would have been accepted, and no braver or better man ever wielded a sword or was more deserving; but, at his age, to take a Lieutenant's post, and be ranked by mere boys, twenty years his junior, was what Captain Hambright, after advising with his friends, could not accept. The Captain bolds an important and responsible position on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a more liberal compensation than is given to Lleutenants in the Army, and his valuable services to the Company and community could be illy dispensed with at this time. But should our country at any time become involved in war, we have no doubt he would be one of the very first to volunteer his services in its defence.

Religious.—Rev. J. E. Meredith, late of RELIGIOUS.—Rev. J. E. HEREBITH, 1840 of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Philadelphis, has been transferred to the Duke Street M. E. Church, of this city. He preached his first sermon on Sunday morning last to a crowded house, and created a highly favorable impression. Rev. J. Hacorx appointed to St. Paul's Church, South Queen street also preached on Sunday morning, and gave

Queen street man presume on home general satisfaction.

Rev. WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT has been transferred to Elkton, Md., one of the best stations in the bounds of the Conference. He leaves this city generally regretted, and with the kind wishes of all for his future health and prosperity.

Rev. J. L. HEYSINGEE has been appointed Agent for

thinker.

Rev. W. H. Ellior filled the pulpit of St. Paul's Church, Rev. W. H. ELHOT three the pulpit of the raurs church, South Queen street, and preached a fine discourse to a large and deeply interested audience.

Rev. J. Talloot Graders, some five or six years ago stationed at Bainbridge in this county, has been appointed Missionary to India. Mr. G is a rising man in the Conference, is yet quite young in years, and should he live is destined to make his mark in the Christian world.

THE JACKSON RIFLES IN THEIR NEW ARMORY THE JACKSON RIFLES IN THEIR NEW ARMORY.—On Tuesday evening last the Jackson Rifles, Capt. Hambright, took possession of their new armory in the Empire Hook and Ladder House, N. Duke street. The company, under command of Lieut, Rees, marched from their old quarters at Fulton Hall, escorted by the Fencibles' Silver Band. They numbered forty rifles, and attracted much attention along the route. The company were received by Capt. Hembright, and marched into the armory while the Band played the Star Spangled Banner. The company were then drilled for some time, the room proving in every respect well adapted to the purpose.

We are pleased to be able to state that the Rifles are just concluding a contract for new uniforms, and expect to be fully equipped by the middle of May. When thus equipped they cannot fail to prove one of the handsomest and best-drilled companies in the State.

A HEAVY Loss .- On the 12th ult. the large A HEAVY LOSS.—On the 12th ult. the large steam Grist and Saw Mills, situated in Gloucester county, Va., about 50 miles below Richmond, and owned by Henry Bushong and John G. Landis, of this county, were totally consumed by fire, together with about \$3,000 worth of lumber. About two years ago these gentlemen purchased a tract of woodland containing some 1500 acres, on which they built these mills at a cost of upwards of \$30,000.—Their total loss is estimated at upwards of \$50,000, as there was no insurance on either the mills or lumber. The fire was the work of incendiaries, and it is supposed it was done by some of the creditors of the firm who sought this plan of revenging themselves.

A PLEASANT POST.-Lieut. Col. Andrew

FIRE.—The alarm of fire on Friday evening FIRE.—I.DE SISTIN OF DIFF ON FIGURY SYMPHOLISE between eight and nine o'clock was caused by the burning of a small dwalling house, in an alley in the northern section of the Southwest Ward. The house had been vacated on Thursday when the doors and windows were securely fastened. The house was so much injured as to be rendered useless. It is not known how the fire originated, but is supposed to have been the work of an iocendiary.

More Handsome Monuments .- Last week we made mention of a very handsome monument designed to rest over the remains of the late Captain Steele, of the United States Navy. The other day we dropped into the Marble Works of our big hearted friend, Mr. Lewis Haldy, Marble Works of our big hearted friend, Mr. Lewis Halny, in North Queen street, and were pleased to notice that he is busily engaged in finishing some five or six very fine monuments intended for different localities. The first of these is eighteen feet in height, with a square column surmounted by an urn and wreath, and will go to Danville, Ps., where it will be erected over the remains of the late Mr. Reynolds, father of Samuel H. Reynolds, Eaq. of this city. The monument when completed will be a neat and handsome affair. Mr. Haldy has also under way four other monuments intended for the several cemeteries in this city, all of which, from a glance at the designs, we feel sure will prove handsome adornments to the "cities of the dead."

collection of taxes in this city has passed both branches of the Legislature, and been signed by the Governor. Under the provisions of this set, the County Commissioners hav appointed two collectors of saxes for the city, Messra, Fred-erick S. Albright for the two Wesk, and Jacob N. Miller for the two East Wards. Mr. Albright will receive 2½ pe cent, and Mr. Miller 2 per cent. commission for the

cent. and Mr. Miller 2 per cent. commission for their services.

The following act relative to the County Prison, having passed both branches of the Legislature, and been approved by the Governor, is now a law:

SEC 1. Be it enacted, de, That the inspectors of the Lancaster County Prison, or any four of them, shall have power, at each of their stated monthly meetings, to remove and send such and so many of the vagrants as may at the time of such meetings be in confinement in said prison as they shall deem to be paupers, to the poor and house of employment of Lancaster county, there to be detained by the officers thereof until the expiration of the respective sentences, and to be dealt with as other inmates remaining therein.

sentences, and to be dealt with as other immates remaining therein.

Szc. 2. That the said inspectors, or any four of them shall have power, at each of their stated monthly meetings to remove and send such persons as may at the time of such meetings be in confinement in said prison, who shall be insane, or idiotic, to the lunatic department of sair poor and nouse or control the expiration of their respective sentences, and according to the terms of the same, and to be dealt with as other immates therein confined. The following act relative to bridges in Lancaster county has passed the Senate:

BEO. 1. Be it enacted, do., That whenever any new bridge is authorized according to law to

The following act relative to bridges in Lancaster county has passed the Senate:

BEG. 1. Be it enacted, do., That whenever any new bridge is now or may hereafter be authorized according to law to be arected in the said county of Lancaster, at the expense of the said county, the commissioners of said county, if they shall deem it necessary or expedient so to do, before proceeding to the erection of such bridge, may notify and require within thirty days the supervisors of the township within which such bridge is or shall be authorized to be erected, or in case of the effection of a bridge over a stream which is or may become the boundary or division line between two townships, then the supervisors of such adjoining townships, to give bond to the county of Lancaster for the payment of a sum of money not exceeding one-third of the cost of the erection of said bridge within one year from the completion and acceptance of the same, the said supervisors or any of them, shall thereupon give such bond, and shall have power and authority to pay the same out of any moneys a issed for township road purposes, or if necessary to levy a rate or assessment, and collect the same, and or far year of the county of the provided. That in, the case of adjoining townships: And provided, That in, the case of adjoining townships the provided of the commissioners of ead county by fail adjoining townships: And provided, Jurther. That the power conferred upon the commissioners of ead county by the first section of the act, to which this is a supplement, to require a subscription of individuals towards the erection of any bridge as therein mentioned is not hereby the first section of the act, to which this is a supplement, to require a subscription of individuals towards the erec-tion of any bridge as therein mentioned is not hereby altered or changed, but the same may be required by the

altered or changed, but the same may be required by the commissioners of said county whenever in their judgment, it will be right and proper to do bo.

The following act relative ty restaurants and beer houses in the county of Lancaster has been read in the Senate, but not yet acted upon in either houses:

SEO. I. Be it enacted, de., That an act entitled "An act relating to the granting of license to hotel, inn or tavern tempers," approved the jith day of April, 1859, be and the tame is hereby extended to all restaurants and here house. relating to the granting of license to notel, no or tavern keepers," approved the lath day of April, 1859, be and the same is hereby extended to all restaurants and beer houses for the retaility of lager, or other beer, in the county of Lancaster, and so, much of the applement, of the tenth section of an act spittled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquid;" approved the 20th of April, 1858; by and the same is hereby repealed, as far as the same relates to Tambaster country.

St. George
Struct.—W. H. Brisbane
George Struct.—W. H. Brisbane
Mount Vernon.—Andrew Cather.
Fifth Struct.—Weily Kanney.
St. John's—M. D. Euris.
Kanangton.—J. H. Lightbarne.
Hiban.—M. H. Sisty.
Hancook Birast.—Thomas B. Miller.
Hancook Birast.—Thomas B. Miller. t—H. S. Thomps: Calvary-R. M. Gr Emory—J. Cuuningham. Manahip and North Penn—S. H. Stayens. Fummerfield—G. Oram. rt Bichmond B. T. Kenney.
ing Sun J. Y. Ashton.
and John W. Wesley-To be supplied.

Zoar and John Wesley—To be sny Miliestown-M. John; W. C. Best. Lehman's Chapel and Fairriew—B Doylestown—H. A. Cleveland; one Strankford—William McCombe. Bridesburg—S. Powers. Bustleton—J. Humphrica. Somerton—J. F. Reynolds. Holmesburg—Stephen Townsend. Bristol—P. J. Ox. Lumberville and Lahaska—To be supplied.
New Hope—J. Welsh.
Allentown—S. G. Hare.
Bethlehem—G. T. Hurlock; one to be supplied.
Easton—H. F. Hurn.
South Easton—J. B. Quigg.
Richmond—J. Hinsin, J. Webb. ee; one to be supplied.

number of Hedding Quarterly Conference.
Solomon Higgins, Sunday School Agent and member of Welfth Street Quarterly Conference.
J. B. McCullough, Agent of Home Mission and Sunday Agent of Home Missio SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

F. Hold Union—A. Atwood. Nazareth—J. H. Alday. Ebenezer—P. Coombe. Salem—William Barnes. St. Paul's—J. W. Jackson. Wharton Street. Wharton Street—2. D. Carrow. Mariner's Bethel—D. L. Patterson. Western—C. Cook. Broad Street—W. Cooper. Ashbury—T. A. Fernley.
Centennial—E. I. D. Penner
Haddington de J. P. Dunaum. G. S. Rakestraw. Deasant—W. M. Dalrymple.

Paschalville—L. B. Hughes. Lancaster, First Church—J. E. Meredith. Lancaster, St. Paul's—J. Hacock. Safe Harbor and Mana-Columi. Columbia—J. B. Maddocks. Marletta—J. N. Wheeler. Mount Joy — T. Kirkpatrick. West Harrisburg—J. Gregg. Dauphin—A. Howard. Middletown—J. S. Lame. Hummelstown—J. Slichter.

Hummelstown—J. Slamb Hummelstown—J. Slichter. Halifax—S. W. Kurtz. Wieonisco—O. W. Landreth. H. M. Johnson, Professor in Dickinson College and member of Harrisburg Quarterly Conference. W. L. Boswell, Professor in Dickinson College and mem-ber of Vine Street and West Harrisburg Quarterly Con-Assistant—A. Longacre, Assistant Pastor, American

READING DISTRICT. READING DISTRICT.

Reading, Ebenzer—W. L. Gray.

Reading, St. Peter's—L. S. Irwin.

Berks County Mission—To be supplied.

Manayunk, Mt. Zion—Dr. J. Castie.

Manayunk, Ebenzer—J. A. Brindie.

Rox borough—J. L. Taft.

Falls of Schuylkill—J. B. Bailey.

Germantown, Halnes Street—O. Carsner.

Germantown, St. Stephen's—C. P. Turne

Chestunt Hill—S. N. Chew.

Consholocken and Plymouth—W. W. W. Chestnut Hill—S. N. Chew. Conscholocken and Plymouth—W. W. Wythes Merion Square—S. Patterson. Norristown, De Kalb Street—J. F. Boon. Norristown, Oak Street—D. P. Prico. Montgomery Square—J. Brandreth. Perklomen—W. M. Ridgway. Phonalyzili—W. Major. Perkiomen—W. M. kiugway. Phœulxville—W. Major. Salem—J. O'Nell. West Chester—J. R. Anderson. Grove and Downingtown—J. Shields. Pottstown—J. B. Dennison, J. A. Watson. Birdsborough—J. Lindsmuth, S. T. Kembls.

Pottstown—J. B. Dennison, J. A. Watson.
Birdsbrough—J. Lindemuth, S. T. Kemble.
Springfield—V. Gray.
Waynesburg—J. J. Jones.
Churchtown—I. I. Mast.
Lebanon—J. M. McCartor.
Cornwall—T. M. Griffiths.
Pottsville—J. W. Mecaskey.
Port Carbon and Silver Creek—J. M. Turner, T. E.
Killian.

Allian.

St. Clair and New Castle—W. Smith.

Minereville—I. P. Maredith Fremont and Donaldson—Schuyikili Haven—8. B. Be uch Chunk-G. W. McLaughlin WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

ott-H. H Bod E. Zion—To be supplied
 W H. Fries. m—D. George.
—J Carlisle; D. McRee
etle—T. Montgomery. -E. J. Way. J. Dare; one to be supplied. Bethel—W North Eas Charlestow Charlestown—1. Sumption.
Port Deposit—R. H. Pattison.
Zion—Geo. Quigley; one to be supplied.
Oxford—James Hand.
New London and Elk Bridge—J. France.
Fulton—W. W. McMichael. Mt. Nebo-H. B. Morger. Strasburg-J. Pasterfield.

Enterprise—J. N. Magos. Occhranville—W. H. Burrill; one to be supplied. Coatesville—W. Rink. Gutteville—T. Newman. Burshaltown and Unionville—J. Cook. dedia—S. L. Gracey. Prozierville—N. T. Scott. Hount Lebanon—F. B. Harvey. J. Wilson, President of Wesleyan Female College, and mber of St. Paul's Quarterly Conference, Wilmington,

Del.

J. Heysinger, Agent Wesieyan Female College, and memor of Asbury Quarterly Conference, Wilmington, Del. EASTON DISTRICT.

T. J. QUIGLEY, P. E.

T. J. QUIGLET, P. E.

Smyrna—W. Bishop.

Smyrna Circuit—J. B. Ayres; R. Craig.

"for colored people. To be supplied.

Middletown—T. W. Simpers.

Odessa—J. B. Cook.

Odessa Circuit—For colored people. To be supplied.

Dover Circuit—For colored people. To be supplied.

Dover Circuit—For colored people. To be supplied.

Camden—J. L. Houston; N. B. Durell.

Frederica and Extracts Chanla—I. Dickeryon. Frederica and Barrett's Chapel—J. Dickerson, Willow Grove—W. Merrill; J. E. Elliott. Freuerus St. Freuerus St. Freuerus Milford—W. E. England.
Milford—W. E. England.
Milford Circuit—For colored people. To be supplied.
Harrington—J. E. Smith, J. T. Van Burkelow.
Denton—S. T. Gardner, W. O'Neill.
Greensborough—W. M. Warner, W. Matthlas.
Hillsborough—T. S. Williams, one to be supplied.
Talbot—H. R. Callowsy, T. E. Bell.
Easton—E. Miller, T. E. Skinner. EASTON—E. Miller, T. E. Skinner. Centreville—H. Colclazer, T. Stephens, Kent Island—W. Hammond. Budlersville—J. Aspril. S. Townsend. Kent Circuit—W. B. Walton, J. E. Bryan. Millington—S. M. Cooper, L. D. McClintock

S. M. Cooper, L. D. McClinto SNOW HILL DISTRICT. SNOW HILD DISTRICE,
Seaford—J. Merritt, — McLaughlin.
Federalsburgh—E. Townsend.
Dorchester—I. Huff, D. D. Hudson.
Cambridge—J. W. Pearson.
Cambridge Circuit—J. Dison.
Aries.—I. M. Dorre

Princess Ann—J. Hargus, T. P Plummer.
Anuamessex—H Sanderson, C. H. McDermond.
Fairmount—A. M. Wiggins.
Atlantic—To be supplied.
Accomac—" Newton-N. W. Bennum, W. T. Tull. Snow Hill-G. A. Phœbus, J. O. Sypherd. Snow Hill—G. A. Phobus, J. O. Sypherd.
Berlin—W. T. Quinu.
Frankford—W. F. Talbot, W. Formosa.
Worcester—J. Edwards; one to be supplied.
Lewistown—A. Preed. E. G. Irwin.
Georgetown—T. W. McClary, W. Trickett.
-Laurel—J. A. Massy, C. F. Sheppard.
J. Talbot Gracey, Missionary to India; A. Cookman,
ransferred to New York Conference; O. H. Glisson, transerred to Black River Conference.

THE FIRST OF APRIL. -The great files nois THE FIRST OF APRIL.—The great hims noisi day of the year in Lancaster occurred yesterday. Notwithstanding the ugly, disagreeable state of the weather, the city was crowded with strangers. It is also m-ving day for those of our citizens who are of a peregulating turn of mind, and "fils, fil, filting," was the order of the day from "fow more with, fil, filting," was the order of the day from "fow more with day form to be about the stranger of the properties. One thing is zertain, it would be sufficient to make all the poor devils of printers in the city comfortable the balance of their days.

The light-fingered gentry were about, as usual, on yesterday. We heard of several farmers being relieved of their pocket books, but did not ascertain the amounts lost.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FRIGHTFUL DEATH NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.—
On Thursday last, Mr. Nathaniel Baber, chief engineer of Mussleman and Watte Furnace, Marietta, made a narrow escape from a shocking death. He was standing on a platform near the mouth of the furnace, when, from some cause, the platform gave way and he fell, but fortunately caught on the railing across the mouth of the Furnace and held on there until he was rescued from his perilons situation. The severe burning of his hand was the only injury sustained.

ARREST OF CHICKEN THIEVES .- On Wednes-ARREST OF CHICKEN THIEVES.—On Wednesday pight last, about 12 o'clock, Watchman Flick arrested two darkies, named Mosee Morris and William James, who had succeeded in robbing the hen-roost of John Gorrecht, in North Charlotte street. The parties were seen to go into the stable, and the watchman being notified of the fact repaired to the spot, when they beat a hasty retreat. The watchman sprung his rattle, when two or three other watchmen came to his assistance, and the darkies were finally captured and taken to the lock-up. They had with them a bag with seven dead chickens in it, all stolen from Mr. Gorrecht. The chickens were of the Shanghai breed, very large, and particular favorites, and cannot easily be replaced. Morris and James were brought before the Mayor on Thursday moreing, and committed for trial.

The business of chicken stealing has been carried on to a very great extent in and around the city intely, and it is believed there is a regularly organized band, making this branch of nocturnal villainy a speciality. The chickens, after being cleaned, are probably sent to the Philidelphis market, or sold to dealers who carry them there.

THE CONTRESSOR APPOINTMENTS. The BIRLY PLACEMENT THE PROGRAMS OF the SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SESSION OF THE PRIOREM. TANUE AND THE PRIOREM TO THE HOLD SHAPE THE HOLD SHAP

ERFERED DOOR HIS DUTIES .- JOHN J. COCHheld over for the present. Meetrs. MORTON and FAINES-FOCK, the gentlemanly and efficient Clorks under the late excellent P. Mr. BYARE, will also remain for a short, time, until the new appointees "get their hands in." We haven't the least doubt but that the new P. M. will make an obliging and efficient officer, and we tender him our congratulations on his good luck. The office is a lucrative

Missias. Entropa; The editor of the Exameter finds fault, with Mr. Buutanan because he sees proper to entertain his friends in a controus and hospitable manner, whenever they see proper to call upon him, and roundly abuses and willines some of our most respectable citizens because they occasionally happen to visit Wheatland, and pay their respects to the ex-President, at his quiet country home. Now this may all be gentlemanly and dignified conduct in the estimation of the editor, but our citizens generally are of a different opinion, and think that such attacks are unmanly, base, and wicked, and could-only proceed from a man os steeped in political corruption as to be incapable of entertaining a generous sentiment in his bosom. They think, and not without reason, that the said editor would be much better employed, and give more general satisfaction to the readers of the Examiner, if the wulld ferret out and give the names of the sevanteen Sanstors in the State Legislature who it is alleged divided \$170,000 of a bribe for procuring the repeal of the Tonnage Tax and relieving the Sunbury and Erie Raliroad Company, either by voting for these injulitous bills directly, or electioneering for them "on the sly" while seemig to oppose them copany in the Senate. Especially is this information desirable on the part of our tax-paying citizens, when it is recollected that the Republican County Outwention, of last fail, unanimously pleaged their Senators and Representatives, after they were nominated, to oppose any repeal of the Tonnage Tax. Of course, nobody suspects the Senator from this city of having a hand in it—he being, like Casar's wife, not only pure, but above suspicion—but still many persons think that he, being on the spot, could find out the particulars much better than any outside barbarians who have no chance of getting "in the ring." It is to be hoped, therefore, that he will cease his vituperation and abuse of an aged and benorable cilizes now in retirement, and turn his attention to exposing the reacality whighling Tick

The following is from the New York Times. of last week, one of the leading Republican papers, whose editor is about to be appointed

Consul to Paris: "The recent tariff was enacted under most extraordinary circumstances. It was brought forward,
and earnestly pressed at the first session of the last
Congress, and at a period of remarkable prosperity
in every branch of industry. At no previous time
in the history of the country had the manufacturing
interest been so successful as from 1850 to 1860.—
The population of the manufacturing States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Bhode Island, New Jersey
and Pennsylvania had increased in this decade,
1,144.645 against 1,050,345 from 1840 to 1850. The
New England States never made more money than
in the past ten years. Their great manufacturing
districts never gained so rapidly in population. The
same may be said of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
The anthracite coal trade of that State had increased
from 3,200,000 tons in 1850 to ever 8,000,000 tons in
1860, or at the rate of nearly 200 per cent.
No such depression existed in the manufacturing
interest as to call for an extraordinary increase of
duties. It was a snap judgment in favor of a comparatively small knot of interested manufacturers.
The country at large did not desire it. We never
made such progress in population, wealth, and "The recent tariff was enacted under most extra

made such progress in population, wealth, and amount of production as from 1850 to 1860. No further duty on the great mass of importations was needed for protection, and none for revenue, unless we reduced the free list, and taxed more heavily articles we must have and cannot produce. Here is proof positive that the Republicans were false and hypocritical in their professions last fall in favor of a protective Tariff. They got what they asked for, and now the Editors and Orators of the Republican school admit that it was obtained by a "snap judgment," was a "political blunder without parallel," and want an extra session of Congress called to repeal it.

The New York Daily News gives this sad picture of the distress and suffering at this time in the great city of New York. It makes one's blood run cold:

"There is nothing easier than to be mentally blind when one does not want to see their gaze is not turned in that direction. Walking up and down Broadway forever things that exist in other portions of the city, but would almost induce him to believe that there could not be anything really miserable where there is so much pomp. There is more wretchedness in New York to day than can be described. Employment has ceased to furnish the money for which food, clothing and shelter may be bought, and ghastly poverty stalks around apartments where plenty was wont to be. Thousands of human beings are penniless and hungry in our midst, thousands have barely enough to procure from hour to hour the bare necessaries of life, and tens of thousands have to deny themselves the most

moderate comforts.

"All this comes," every one will tell you, because of "the bad times." The "bad times" is the subject of conversation in hotel and private house, in garret and basement; it stares at you from shabby houses, empty stores and closed warehouses; it gleams out from the careworn, staring look of hundreds who pass you in the street; it calls forth tears and agony and grief from broken hearts whose sorrows God alone can see and understand. Divine Providence has tempered the Winter atmosphere, and rendered the pave a less swift murderer than it would be were ice and snow and biting frost to paralyze the human forms that make a pillow of it nightly. Oh! for some pen to write out the painful incidents of this dreadful season. The broken spirits, the blighted hopes, the blasted youthfulness

that would claim record. We paint no sensation picture. Not a night goes by that respectable, intelligent men, and often women, too, in seedy garments, accost the passer by with plaintive supplications for the price of a small meal. "I beg your pardon, sir, but I really am faint for food: would you give me a few pence?" 'Ad dresses like this, the genuineness of which a practiced townsman appreciates at once, salute one's ears by day and night in our public thoroughfares. Decent persons in large numbers, to our own knowledge, apply at private kitchen doors for relief, and many are known to be famishing for want of nourish-

Would it not be well for some of our Kansas sympathisers to give their benevolence another direction, and assist the starving with the execution of the constitutional prothousands of New York, who have been brought to their present pitiable condition by the elevation of a sectional party to power in the General Government?

THE FALL OF MESSINA. The strongest and most important post held

by the remnant of the Bourbon power in the late Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, has been given up. We learn by the steamer City of Baltimore, that arrived at New York on Thursday, that Messina surrendered to the Sardinians on the 13th of March. If we are not mistaken, this is the only place in Sicily that has held out against the Sardinians since Garibaldi made his brilliant campaign in the Island. It is extremely well fortified and might have held out against a siege for a long time. But Gaeta having fallen, and Francis II. having fled to Rome, there was very little reason for making a longer resistance to the cause that has triumphed nearly everywhere in Italy. Messina is an important City, with a population of about one hundred thousand, large manufactures, a splendid, capacious and safe harbor, and, in time of peace, a large and prosperous commerce. Its surrender is an important event for Victor Emanuel, as it will enable him to employ elsewhere the military and naval force that he has been obliged to employ there. Messina has been the scene of several battles in past times. The last conflict there was in September, 1848, when the fleet of the late King Bomba bombarded

We would call the attention of those suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, &c., to an advertisement in another column of this paper, of an important discovery for the cure f those diseases, now introduced for the firs time to the American public by Messrs. Leeds, Gilmore, & Co., of New York 1902

the town for four days, and compelled its sur-

render.

OHANGE OF MARKET HOURS.—The summer Senate, commencing on the 4th and terminal-morrow, norming. The markets will use into effect to ing on the 28th of March, about four hundred ranging of the bell at summer.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT. WASHINGTON, March 28.
Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, offered the following

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the true way to preserve the Union is to enforce the laws of the Union; that resistance to their enforcement, whether made under the name of anti-coernion or any other name, is encouragement to disunion, and that is is the duty of the President to use all the means in his power to hold and protect the public property of the United States, and enforce the laws thereof, as well in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, as with the other States of the Union.

Mr. Trumbull said he had offered the resolution as expressive of the views which he entertained. He Mr. Trumbus said ne had onered the restained. He expressive of the views which he entertained. He desired to have it printed, and would be glad if he could have a vote on it.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, said that all on his side of the Chamber would be giad to have a vote now. Mr. Summer, of Massachusetts, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. Did you hear

Mr. Breskinridge, or nontwest. Did you hear the resolution read?. Mr. Sumner. I did not. Mr. Breskinridge... Perhaps, if you had, you would not object to a vote on it. Mr. Bright wished to vote on the resolution without debate, and he presumed every gentleman on his side wished the same.

Calls were made on the Democratic side for the

Ualls were made on the Democratic side for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, wished to say that while he was a member of the Senate he was ready to give the President exactly that advice which belonged to the position which his constituents had assigned him in the form and mode prescribed by the Constitution, and agreeably to the usages of the Senate; therefore the was not prepared. assigned that in the control and are ably to the usages of the Senate; therefore, he was not prepared at this very late day of the session to interpose his advice to the President on the great question which presents itself to the country.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, referred to the President's recent message, in which the latter had said that it would be incompatible with the public inter-est to communicate Major Anderson's despatches to the War Department. His object in calling for the information was to vindicate Major Anderson's rep-utation, which had been assailed by an article in a utation, which had been assured by an article in a prominent Republican newpaper, claiming to be predicated on his despatches. Major Anderson belonged to his State of Kentucky, and was a gallant, true and honest man. He repeated that he wanted

longed to his State of Kentucky, and was a gallant, true and honest man. He repeated that he wanted the official despatches published in order to show that Major Anderson had not misrepresented the facts relative to his true condition as to supplies.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, said he would vote to go into executive session, desiring to bring business to a close, but for no other purpose.

The Senate theu went into executive session—yeas 25, (all Republicans, except Johnson,) nays 11, (all Democrats, save Trumbull and Wade.)

When the doors were re-opened, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to wait on the President and inform him that, if he had no further communication to make the Senate were ready to dent and inform him that, if he had no further communication to make, the Senate were ready to adjourn sine die.

Messrs. Baker, of Oregon, and Bright were ap-

Messrs. Baker, of Oregon, and Bright were ap-pointed the committee.

Several executive messages having been received, the Senate again went into executive session.

Subsequently a resolution involving an appropri-ation of six or seven thousand dollars for the pur-chase of the Annals of Congress and Register of De-bates was discussed, and then postponed till Decem-her.

ber.
The President having no further communication to make, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, P. M., adjourned

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

TUEBDAY, March 19.

SENATE.—A number of petitions, &c., were presented, and several bills read in place. A number of local bills enacted, and the following passed:

Mr. Hiestand called up the supplement to an act relative to bridges in Lancaster county; which was passed. passed.

Mr. Hiestand called up an act to incorporate the Oxford and Peach Bottom Hailroad Company; passed.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transpired in the

louse. Among the bills passed were the follow

ing:
An act to repeal a further supplement to an act regulating auctions in the City of Lancaster, and other towns.
An act for the relief of Ruth M'Coy, widow of Daniel M'Coy, an old soldier. WEDNESDAY, March 20 SENATE.—A large number of bills were read in blace. Among them the following: Mr. Hiestand, an act to lay out and extend Mary street, in Lancaster.
Also, an act to extend the provisions of the 17th

Also, all sot to extend the provisions of the 17th section of an act approved March 11, 1852, relative to elections and election districts in Washington county to Lancaster county.

The judiciary committee reported with a negative recommendation, an act to change the venue in the case of Sylvester Gordon and Franklin Bostic, from the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county to York county.

MONDAY, March 25.

SENATE—The Senate met at 3 o'clock. A number of bills and communications were referred.

BILLS IN PLACE.—Mr Connell read in place a bill relative to the Belmont Avenue Plank Road Company.

Mr. Landon, a supplement to the act authorizing will one's mortal eyes discover sights if the President Judges to hold Courts out of the page is not turned in that direction, several districts. several districts.

Several unimportant local bills were taken up and

passed.

The bill to incorporate the Berks and Lancaster County Railroad Company was taken up and passed finally.

The Senate then adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.—The Senate re-assembled at 7½ o'clock, and took up in Committee of the Whole the special order, being the bill to provide for a resumption of special payments by the Rayle and 6. sumption of specie payments by the Banks and for the equalization of the currency of the State. Mr. Irish moved to amend by inserting in the seventh line of the first section the words "and balances due from solvent Banks as specie.

The amendment was discussed at some length by Messis. Irish, Welsh, Finney, Penney, McClure, Lawrence, Yaxdley and others, and was then negatived.

Mr. Gregg moved to amend the first section by striking out the first day of July as the period for a resumption, and inserting the 19th day of November.
Mr. Lawrence opposed the amendment. He said some of the Banks were ready to resume on the first of April. The Banks themselves do not want the time extended beyond the first of July. The amendment was then disagreed to.

time extended beyond the first of July.

The amendment was then disagreed to.

The first section, requiring the Banks to resume specie payments on the first of July next, and relieving them from the penalties incurred by their suspension, was then agreed to.

The second section, requiring all Banks, until the first of July next, to receive at par, in payment of debts due, the notes of all solvent Banks which paid specie prior to the 19th of November, 1860, was also agreed to. agreed to.

The third section, requiring Collectors of taxes,

tolls, and County Treasurers to receive for State pur-poses the notes of all solvent Banks in payment of said taxes; tolls and revenues, and authorising the said taxes; tolls and revenues, and authorizing the State Treasurer to receipt for the same in the same manner as though said Banks were paying specie, was agreed to after considerable debate.

The fourth section, requiring every Bank which suspended specie payments, to pay into the State Treasury before the first of July next, a sum equal to one-fourth of one per cent. on their capital stock, in addition to the amount they are now required by law to pay, gave rise to a long and animated discussion.

sion.

Pending the question, Mr. Hall moved that the Committee rise and ask leave to sit again.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee rising reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Blood moved that the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday evening next, which was agreed to. agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

Our Legislature is so intent upon passing

measures in defiance of the will of the people, that it seems to have forgotten the fact that the people have demanded the repeal of so visions for the capture of fugitive slaves. Judiciary Committee of the Senate has failed to report the hill repealing the objectionable portion of the 95th section. Why this delay? Wby is this bill not permitted to see the light? Is it to be smothered in committee and defeated by indirection? Is it possible that the valuant Republicans, who a short time ago were ready to vote men and money for the subjugation of the South, are afraid to meet this question openly, lest it may disclose the discord in

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. BLACK WOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE, for March, 1861, has already been received, and a capital number it is, well filled with able and interesting articles. The enterprise of Messrs Leonans corr. &co., New York, the American Publishers, is unbounded, as is evidenced by his re-print of a standard magazine within less than a month after its appearance on the other side of the Atlantic.

EDINBURG REVIEW.—L. Scott & Co's republic of this work, for January, 1861, is now upon our table contains the following valuable articles: Church E contains the following valuable articles: Church Expansion and Liturgical Revision; Japan and the Japanese; The Victoria Bridge; Political Ballads of England and Scotland; Ocean Telegraphy; Autobiography of Dr. A. Carlyle; Motley's History of the United Netherlands; Forbes and Tyndall on the Alps and their Giaciers; The Kingdem of Italy; Naval Organization. Published by L. Scott & Co., No 54 Gold street, New York, at \$8 per year. COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL. The March (or No CORMOPULITAN ART JOURNAL.—The March (or hand, of the Fifth Volume) number of this Journal is to hand. It contains a variety of valuable and instructive reading matter, and some superb engravings. The Froatispiece, "Filial Solicitude," is a steel-plate engraving of exquirite beauty and worth. This Journal is eminently calculated for all admirers of the fine arts. Terms \$2 a year, Address all orders to O. L. Derby, Actuary, Cosmopolitan Art Association, 540 Broadway, New York.

FALLING OFF IN WASHINGTON.—The people f Washington, who anticipated a marked im. provement in business there, after the inauguration of Lincoln are disappointed. Rents on the Avenue have been reduced 20 per cent. already, and in other parts of the city houses cannot be rented at all. The shopkeepers, who have been accustomed since 1800 to th lavish expenditures of Southern visitors, are aghast at the economical habits of the Northwestern and Northeastern office holders and

We take pleasure in calling the attention of MILLINERS, &c., to the Straw and Lage Goods House of H. Ward's, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 N. Second Street, Philadelphia, whose advertisement appears in another column.