

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural.

The inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as the sixteenth President of the United States, provided all people think united, occurred at Washington, on Monday of last week; and the address, delivered by the President on the occasion, will be found on our first page, entire. The so much talked of disturbance did not take place, and all the proceedings of the day were characterized by the utmost good humor on the part of the populace. This inaugural address was delivered from the portico of the Capitol. In his address, some of the Press have a notion that he hints at the same ground assumed by Mr. BUCHANAN, in his last message, in relation to the question of secession. It appears difficult to arrive at the true interpretation of his whole message. We notice that one party declare it means war, another that it means peace. The South say it means coercion, told in veiled language. We notice, in one particular clause, he says, that it is his intention to—where offices are made vacant, by resignation in the seceded States, and no person can be found in the locality to accept the same—to force strangers upon them. Such a course, as he may well believe, would only perplex, aggravate and excite the people. He declares his purpose to preserve the public peace, to take and to hold all national property, and all without the shedding of blood! While doing this he indicates that he will take no steps which look like war upon the South. His purpose is thought a hard one to carry out, unless he is able to cause some spell to come over the Southern people, operating similar to the effects of mesmerism. Mr. Douglas declared in the Senate in a speech that the address meant peace. But upon the whole, while there are some portions of the document which do not entirely harmonize with his peaceful professions, we feel disposed to construe it as a State paper tending to conservatism rather than otherwise. If he is sincere in his purpose, and his friends and advisers true to their professions, we may expect him to pursue a peaceful policy, and thus bring the Chicago Platform to the dogs. But let him attempt to make one demonstration of war, or coercion, and his administration, the Union, and the liberties of the people—protected by a constitutional Government—will be engulfed in ruin and chaos. For the sake of the Union and the people, let us sincerely trust that the new President will cast off the trammels of Party, and standing with the Constitution in one hand and the Olive Branch in the other, extend them—with all their guarantees unimpaired—to our brethren of the South, and unite them, in the spirit of our fathers, to come back and share with us, in peace, the blessings of the Union and the Constitution, in the shadow of the Stars and Stripes, "not grudgingly, but freely and generously."

Buchanan's Return to Wheatland.

Ex-President Buchanan, with a large escort of disinterested friends, arrived at Lancaster city on the 6th inst., where he was affectionately, generously and nobly received by his friends and neighbors. With no rewards to bestow, with no promises to make or expectations to fulfill, Mr. BUCHANAN was received by the people of Lancaster with a degree of enthusiasm and affection as gratifying to him as it was honorable to them. Pursued by ungrateful men who have prospered on his bounty and been fed from his hands, and who, with the malignity of fiends, have sought to embitter his last days, to make his home hateful and his neighbors enemies, he has returned to Lancaster only to find that the assaults of these ingrates have made his friends more ardent and more numerous.

His Journey from Washington to Lancaster.

His journey from Washington to Lancaster has resembled more the triumphal tour of an incoming President than the return of a statesman whose power has departed. He has at every point been greeted with the cordial grasp and the hearty hurrah. These evidences of the attachment of the people are as real as they are spontaneous. Money could not purchase them, and of offices he has no more to bestow.

At Wheatland, which he has rendered historical, he will enjoy that repose which was denied him in Washington. Happen what may—and disaster, we fear, is certain, since a corrupt party is inaugurated in power—he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he did not bequeath to his country the bloody inheritance of civil war. May his last days be as happy as his former ones have been useful; and hurrah for the man who travels by day-light.

A Senator Will Have to be Elected to Fill the Vacancy Caused by the Appointment of Simon Cameron, of this State, to a Cabinet Position.

Already the Republican papers are urging the election of David Wilmont, and W. W. Ketchum, of the State Senate. They are both of the most ultra stamp that could be chosen from the Republican ranks. The former is the most objectionable to the masses of the two, on account of his notorious free trade principles and his close adherence to the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. He is one of your no concession men.

Ganey's Lady's Book for April, is in our possession.

It is a charming number—contains most splendid fashion plates. It is a perfect model of a Magazine—excelled by none in the United States. Goulay has too much natural taste and ability to be outstripped by any one engaged in his line. Published in Philadelphia. Terms, \$2 per annum.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Below we give the members of President Lincoln's Cabinet. It is composed of nearly all shades and colors, and with the exception of SEWARD, CHASE, CAMERON, and RIVES, they are comparatively obscure and unknown—men of no mark. Cameron, Chase and Welles are known to have belonged to the Democratic party, and it was a blessed thing for it that they were read out. Seward, Chase and Bates, even are only second rate statesmen. But all this matters not; this Cabinet is to be viewed in other aspects. Between Seward and Chase there is understood to be an irreconcilable hostility. One heads the moderate (?) the other the coercive and uncompromising wing of the Republican party. The appointment of Chase is a fair tribute to Horace Greeley, the ultra editor of the Tribune, and a gross insult to the South, to the border States, to the Union men in the border States. Several prominent men of Virginia remonstrated strongly with Lincoln against the appointment of this man—Clemens went so far as to say to the President that Virginia would secede if he put Chase in his Cabinet, but it appears to have had no effect.

So the border slave States will have the fraud of SEWARD and the violence of CHASE to contend against—poison and the sword. In the Post Office Department will be a bitter, disappointed Southern renegade, under whose auspices the border States will be filled with incendiary letters, papers and publications. The Post Office, with its infinite and all-pervading ramifications, will be the great engine of abolitionism and servile insurrection. Against its insidious and secret influence there will be no defence. No Southern hearth will be safe.

The preference of CHASE over CAMERON for the Treasury is an insult and a blow to Pennsylvania and her interests. The "Banner State" is signed, CAMERON set aside because of his favoring her, and CHASE, whose tariff views are at least questionable, put over him. The patronage for which the Pennsylvania Wide Awakes struggled so hard, is taken from them to be distributed by CHASE and BLAIR among their friends, the ultra Republicans. The Treasury and the Post Office Departments have the great bulk of the patronage, while the War Department promises but little to the hundred hordes of Pennsylvania patriots. We hope that General CAMERON's dealings with them will give them satisfaction, the same satisfaction that he gave when he acted as Commissioner for the Winnebago and Kickapoo Indians.

Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York; Secretary of Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; Secretary of War—Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut; Secretary of Interior, Calhoun Smith; Attorney General Edward Bates, of Missouri.

The Folly and Wickedness of Abolitionism.

Whilst the country is convulsed from centre to circumference by disputes arising out of the slavery question, the slave himself is in a state of quietude, calmly enjoying the comforts of life, and wondering why he should be made the object of so much solicitude and commotion. Contented and happy in his present condition, when let alone, he manifests no disposition to change it, with the almost certain prospect of being reduced to the miserable condition in which we find most of those of his race who are in a state of freedom.

Thirty years of anti-slavery agitation, characterized by unceasing efforts to bring the North to place itself in a position of hostility to the institution, resulted in producing one man, John Brown, whose movements, if they accomplished nothing more, fully established these facts—that the sympathies of the Abolitionists have been thrown away—that the slaves do not desire freedom. Never have questions been more completely determined than these—John Brown, whom we may aptly style the Don Quixot of America, appeared upon the soil of Virginia as a liberator, as the avenger of the wrongs of the slaves, and there proclaimed that he had come to give liberty to the captive. But instead of accepting his offers of freedom, they fled in alarm from his presence; most ungratefully leaving him to fall into the hands of his enemies, to meet with an ignominious death. Thus we had enacted at Harper's Ferry the farce of freedom to the slave, ending, however, in an unexpected tragedy, which ought to have convinced even the fanatical Abolitionists of the folly and wickedness of their course. Whilst their whole movement in regard to the slave, has been proved unavailing for the effects upon the peace and unity of the nation have been dreadful in the extreme. Never were the interests of a people so trifled with in an insane effort to give freedom to those who thus spurn it when offered. A tremendous guilt attaches to those who have been the instruments of causing, so unnecessarily, the deep distress which everywhere surrounds us. If the Abolitionists were half as anxious to keep the devil of mischief out of their hearts, as they are to give liberty to those who do not want it, and whom it would not benefit, it would be much better for them and all concerned.

Jefferson on Secession and Coercion.

In a letter to Mr. Breckinridge, dated August 12, 1853, relative to the acquisition of Louisiana, Mr. Jefferson says:—"These federalists see in this acquisition the formation of a new Confederacy, embracing all the waters of the Mississippi, on both sides of it, and a separation of the eastern waters from us. These combinations depend on so many circumstances which we cannot foresee, that I place little reliance on them. We have seldom seen neighborhood produce affection among nations. The reverse is almost the universal truth. Besides, if it should become the great interest of these nations to separate from this—if their happiness should depend on it so strongly as to induce them to go through that convulsion, why should these Atlantic States dread it? But especially, why should their present inhabitants take side in such a question? * * * * * "The future inhabitants of the Atlantic and Mississippi States will be our sons.—We leave them distinct but bordering establishments. We think we see their happiness in their Union, and we wish it? Events may prove it otherwise, and if they see their interest in separation, why should we take side with our Atlantic rather than our Mississippi descendants? "It is the elder brother and the younger son differing. "God bless them both, and keep them in the Union if it be for their good, but separate them if it be better.—[Works of Jefferson, vol. 4, p. 499-500.]

More Robbery Going On.—The Black Republican members of our State Legislature passed a bill last week, donating \$30,000 of the people's money for the benefit of the people of Kansas. This is nothing more than paying a debt incurred by the Black Republican party for most of these people who are reported to be suffering, were induced to emigrate to that territory by Black Republicans for the purpose of "saving Kansas for freedom." This being the case had it not better been made a slave State? Would these poor suffering people be there now? It is claimed that this suffering has been brought upon the people from the failure of the crops. Is this dis-appointment going to happen often? if so, the climate does not appear to us to be adapted to either free or slave labor, and the territory not worth the while making a free State.

Mr. Lincoln's Recklessness of Assertion.

The heresies and crudities of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural are sufficiently revolting to men of taste, as well as to all patriotic instincts; but he does not seem to think so, for to these blenishes he superadds the utterance of a deliberate and audacious untruth. Look, for instance, at the following passage:—"Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property, and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There never has been any reasonable cause for such apprehensions. Indeed, the most simple evidence to the contrary has been open to their inspection." Who could have believed that there is a man living, who in the presence of such surroundings as attended the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, would have had the hardihood to make the bold and reckless assertions contained in the above paragraph? The Southern States have no reasonable cause for apprehension! Not after the John Brown raid, and when it was discovered that Republican leaders were in the plot? Not after the brutal and bloody speech of SUMNER, denouncing the Southern people as guilty of all the crimes nominated in the decalogue? Not after the endorsement of the HELPER Book, by sixty-eight Republican members of Congress—a book inciting to the social disruption of the Southern States, and provoking an insurrection of the slaves and the butcherery of their masters? Not after the nomination and election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, under the pressure of a sentiment manufactured solely by abuse of the South, by the defamations of her public men and the denial of her Constitutional rights in States and Territories? Who believes him?

Under this "Apprehension" of Republican rule, of which Mr. LINCOLN speaks, seven States have already—under the solemn sanction of the people in their sovereign capacity—retired from the Union, and prefer even evil war to submission. Does any one believe that this awful condition of our country—going to wreck by piecemeal—would have occurred, but for the existence and triumph of the Republican party? Would not the election of either BARKER, BELL or DOUGLASS have averted this dire calamity, and insured peace and tranquility to the Union? And yet ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the august presence of the Judges of the Supreme Court, of the retiring President, of the members of both Houses of Congress, and of a vast multitude of people, proclaims that the apprehension of the South from Republican rule was entirely groundless. How the man has stultified himself and ignored the truth of history!—Pennsylvania.

A Compliment from Royalty.

We clip the following item from a recent number of the London (Court) Journal.—"We have of late observed with pleasurable feelings a growing tendency among the higher circles to contract a closer intimacy with the disciples of Art and Science. This is as it should be, for in our humble opinion England rises higher in the scale of civilization by the fertile genius of her sons than by the rays of military glory reflected from her arms. At the late levee in the Queen's Drawing Rooms among other notabilities we noticed with unfeigned satisfaction the celebrated Dr. Holloway, whose Pills and Ointment have won for him a universal and imperishable name, his sober habits, strangely contrasted with the elegant and recherche dress of the courtiers who surrounded him. On introducing him to the Queen, Her Majesty extended her hand to him in the most gracious and smiling manner, detaining him a few moments by well merited compliments to his fame, which had been echoed to the uttermost boundaries of the earth, wherever sickness had found a "local habitation," or disease sown its dragon's teeth. Her Majesty particularly alluded to the benefits which not only the wounded British but even French Soldiers had received from his Ointment during the Russian war. The Doctor bowed his venerable head in acknowledgement of this proud tribute from his Sovereign Mistress to his unceasing efforts in the cause of suffering humanity. From the united testimony of the Medical Staff, of the Officers, and Miss Florence Nightingale, who all concurred in the great efficacy of Dr. Holloway's Ointment in gun-shot wounds, sloughing ulcers, scabs cuts and contusions, the Government has issued orders that the Ointment be used for dressing in all the Military Hospitals throughout Great Britain and her dependencies."—"Chester" Morning Times.

Robert J. Walker has suddenly become a millionaire by the decision made in the Supreme Court involving the title to a quicksilver mine in California estimated to be worth \$10,000,000.

Mr. Walker is the proprietor of one-fifth of this valuable mine and was offered not long ago \$2,000,000 for it provided the Court should give a favorable decision. That decision has now been given and Mr. Walker, who was, to use his own words, "a beggar in the morning," went home to dinner a millionaire.

The Latest.

It was reported heretofore, that Fort Sumpter was evacuated, on Tuesday last. This is not the course the ultra portion of the Republican party desired to be pursued by the Administration. They were loud in their denunciations against Buchanan for not enforcing Fort Sumpter. It may not be true that this Fort is evacuated; but true or not, a number of Republican Congressmen who are yet in Washington are urgent against the withdrawal of the troops; and at the same time it is deemed impossible by the best military authority to re-enforce this Fort with less than 10,000 men, and at least half of the Navy operating in the harbor. This Fort will most likely be evacuated, if it is not already. Maj. Anderson is about out of food, and it is not likely he and his small force will be kept there to perish by starvation. Withdraw these troops and then some of our danger will be averted and peaceful negotiations begin.

Mr. Lincoln's Recklessness of Assertion.

The heresies and crudities of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural are sufficiently revolting to men of taste, as well as to all patriotic instincts; but he does not seem to think so, for to these blenishes he superadds the utterance of a deliberate and audacious untruth. Look, for instance, at the following passage:—"Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property, and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There never has been any reasonable cause for such apprehensions. Indeed, the most simple evidence to the contrary has been open to their inspection." Who could have believed that there is a man living, who in the presence of such surroundings as attended the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, would have had the hardihood to make the bold and reckless assertions contained in the above paragraph? The Southern States have no reasonable cause for apprehension! Not after the John Brown raid, and when it was discovered that Republican leaders were in the plot? Not after the brutal and bloody speech of SUMNER, denouncing the Southern people as guilty of all the crimes nominated in the decalogue? Not after the endorsement of the HELPER Book, by sixty-eight Republican members of Congress—a book inciting to the social disruption of the Southern States, and provoking an insurrection of the slaves and the butcherery of their masters? Not after the nomination and election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, under the pressure of a sentiment manufactured solely by abuse of the South, by the defamations of her public men and the denial of her Constitutional rights in States and Territories? Who believes him?

Under this "Apprehension" of Republican rule, of which Mr. LINCOLN speaks, seven States have already—under the solemn sanction of the people in their sovereign capacity—retired from the Union, and prefer even evil war to submission. Does any one believe that this awful condition of our country—going to wreck by piecemeal—would have occurred, but for the existence and triumph of the Republican party? Would not the election of either BARKER, BELL or DOUGLASS have averted this dire calamity, and insured peace and tranquility to the Union? And yet ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the august presence of the Judges of the Supreme Court, of the retiring President, of the members of both Houses of Congress, and of a vast multitude of people, proclaims that the apprehension of the South from Republican rule was entirely groundless. How the man has stultified himself and ignored the truth of history!—Pennsylvania.

A Compliment from Royalty.

We clip the following item from a recent number of the London (Court) Journal.—"We have of late observed with pleasurable feelings a growing tendency among the higher circles to contract a closer intimacy with the disciples of Art and Science. This is as it should be, for in our humble opinion England rises higher in the scale of civilization by the fertile genius of her sons than by the rays of military glory reflected from her arms. At the late levee in the Queen's Drawing Rooms among other notabilities we noticed with unfeigned satisfaction the celebrated Dr. Holloway, whose Pills and Ointment have won for him a universal and imperishable name, his sober habits, strangely contrasted with the elegant and recherche dress of the courtiers who surrounded him. On introducing him to the Queen, Her Majesty extended her hand to him in the most gracious and smiling manner, detaining him a few moments by well merited compliments to his fame, which had been echoed to the uttermost boundaries of the earth, wherever sickness had found a "local habitation," or disease sown its dragon's teeth. Her Majesty particularly alluded to the benefits which not only the wounded British but even French Soldiers had received from his Ointment during the Russian war. The Doctor bowed his venerable head in acknowledgement of this proud tribute from his Sovereign Mistress to his unceasing efforts in the cause of suffering humanity. From the united testimony of the Medical Staff, of the Officers, and Miss Florence Nightingale, who all concurred in the great efficacy of Dr. Holloway's Ointment in gun-shot wounds, sloughing ulcers, scabs cuts and contusions, the Government has issued orders that the Ointment be used for dressing in all the Military Hospitals throughout Great Britain and her dependencies."—"Chester" Morning Times.

Robert J. Walker has suddenly become a millionaire by the decision made in the Supreme Court involving the title to a quicksilver mine in California estimated to be worth \$10,000,000.

Mr. Walker is the proprietor of one-fifth of this valuable mine and was offered not long ago \$2,000,000 for it provided the Court should give a favorable decision. That decision has now been given and Mr. Walker, who was, to use his own words, "a beggar in the morning," went home to dinner a millionaire.

Buchanan's Arrival at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, March 6.—The train with Ex-President Buchanan and the Committees and friends accompanying him reached this city about 2 1/2 o'clock. Its arrival was announced by the firing of cannon and the ringing of the bells of the various churches of the city. An immense crowd had collected at the intersection of the Harrisburg turnpike and the railroad, and as the train approached, with the locomotive gaily decorated with flags, the cheering was vociferous. Soon after Mr. Buchanan made his appearance and was greeted with the wildest demonstrations of hearty welcome. He was escorted to an open brough drawn by four spirited white-horses, and took a seat with the Mayor of the city. The procession was then formed, the escort being composed of the Lancaster Fencibles, the Jackson Rifles, the Maytown Infantry, the Baltimore battalion, and the Worth Infantry and the York Rifle. Following these came the City Councils, various literary and other societies, the fire companies and an immense body of citizens. The procession passed through a number of the principal streets of the city, all of which were densely crowded, while flags and banners decorated the route. At a few minutes past 4 o'clock the procession reached Centre Square, where an immense multitude had assembled. A platform had been erected in front of the Post Office, to which Mr. Buchanan was conducted, when Mr. Preston, on the part of the Baltimore City Guards, in a few neat and appropriate remarks, handed over Mr. Buchanan to the authorities and citizens of his much loved Lancaster. Great cheering followed. Mayor Sanderson, on behalf of the city authorities, welcomed the Ex-President to his home, as follows:—

MAYOR SANDERSON'S SPEECH.

MR. BUCHANAN—Honored Sir:—It is my pleasure to have been deputed by the citizens of Lancaster, irrespective of party, to extend to you a cordial welcome back to your own home and fireside, and to those social enjoyments and courtesies from your old neighbors and friends from which you have in a great measure been debarred for the last four years, owing to the pressing public duties which necessarily engaged your attention.

You, Sir, have long been in the service of your country, in various public capacities; and now, after having received from the people of the United States the highest honors in the Republic, you gracefully retire from the perplexities and responsibilities of official station, and return to spend the evening of your protracted and eventful life in the place made sacred to you by the recollections of half a century. After having served your country faithfully and well, at home and abroad, you at length seek the repose of your beloved Wheatland, without a solitary aspiration for the future, except an ardent desire for the welfare and happiness of your countrymen, and the perpetuity of our republican institutions.

Your Administration of the General Government, Sir, will be marked in the history of the nation as the most eventful one since the inauguration of the Father of his Country. From your accession to the Presidency until the close of your term, you had difficulties to encounter which were not predecessors in the high office; and you retire from the Chair of State at a perilous time, through the machinations of foreign and domestic foes, commenced years ago, the nation is convulsed from its centre to its circumference—when seven of our sister States are in open rebellion against the authority of the General Government—and when the dangers of civil war and bloodshed are fearfully imminent. That such a sad condition of things is deprecated by you, as it is by every true hearted patriot in the land, cannot be doubted. We know that you anticipated and faithfully warned your fellow-citizens, time and again, of the dangers that at the present moment menace the country; and now that the troubles you predicted with true statesmanlike sagacity as the result of a sectional controversy of long duration are upon us in all their horrors and intensity—short of the shedding of fraternal blood, which has, so far, been happily averted by your calmness and prudence—I am sure that no language I can employ will be sufficient to express the deep feeling of grief which must pervade your bosom at the discordant and disserviceful condition of the country.

Your fellow-citizens of Lancaster county, Sir, have differed in opinion as to the propriety or policy of some of the measures of your administration. This, of course, was to have been expected, as no previous administration had been exempt from passing through the same ordeal; but all are willing to admit that your intentions were pure—that you were honest and patriotic in what you did—and that the welfare, the glory and perpetuity of the Union were near and dear to your heart, all the time. Believing this, Sir, thousands of your old neighbors and acquaintances have assembled here today for the purpose of bidding you welcome; at the same time trusting, in your retirement, you may long live to enjoy the confidence and esteem of those to whom you are endeared by a thousand recollections, not only from your eminent public services in the councils of the nation, but also from pure, private benefactions in this community.

It only remains for me, Sir, on behalf of the people of Lancaster county, to bid you a hearty welcome to your old home. I perform the task with pleasure, and extend to you the hand of friendship and fraternal greeting, (here the Mayor took hold of Mr. Buchanan's hand) invoking upon you Heaven's choicest blessings in time and eternity. Mr. Buchanan then rose to reply, and was welcomed with round after round of hearty applause. He addressed the assembly mainly as follows:—

My Old Friends and Fellow Citizens:—I have not words sufficient to express the grateful feelings I entertain for this manifestation of your friendship and respect. I am here, an old man—grown old, I may say, in the service of my country. [Applause.] and have come back again to enjoy the pleasures of my old home. [Applause.] Besides my public service as President of the United States, I have, as you are all well aware, spent years of my life in foreign countries, but never yet have I lost sight of old Lancaster. [Applause.] She has always presented herself to my mind's view as the spot I would wish to live and die.—[Applause.] It was here that your fathers took me up, fostered and encouraged me, and honored indeed am I to receive from their posterity so kind and generous a reception. Here am I determined to spend the rest of my days.—[Applause.]—to dwell amongst you as a quiet citizen—to be an adviser, and to administer to the wants of the widow and orphan. [Applause.] I do not intend referring to the political affairs of our country. My public acts have been committed to the pages of history, and time alone can decide whether they have been right or wrong; if, however, any of these have been displeasing to the residents of Lancaster, I respectfully ask your pardon. In 1809, now more than 50 years ago, I made this city my home, and, as I remarked to the President (Mr. Lincoln), upon leaving Washington—"If, in going into the White House, you are as happy as I feel leaving it, and returning to Wheatland, then, Sir, I think you are the happiest man in the world."

God grant that the Union and the Constitution may be preserved, and that the troubles which now surround us may pass away as the early dew before the rising sun.—[Applause.] I again thank you for this manifestation of your regard, and my fervent prayer is, "God grant that the Union may be perpetuated."

NEW PAPER.—"Misery loves company,"—another new paper is started—probably for the purpose of healing up our national difficulties. A better business to expend money and give employment to a Sheriff could not be embarked in than the publishing of a newspaper. The newspaper in question is published at Sunbury, Pa., by Messrs. PUDY & BACHMAN, and is called the "Northumberland County Democrat." This is the third paper published in the town of Sunbury, and the fourth in that county.—Three of them we believe claim to be Democratic. The new "Democrat" is of respectable size, with work passably well executed. Its editorial columns speak in plain language the true Democratic doctrine.

SIGNED.—The Governor has signed the bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania railroad, and also the bill affording relief to and changing the title of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company.

Wanted immediately by thousands of suffering families, a safe and reliable remedy for accidents from burns, scalds, wounds, bruises, &c., the same may be found at any respectable drugstore throughout the United States and Canada, by inquiring for Holloway's Ointment, which far exceeds all other salves in use for the immediate relief it gives in burns, scalds, wounds, cuts, &c., no matter how severe. The thousands who have used it pronounce it the speediest in its effect and alleviation of pain—it extracts the heat and the inflammation, and by its soothing nature promotes a rapid cure of all accidents of this character. No household should be without Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which are the cheapest and most efficacious medicines for family use.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders. Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address REV. WM. COSGROVE, 230 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb 27, 1861—3m.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. CHARLES A. WEISS, of Penn Haven, Carbon co., to Miss MARY E. BUELMAN, of Mt. Pleasant twp., Columbia county.

On the 27th of February, by the Rev. Mr. Russel, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. DANIEL LEACOCK, to Miss MARY H. EDGAR, daughter of J. K. Edgar, all of Bloomsburg, Columbia co.

In Locust on the 28th ult., by P. H. Herlin, Esq., Mr. OLIVER EVANS, to Miss DOBRO ANS, daughter of J. C. Myers, Esq., of Locust township, this county.

On March 2nd, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. R. Schwartz, Mr. WILLIAM GIBSON, of Briar creek, Columbia county, to Miss REBECCA E. daughter of Mr. Jacob Hosler, of Salem Luzerne co.

On February 28th, 1861, at the residence of the bride's father, by J. P. Smith, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN REEKE, of Greenwood, to Miss RUTH ANN, daughter of Joseph Kehler, of Newport township, all of this co.

On the 21st ult., near Midlin, by the Rev. H. Hoffman, Mr. MICHAEL HELLER, to Mrs. ELIZABETH KIRKENDALL, both of this co.

On the 3rd of March, by Adam Sult, Esq., Mr. GEORGE LINDIN, to Miss FRANCES E. LYNN, all of Briar creek township.

DIED.

In Benton township March 2d, 1861, Mrs. FRANCES, wife of Silas Benjamin, aged about 23 years. In Port Noble, on Tuesday morning last, Miss JANE GIBBEN, aged about 12 years.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT, BUTTER, RYE, EGGS, CORN, TALOW, OATS, LARD, BUCKWHEAT, POTATOES, FLOUR, DRB APPLES, CLOVERSEED, HAMS.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

An Article of most excellent Wall Paper to be had at the Post Office. A fresh supply of

Wall Paper,

superior in quality and style to any in this Market, for sale cheap, by

E. J. THORNTON. Bloomsburg, March 13, 1861.

Have You Seen Him!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL CHAEP JOHN! IS IN TOWN, ND HOLDS FORTH AT WEAVERS' STORE! JUST below the Post Office, and will sell every day and night; be the weather dull or bright; he will sell you bargains right. JOHN has goods of every description, and can sell them at less than half the usual cost on account of having men employed to attend all the Sheriff's Sales and assignees' Sales, and Wholesale Auction Sales. And besides he buys for cash, and buys from the Manufacturers, and gets a large discount. Therefore his goods pass through no hands but his own; and he sells at very small profits, and has quick sales. John sells no damaged goods. Comb one come all, both great and small. Ladies will please call in the day time, when goods can be had at the extra price, as at night; all we ask and all we dwell upon is don't forget your friend, HONEST JOHN.

March 6, 1861.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Bloom township, Col. co., on SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1861, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property, to-wit:

The delinquent's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land, with the water power and privileges appurtenant thereto, situate in Bloom township, Columbia county, bounded by the Wyoming Canal, lands of Thomas Knott, lands of Samuel Boone, and Fishing creek, containing ONE ACRE, more or less, which are erected a large GRIST MILL, a frame dwelling House, a frame SILL, and other outbuildings, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Leonard B. Raper.

JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff. Bloomsburg, March 6, 1861.

Henry Zuppinger's ESTABLISHMENT.

THANKS, my best thanks, to all with a few shillings, I have a horse to pick, and that is; I forgive them, gladly, very gladly; they have injured me very little; for listen what the "knowing" ones say: "He is a real good workman, the best we know an excellent Watchmaker and a first rate Silver Smith and Jeweller, and it you look right, true as gold." Now mind how can I demonstrate my gratitude for this good opinion? Answer: By a renewed, strong effort to do what is right and will last. New Watches, new Clocks; a lot of fine and of common Jewelry; a good assortment of Spectacles, and glasses for Spectacles, plated, steel, and silver framed, with glasses to suit all ages; a full assortment of watch glasses, hunting and open cases; watch materials and clock trimmings, and so forth. Also Sewing Machines kept going and repaired. Also a very fine article of gold pens, warranted 14 Carats, Band Desk, Mammoth and Commercial. HENRY ZUPPINGER. Bloomsburg, Dec. 26, 1860.

New Arrival of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, David Lowenberg

INVITES attention to his stock of cheap and fashionable clothing at his store of Main street, two doors above the "American House," where he has a full assortment of men and boys' wearing apparel, including the most fashionable

DRESS GOODS,

Box, sack, frock, gum and oil cloth coats of all sorts and sizes, pants of all colors, shawls, stripes and figure, vests, shirts, cravats, stocks, collars, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders and fancy articles. N. B. He will also make to order any article of clothing at very short notice and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture. DAVID LOWENBERG. Bloomsburg, March 13, 1861.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS! MARTZ & ENT

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of merchandise, purchased at the lowest figure, and which they are determined to sell for

Cash or Country Produce,

on moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Licht Street. Their Stock consists of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, choicest styles and latest fashions.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE, HOLLOWWARE.

Iron, Nails and Spikes, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c.,

In short every thing usually kept in a country Store. They respectfully invite their old friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price paid for country produce.

MARTZ & ENT. Light Street, Oct. 31, 1860.

"ARISE TAKE UP THY BED AND WALK"

Dr. Silkworth,

The Analytical Physician and Surgeon, IS able to astonish his patients by the cure of long standing GOUT. HIS REMEDIES ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. He will be at the following places the same days of each month as stated below, when he can be consulted for all diseases flesh is heir to.

CONSULTATION FREE.

At Nicely's, in