BLOOMSDURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861. Southern Poverty.

The little finger of a Northern man is worth more than the whole body of a master with whip in hand, and head on his shoulders, which he seems to use for little else than to hang his hat upon. These threats of the South to secede are like the meeting of paupers in an alms-house, and resolving to quit the institution if the county does not feed them better The South sucks the Northern bosom and we fill it with milk. We work and they reap the truit of our toil. We invented the means of their prosperity. Whitney made the cotton gin that has done so much for the South. and he died a poor man, as they cheated him out of the reward of his toil. Chivalry! chivalry !- H. Ward Bercher.

To which the Albany Argus replies :-The idea that the South is poor is indulged in with great gusto by the clergymen of the Beecher stamp, by friends of labor of the Greeley stamp, and by members of Women's Rights Conventions. They howl at the poverty of the South; they exult in the wealth of the North; and they assume to have settled the argument by the contrast; for who, imbued with the creed of Mormonism and Materialism, to which the Beachers and Greeleys minister, doubt the right of the richer and more prosperous to subordinate the poorer and less powerful?

And yet never was fallacy greater than that which asserts that the South is poor, nor falsehood more easily set at rest than those statistics upon which the contrast is based.

Whether Whitney's gin was an invention of any inventiveness or not, or whether the Northern manufacturers who make them (for the work is done North) have invaded his rights, is a question not necessary to discuss, for it is only a collateral one. If, however, as to the question of relative productiveness of the two sections, we take the lent. testimony of the Anti-Slavery school, and define the wealth of each to be is surplus of production beyond the cost of labor, the South must be the richer of the two. What is the gravamen of this charge against slavery! Is it not that out of the four millions of slaves, an amount of productive labor is exacted which is in a most inconsiderable degree repaid by the food and clothing and shelter given in return? No community class of laborers immense work at little pay, has the power and means under the existcan fail to be rich; and we realize the extent of the profits of the South, when we measure the exports of that section with those of the North.

It is in vain to say that the hay crop of the North is equal to the cotton crop of the South! The South has a hav crop too. which, though it does not enter into the statistical tables, is wealth. Their cattle graze nearly all the year on pastures which the winters do not blast. Kentucky and Tennessee send cattle to the North : and the droves of Texas will soon be ample enough to supply the whole Union Our hay crop at the North is offset and rendered almost nothing by our winter. Our mines of coal keep us warm during the same seasons, at the cost of many millions of dollars; but is this wealth? and is Southern sunshine poverty?

The South is not poor or dependent. Its people are agricultural and have the monopoly of much of the productions essantial to the world. They concentrate their ener gies upon these articles; they leave to us vast fields of production in agriculture and manufactures, and the monopoly of commerce. A home market of twelve millions of prosperous agricultural people offers to the North the most profitable part of its customers. Of the results of negro labor by the operation of commerce, it is calculated two thirds go to the North.

There is mutual dependence in such relation : mutual profit. But no man, ver sed in the analysis of political economy, will venture to assert that the North is not as Cerendent as the South; and if the artificial system of restrictive tariffs is adhered to, much more so.

Ex-Senator Bigler.

The following just tribute to the sterling merits of a faithful and patriotic public servant is from the Philadelphia Inquirer, an able organ of the Republican party.

"We deem it to be an act of justice to Senator Bigler, who has just completed his Senatorial term, to respond to the marked tribute of respect paid him by Senator Crit tendes on one of the last days of the late ession of Congress. The venerable Kentuckish, according to the telegraphic report, devoted a portion of his final speech on the compromise resolutions to a high comn the cause of the Union. This was well deserved. Senator Bigler has shown all ough the secession controversy, that he is a statesman who can rise superior to purty when the country is in peril. But there is another point upon which he is en titled to the special acknowledgements of the people of Pennsylvania. Throughout the long struggle for the present tariff, comproven himself to be not only a faithful, out an able and intelligent gnardian of the oterests of his State. To his assiduous and atient labors the success of the measure n the Senate is largely due. Differing from him, as we do on many of his party tice to extend to him, on his retirement from office, that meed of praise to which he is entitled."

legartment, performed his duty nobly.-When he entered on his duties the Treasu. ry was litterally bankrupt. There were this mockery to continue? requisitions en his table from the Depart ments which there were no means of paying, exceeding \$2,000,000; fishing bounties unpaid amounting to nearly \$400,000, and Treasury notes over-due amounting to Tonnage Tax voto and that he took the money.

Are We to Have Peace or War?

The Tribune of Saturda" contains a list of the vessels constituting the Home Squadron of the United Stares, most of which are | gural : ready for instant service, and all of which, but three or four, are now in the port of New York. Says the Tribune :- 'The list comprises 26 vessels, carrying 190 guns and 2,757 men. This is the largest naval force ever concentrated in one squadron since the organization of the United States Navy. It consists of more ships than the Channel fleet of England. It is obvious that important novel movements are in contemplation

by the Governme it." The intimation here conveyed is that a hostile movement against the Southern States is contemplated Either this or nothing is meant. How does this extraordinary naval display-this gigantic home squadon-consist with the peace policy about which men talk? Up to this moment nothing positive can be predicted as to the policy of the new Administration. Facts look to war : rumors point to peace. As for the Republican leaders, they are silent on the subject. Said Mr. FESSENDEN, speaking of Judge Douglas; "He knows nothing, and I do not profess to know more." Well did Judge DougLas exclaim : "Silence is crimi nal when we are on the events like these." It is due to the country that Mr Lincoln greatest speeches of his life, as follows : should make known the character of his contemplated policy-whether it is to be a peace or a war policy

Two resolutions are now before the Senate, the object of which is to elicit the intentions of the Administration on this subject. The first was offered by Senator Mason, and is as follows:

WHEREAS, The presence of a military force concentrated and permanently quar tered at the seat of Government is a departure from all former usage of the Government and dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people. Therefore

Resolved That the President inform the Senate what number of the troops of the army are quartered in this City, the resective arms of service, and the purpose or which they were brought here; and further, that he inform the Senate when such troops are to be withdrawn, and if not to be withdrawn, for what purpose they are maintained here, and whether it is his purpose to increase said force, and to what ex-

The other was offered by Judge Douglas, and is as follows :-

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public works within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are now within ie actual possession and occupation of the United States, and by what number of men each is garrisoned and held, and whether reinforcements are necessary to retain the same, and if so, whether the Government ing laws to supply such reinforcements within such time as the exigencies and necessities of the case may demand, and whether the defence and protection of the United States and their interests make it necessary and wise to retain military possession of such forts, places and other property, except Key West and Tortugas, and to re capture and re occupy such others as the United States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender for any other purpos and with a view to any other end than the subjugation and occupation of those States which have assumed the right to secode from the Union, and within whose limits such forts and other public property are sitnated; and if such be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts and other ublic property, what military force, including regulars and volunteers, would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid and such others as are supposed to sympathise with them, to sub-Union, and to protect the Federal Capital.

The scene exhibited was in every way dis-Senate. The three whom we have named He exposed their motives, denounced their sublimated folly as this !-- Bedford Gazette. conduct and held them up before the country as agitators, demagagues and incendiaries Said he-"I expect to give these gentlemen some trouble during this session. Douglas in regard to the Inaugural.

Mr. FESSENDEN, whose whole nature seems to be saturated with gall and malignity, sought to give a personal turn to the discussion. In the midst of protestations that he studiously eschewed personalities, he made the most offensive allusions, and while talking bravely, yet acknowledged himself irresponsible. There are few, we opine, who will not join the Virginia and the Illinois Senators in this demand to know the intententions of the Administration. Why should there intentions be concealed from the country, and men be left to indulge disturbing speculations and gloomy forebodings? Why should a whole people be rendered unhappy? If we are to have war we should know it that we may set our houses in order and prepare for it. If we are to have peace, then let the joyful tidings be proclaimed from the house tops! There is no reason why this knowledge should be locked up as a state secret in the bosom of Mr. LINCOLN.

We are played upon by wretched trick sters and charlatans as though we had neither hearts nor intellects. We are treat ed as if we had no interest in the Government. Things are un-worthily held from us that we have a right to know, and the whole nation is kept hanging around the General Dix, late Secretary of the Treas- White House, like a crowd of anxious chilury, during the few months he was in that dren around a menagerie, watching and listening to catch the roar of the lion or the chattering of the monkeys. How long is

> THE Editor of the Allentown Democrat, says that he was offered a large sum of money to support Senator Schindel in his

The Supreme Court Ignored and Defied.

The minority President, Mr. LINCOLN. holds the following language in his lnau-

I do not forget the position assumed by to fill the vacancy in the United States Sensome that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decision must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are entil appease the radical element of the Repubtled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government; and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case. -till the pe overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can be better borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government apon vital questions affecting the whole eople is to be irrevocably fixed by the deisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation be tween parties in personal actions, the peole will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that

A greater than Mr. Lincoln, a man who was looked up to in his day as the great | Cass and Mr. Van Buren, and when the expounder of the Constitution, the lamented Daniel Webster, differed in toto from this opinion. Mr. Webster spoke in one of the

under the Constitution of the United States, possesses still higher duties. It is true. that it may be called on and is occasionally called on, to decide questions which are in one sense of a political nature. The General and State Governments, both established by the people, are established for different purposes, and with different powers. Between these powers questions may arise; and who shall decide them ! Some provision for this is absolutely necessary. What shall it be ? [Mr. Webster here goes on to speak of the different plans for the solution of this question sabmitted to the Con vention that tormed the Constitution, and then proceeds:] To this end the judicial power, under the Constitution of the United states, was made coextensive with the egislative power. It was extended to all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of Congress. The judiciary was thupossessed of the authority of deciding, in the last resort, in all cases of alleged interference, between the State laws and the Constitution and the laws of Congress.

Gentlemen this is the actual Constitution, this is the law of the land. There may be those who think it necessary, or who would prefer a different mode of deciding such questions. But this is the established mode, and till it be altered, the courts can him. Again, at the beginning of the presno more decline their duty on these occa sions than on other occasions. But can any reasonable man doubt the expediency of this provision or suggest a better? Is it not absolutely essential to the peace of the country that this power should exist some where? Where can it exist, better than where it now exists? The national judiciary is the common tribunal of the whole without avail. He was rejected even by country. It is organized by the common authority, and its places filled by the common agent. This is a plain and practical provision. It was framed by no bunglers, nor by any wild theorists. And who can say that it has failed? Who can find substantial fault with its operations or its results? The Great question is, whether we shall provide for the PEACEABLE decision of cases of collision Shall they be decided by law, or by force ? Shall the decisions be decisions of peace, or decisions of War?

But Mr. Lincoln, with an adroitness worthy of the low cunning of a third-rate lawyer, strives to bring the Supreme Court into contempt with the people, so as to lay more firmly the basis of that "higher law," the rule of the mob, which he and Mr. Penusylvania views, he is an unfit repre Seward have so persistently advocated .-According to Mr. Lincoln's doctrine pluralities of the people, such as that body of men that elected the said Lincoln to the Presiection and obedience to the laws of the dency, [not even majorities] shall construe the Constitution for the people of the whole This resolution of Senator Douglas was, Union. Every dranken voter hauled up to on Friday last, the subject of an acrimoni- the polls on the firs: Tuesday of November, ous debate, in which he and Senators FES- is transmuted by the magic of Mr. Lincoln's SENDEN, WILSON and HALE participated - philosophy, into a grave and le arned Constitutional lawyer! In other words, Mr. creditable to the Republican side of the Lincoln's S Court consits of Wide Awakes, hired Hessians, subsidized presses, and cast their joint strength against the Illinois | madmen drunk with the raging fanaticism Seriator, but their united shields afforded of the hour Heaven preserve our unhappy but a feeble protection against his blows .- country from the consequences of such

Our Republican Legislature is great on retrenchment and reform 1 About a month ago they voted to raise a flag over the capi-I know their schemes. I do not mean they tol, and managed to make the job cost the shall break up the Union and draw the country State somewhere between five and ten into war." This declaration is significant, thousand dollars-when one hundred and and may serve to explain the somewhat fifty dollars would have been abundantly equivocal position at first assumed by Judge sufficient. Then they raised the pasters and folders to Assistant Door keepers, and increased their salaries to correspond with their additional dignity Next they sent on a large committee to Pittsburg, at a cost of not less than a thousand dollars, to invite 'Honest Abe'' to favor them with his presence. To these and other little 'reforms' they added an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the relief of 'Bleeding Kan sas'-(there are no needy people in Penn sylvania.) And then, to recover strength such arduous labor in spending the public money, they took for themselves a re cess of twelve days, to go down and bore the President for chances at the national crib. At the rate of speed they have been going this winter, it would take only a few years more to 'reform' the State from the condition of prosperity in which they found it into bankruptcy. But then the people last fall, clammered for a 'change,' and they made a 'change'-so this exceedingly lib eral disbursement of the change of the State must be all right, of course. And an eminent set of changers they got into the Legislature. They know about as well as anybody ought to now how to change money out of one set of hands into another-and never once out of their own hands .- Ly coming Guzette

Gen. Twiggs was enthusiastically receiv- government, it is inexpedient to plunge ined at New Orleans on the 5th instant. On his arrival, a salute was fired and a procession formed, composed of the military members of the State Convention and citizens, which escorted him to his residence. Immense crowds were gathered along the line of the procession, and greeted him with cheers.

Election of David Wilmot.

The Republican party in the Legislature,

having the power, yesterday, assumed the

responsibility of electing DAVID WILMOT,

ate created by the resignation of General Cameron. The motive which induced this selection could have been no other than to can party; for the most ardent admirer of Mr. Wilmot's ability, who does not reside on the New York border, will scarcely contend that he is a proper representative of evil effect following it, being limited to that | Pennsylvania interests and Pennsylvania particular case, with the chance that it may feeling. His whole political course has shown that he has little sympathy with the State in which he resides. When a Democratic member of Congress, he was the only representative from Pennsylvania who voted for the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, although he was fully aware that the interterests and opinious of the State were outraged by this course. But he voted in harmony with the radical Democrats of New York. In the Presidential contest of 1848, when the Democratic party of New York was equally divided between General mous for Cass, Mr. Wilmot's feelings became enlisted in the New York quarrel, and caused him to take sides with Van But, gentlemen, the judicial department, Buren; again showing how little he cared for the opinion of Pennsylvania, and how much for that of New York. More recently, as a member of the Peace Congress, his voice and vote were uniformly used to prevent an adjustment satisfactory to the border States; although he could not have been ignorant of the fact that the great mass of Pennsylvanians were looking eagerly and anxiously for the adoption of measures which would give peace to the country. Mr. WILMOT resides in Pennsylvania, but knows little and cares less about the character and interests of this Commonwealth. His acts have uniformly shown that his allegiance was due in other quar ters, and for this reason he is not a proper person to speak for Pennsylvania in the Senare of the United States. And Pennsylvania has uniformly shown her appreciation of him. When a candi-

date for Governor, in 1857, he canvassed the State industriously, spoke ably, and was defeated overwhelmingly. A large division of the opposition party would not touch ent session of the Legislature, he presented himself as a candidate for the full term in the Senate, backed by the border counties, with their huge Republican majorities, and -if common rumor can be credited-by a large amount of New York capital But his own party, founded upon his own cherished ideas, because he was regarded as too radical. Insatiable in his ambition, he has at last succeded in obtaining the remnant of General Cameron's term in the Senate to compensate him for previous repulses and mortifications-a morsel graciously thrown to him by order of the Administration at Washington, in pursuance of the harmonizing policy which seeks to satisfy both sections of the divided Republican

ness is unquestionable; but as this abilty will be used to promote his extreme, antisentative of this State - Putriot and Union.

Will the Second Washington Back Down?

The city newspapers for the past two days have been filled with "exciting rumors" from Washington, touching the evacuation or re-enforcement of Forts Sumpter and Pickens. Several Cabinet councils have been held to discuss the matter, and the last report is that the United States Troops will be withdrawn from these Forts. It is given as a reason for this that Major Anderson is nearly out of provisions and fuel, and that he cannot be re-enforced or provisioned with less than ten thousand men, and only then at a great sacrifice of human life .-Whether the statements are ture or whether they are only given as an excuse for the Lincoln administration to come down gracefully from their war position we do not know. Who would have supposed a week ago that the first movement in the ' inforce ment of the laws,' under the ' Second Wash ington's" administration, would be the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, and the abandonment of that bit of government property to the rebels of South Carolina and her conederate States? No man could have dreamed of such a thing. Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural, however, left the back door open, in his declaration that in the execution of the laws he would have to act according to "circumstances."

patriots to denounce Mr. Buchanan as a Auditor. coward, a traitor, a timid old dotard, an old granny, alraid of his own shadow, and to say that without difficulty he might have thrown re-enforcements and supplies into Fort Sumpter; that he ought to have done it at all hezards and regardless of costs, and Office. that he ought to have arrested those South Carolina treaty commissioners as traitors, and that "Honest Abe Lincoln" would soon make these traitors and rebels understand that we have a government; but "Old Abe," when invested with the responsibility, seems to come pretty much the same way of think ing as "OLD Buck," to wit, that " circumstances" must be considered Hence, Mr. Lincoln begins to suspect that his legacy of Fort Sumpter is not worth holding; and that when a piece of federal property has ceased to be of any earthly value to the to civil war to retain it .- Easton Sentinel.

MRS. DOUGLAS IN A FIX.-A newspaper cotemporary says that the beautiful and accomplished lady of Judge Douglas made a wager of \$100, prior to the late election, that she would sleep with the next President of the United States! She has either to fork over, or have a homely and most [From the Sunbury Gazette] Letter from Kansas.

NEOSHO FALLS. February 21, 1861. [We publish the following letter, written Oliver P. Haughawout, son of John Haughawout, of Upper Augusta, to his friends in that township He gives a reli able account of the distress in that country. Ed. Gaz :7

Dear Friends :- I seat myself to answer

your kind letter, which I received last week.

You asked me to tell you all about the fa mine in Kansas. I will try and do so, or at least tell you all I know about it. I have had good opportunities of knowing the wants of the people, for I have traveled over the southern portion of the State, pretty, generally, and what I state, I know personally to be so. The seasons previous to the last have been good, and large crops were raised, but it is invariably the case, in a newly settled country, especially where there is emigration, that the demand for bread-stuffs, is far greater than the supply -hence there is always a scarcity, and, consequently, high prices. This being the case with Kansas the citizens of the State party in Pennsylvania was nearly unani-ware in a deplorable situation. I will tell you briefly, how the people struggled last summer, and tried to avert the fate that has befallen them. In March there were large quantities of spring wheat sown, which failed to come up, and the ground was replowed and planted with corn; this also failed. The ground was then sown with buckwheat. This grew well, and people still had hopes of raising their bread, but they were doomed to disappointment-a frost came while it was yet in the milk state, and thousands of acres that promised well was cut down, and with it went the hopes of thousands who had paid out their last dollar for seed, with the hope that it would be the means of keeping them from starving. As soon as this last hope was gone, large numbers left the country, some intending to reigrn this spring, but many that had not pre empted their land, left their improvements and their labor, which will now be taken by somebody else. But there are large numbers that were unable to get away. While there is a small portion of our people who had means enough to keep themselves here, I am certain that eight tenths of the people here, in the southern tier of counties, are now depending on public charity for the bread they eat. The people in this, as well as most of the counties have sent special agents to the States, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, to solicit aid believing that the general committee would not receive enough; and the different Churches are likewise doing a noble work. we need most in money to pay freight. Our agent has sent on to Atchison enough for this county, but unless we can get money from some source to pay freight, part of it must go for that purpose, and that remaining is still over one hundred miles to haul, so the amount we will get here, I fear will be far too small for the actual wants of the destitute. We have seed shipped, also, which must be here in order to help us fairly out of our present difficulties I want In point of mere ability, Mr. Wilmot's fit- you to take this matter in hand, and see what you can do for us. If the people of Sunbury and vicinity have not already given. I think I know of many who would give freely to so charitable an object. I make this request, not on my own account for with the government appointment last summer, and my situation in the mills here, I am in a better situation than many around ne. But those in the best circumstances cannot keep bread stuffs for more than one week's consumption, for humanity will compel them to divide with their suffering neighbors. I ask something in the name of the suffering I see around me. Any amount you may raise and send to my ad dress, will be receipted for by the county

> and we need another hundred just as badly O. P. HAUGHAWOUT.

> > Removals and Appointments.

committee. We received \$100 from Bos-

ton this week which was greatly needed,

WASHINGTON, March 16 -The Postmaster General has appointed Edward McDonald and William H. Lessig route agents between Philadelphia and Reading, in place of H. I. Hendler and P. S. Higgins removed. Wm. E Gapen of Pennsylvania, Thad-

deus H. Stanton of Iowa, Warren T. Lockhart of Indiana, Elijah C. Mayhew of Indiana, and John M. Hay of Illinois, have been

George Wood, of this City, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury There is a world of difference between Department, vice Barker removed, Wim. talking and acting. It was an easy matter Clayton, of Georgia, has been removed for our republican organs and indignant from a clerkship in the Bureau of the First A. T. Britton of Rhode Island, Jerry L.

Mills of Ohio, Wm. M. Thompson of Maryland, Jasper M Dresser of Indiana, and Alexander Leib of Indiana, have been appointed to clerships in the General Land Wm. M. Burwell, of Virginia has resigns

ed the clerkship of the Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mr. Ben Perley Poore, of Massachusetts, has been elected to that position. James N. Typer has been appointed

special agent of the Post Office Department for the State of Indiana, vice Wm. Garver, both of Virginia, have been removed from

Mr. Halloway, of Indiana, and Mr. Defrees, were to-day nominated, the first for Commissioner of Patents, and the second for Superintendent of Public Printing. ----

clerkships in the Census Bureau.

TREASON ABBOAD .- One night last week some mischievous person raised a miniature Palmetto flag in front of Trainer's building and surmounted it with a small box of cotton. In the morning, young The Southern Congress adjourned on the uncouth bed-fellow. We think the Judge America spied the rag, hauled it down, all \$2,760,000. These He, however denounces the Railroad Bill, 16th, to meet on the 2d Monday of May will prefer to advance the money and pay trailed it in the mud, and then made a bonfire of it.- Lycoming Gazette.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following is a complete list of the Officers elected at the late election in the several townships throughout the county of Columbia. If any mistakes have crept in John White, I homas M Henry: Supervisors, this list, and we are informed of them in due season, we will cheerfully make the corrections and republish the matter in our

BLOOM-Constable-Gorden R. Goff, Anhony Witman: Poor Overseers-Jacob R Groul, Eli Barton ; Supervisors-Reb't Hag enbuch, Caleb Barton, jr. James K. Eyer; School Directors-Joseph Sharpless, Joseph W. Hendershot, Jeremiah J Brower 1 year; Assessor-Leonard B Rupert; Assistant Assessors-Elias Mendenhall, B. F. Hartman; Auditor-Andrew Madison; Judge-Newton Boone: Inspectors-Isaiah W. McKelvy, George Rishel.

BENTON-Justice-Saumel R. Kline: Constable-Samuel Khone; Poor Overseers-John F. Conner, John Ashelman; Supervisors-Samuel Rhone, Samuel Hess; School Directors-William Ash, Thomas Bellas: Assessor-Richard Stiles; Ast, Assessors-John Doty, David Yocum; Auditor-Rohr McHenry, Valentine Fell; Inspectors-Jesse Ohl, Abraham Young: Town Clerk-J. R.

BEAVER-Constable-Wm Michael Chas. B. Troy, tie; Poor Overseers-Moses Moyer, John Singley; Sepervisors-Joseph Heiser, P. Gearhart; School Directors-Nathan Bredbender, jr.; Andrew Shuman : Judge-Joel Bredbender; Inspectors-A. B. John son, John J., Driesbach: Assessor-Edmond Schell; Ast. Assessors-John Hoats, John Shuman; Auditor-John Hoats; Town Clerk -Joseph Sherman.

BRIARCREEK -Constable-Charles Reed Poor Overseers-Henry Deiterich, Absolam Bomboy; School Directors-John H Smith. Jacob Creasy; Supervisors-Emmor Deiterich, Stephen Hess; Assessor-David Miller; Assistant Assessors-David Shaffer, Vincent Richard; Judge-Isaac Bower; Inspectors-Jacob B. Mosteller, Joseph Blank; Auditor-William Lamon

CENTRE-Justice-Ellwood Hughes; Constable-Charles H. Deiterich; Judge-Dan'l Neyhard; Inspectors-J-sse Hoffman, Sam uel Hidley; Supervisors-Sam I Hagenbuch. Samuel Bower; Assessor-Samuel Neyhard; Ast Assessors-Levi Aikman, John Hill : School Directors-Edward Hartman, C. D. Herring; Poor Overseers-Eleazer H. Hess, Eliwood Hughes; Audnor-Sam'l H. Hutch-

CONYNGHAM-Justice-Jonathan H Hoag land, John L. Beadle; Constable-Philip-Mourer; School Directors-Philip Mongold John C. Diener; Supervisors-Daniel Bordoff, William L. Kline; Assessor-Henry Moser; Ast. Assessors-Philip Steely, Benj Lindenmuth; Judge-Stephen Monaham Inspector - Daniel Linns, David Camp; Poor Overseers, Daniel Bordoff, Wm Kline; Auditor, Court appoint.

CATTAWISSA-Justice-Clinton E. Margerum; Constable-Peter G. Campbell; School Directors-Wm. Hartman, Peter Bodine; Supervisors-John Strouse, Reuben Orange; Poor Overseers-Able Thomas, Jacob Gensel, Assessor-Isaac Seesholtz; Ast Asses-The States above named are doing nobly in sors-John Sharpless, Benjamin P. Fortner; Coffman, Peter Bodine; Auditor-James S.

FRANKLIN-Justice-David Zerr; Constable-Thomas Hower: Poor Overseers-Jos. Beaver, Joshua Mendenhall; School Directors-Daniel Zerr, Seth Hartman; Assessor, Aaron Lamberson; Asst Assessors-Jesse Cleaver, Clinton Mendenhall; Judge-Jesse Mensch; Inspectors-Jacob Knittle, Elias Weaver; Supervisors,-Aaron S. Knittle, Wards; and one of the three Common Jonathan George; Auditor-Joseph B. Knit-

FISHINGCREEK -Justice-Cyrus White: Constable-Cyrus Robbins; Poor Overseers-Reuben Hess, Michael Bishline; Supervi sors-Wm. Stucker, Hugh McBride; School Directors-John Savage, Isaac Labor, Jacob Merkle: Assessor-Joseph C Runyan: Ast. Assessors-J D McHenry, Daniel Thomas; Judge-John Wenner; Inspectors-Daniel Wenner, Cyrus Creveling; Auditor-Alex

ander Kreamer. GREENWOOD - Constable -- Paxton Kline Poor Overseers-Jas. Vanhorn, A. J. Albertson: Supervisors-Humphrey Parker, Jos. Vanhorn; School Directors-Mathias Kline. Geo. Derr : Jacob Schuyler, (two latter tie); Judge-J. J Robbins; Inspectors-Peter Girtor, David Albertson; Assessor-Geo. Girton; Assistant Assessors-Robert Robbins, C F Moore: Auditors-Elijah R. Ikeler, Uriah McHenry, Samuel Gillespie

HEMLOCK-Judge-Jesse Bears; Inspectors, Wm. S. Marshall, Peter Brugler; Con-table, Jno. Kistler; Supervisors-Isaac Leidy, Elias Gigger; Poor Overseers-John G. Nevins ranklin McBride; School Directors - Reuben Bogart, U. A. Hartman; Assessor-Jno. H. Foust; Ast Assessors-T. J. Vanderslice, U D. McHenry; Auditor-William H Shoe

Jackson.-Constable -Joshua Robbins Supervisors,-Matthew McHenry, Hiram Baker: School Directors-Iram Derr. Asa Vorks: Poor Overseers-Absalom M'Henry, Elisha Robbins; Judge-fram Derr; Inspectors-J. H. Fritz, Samuel Y. Hess; Assessor, Silas W. McHenry; Asst Assessors-Iram Derr, John McHeury; Auditor- John H

Locust-Constable-Solomon Fetterman: unervisors-Henry Rhoades, Chas. Mensch dge-John Yeager; Inspectors-Samuel Levan Jacob Long; School Directorsappointed to clerkships in the Pension John P. Walter, Henry Reinbold; Poor Overseers-Amos Rhoades, Daniel Bieber; Assessor-Gera Hower; Asst Assessors-Henry Reinbold, Reuben Fahringer, Auditor-

Montour-Justice-B. F. Paxton; Consta le-Jacob Arnwine; Supervisor -- William Hollingshead, Michael Rouch; Poor Overseers-Philip Foust Isaac Mourer; School Directors-Jo-eph Mouset Jacob Arnwine; death. Her remains will be followed to Assessor-Peter M. Karshner: Asst Assessors-Philip Foust, Andrew Clark; Judge Even Welliver; Inspectors-Wm. Hollingshead, Noah Mouser: Auditor-Josiali A

Manison-Constable-Benjamin F. Fruit, Supervisors-Betzer Essick J. C. Kenney Pour Overseers-William Barber, Jacob De inott: School Directors - Hugh McCollum, Jacob Swisher; Assessor-D A Watson; Asst. Assessors-Silas Welliver, Henry Dildine: Judge-A S. Allen: Inspectors-D P. Ross, Isaac McBride; Auditor-James Dil-

MT PLEASANT-Constable-John Shipman; Supervisors-John Mordan, J. R. Vanderslice; Judge-Elias Howell; Inspectors-George Jacoby, Aaron Kester; Assessor-Henry Kitchen; Asst. Assessors-John Wannich, John John H. McRae and T L. O. Hatcher, Ruckle; Poor Overseers-Paul Kline Ga- for the last three years, and was universally brief Everett: School Directors-William Kitchen Benjamin Kistler; Auditors-Wm. Miller 3 years, Elias Dreiblebis 2 years.

MIFFLIN -Justices-Samuel Creasy, John H Hetler; Constable-Lewis Eckrote; Supervisors-Juo B. Angle, John Mosteller, Poor York. Wherever known he was a general Overseers-John Keller, Jonas Hartzel; As- favorite; and his sudden demise was a sessor-Lawrence Waters; Asst Assessors, Stephen H. Swank, Thos. Bowman; School Directors-Joo. K Folk, Lewis Creasy; Judge, Stephen Pohe; Inspectors-A. C Millard, J. J. Hess; Auditor-William Pettit.

visors,-Michael Graber, Jesse John; School Directors-Washington Fisher, Daniel Nuss; Poor Overseers-Jacob Shugars, William Mensinger: Auditor-John M. Nuss; Assessor-William T. Shuman; Assist. Assessors, timely death - Waushara County Argus.

Henry Bowman, Daviel Shuman; Judge. Samuel Yetter; Inspectors-Peter Fisher, Henry Hartzel

Onange .- Justices -- Alfred Howell, John Herring; Constable-Michael C. Keller; Assessor-Jesse Coleman; Assistant Assessors, Moses Everett, Samuel Henry; School Dir. ectors-James D Harman, Renben Siller; Poor Overseers-Wm Fritz, Daniel Kiefer, Anditor-Wesley Bowman; Judge-Richard

Brewer; Inspectors-John Fisher, Eli Kline. Pink .- Justice, L A Garman, Benjamin Wintersteen tie; Constable, A. J. Manning; Jodge Daniel Fornwald; Inspeciors, W. H. Chamberlin, H. J. Potter: Auditor Michael Whitmoyer; School Directors, Geo. Weiliver Valentine Wintersteen; Assessor. John Lore-Assistant Assessors, Thomas McBride Atbert Hanter; Poor Overseers, John Lore. Benjamin Wintersteen; Supervisore, John Whitmoyer, John Faus.

ROARINGCHEER .- Justice, John C. Myers. William Rhoades; Constable, Jacob Longenberger: Poor Overseers, Henry Halwig, John Rarig; Supervisors, Henry Helwig, George Kreich: School Director, William Rhoades, David R. Hower, Judge. Elias Rarig; lu spectors, William Gearhart, Hiram Cool: Assessor, Chas. Stire; Assistant Assessors, Henry Hoffman, Michael Federolf; Auditor. Mahlon Myers

Scorr-Justice, Wm. Peacock: Constable. John G. Jacoby: Assessor, C. C. Mart. Asst. Assessors, M. J. Kinney, Thomas Creveling, Judge Thomas Creveling; Inspectors, R. Robbins, Geo. W. Creveling: School Directors, Jacob Terwilliger, H G. Creveling: Supervisors, John Shuman Jesse Shannon; Poor Overseers, Aaron Boone, H. W. Creasy; Auditor, Eli Creveling.

SugarLoar-Justice, Josiah Fritz, Mont. Cole; Constable, Jesse Hartman; School Directors, T. Q. Stephens Reuben Larish; Poor Overseers, Richard Kile, Samuel Hess; Supervisors, Samuel Parks, T. Q Siephens; Assessor-Jacob Fritz; Ast Assessors, Wm. Herlinger, Orin Parks; Auditor, George W. Steadman; Judge. Jos. O. Hess; Inspectors, Henry C. Hess, Jacob S. Hess.

The Spring Elections.

The Spring elections for burough and township officers throughout the greater part of the State, took place on Eriday, and as far as we have been enabled to learn, the Democracy has swept every vestage of Black Republicanism before them. Even in the very strongholds of sectionalism has the reaction been so great that the miserable plunder-seeking party seemed terrorstricken at the verdict of the ballot box -In the city of Reading, where the opponents of Democracy have been ruling for years. the Democratic Mayor is elected by a majority of 644, and the entire Council, with three or four exceptions. In Harrisburg, Norristown and West Chester the victory has been equally great. But will this signal rebuke soften the hearts of the rulers at Washington and cause them to pursue a peace policy? We fear not. Their haired to the South and her institutions is so deepseated that they are callous to public sen-

Joel B. Wanner (D+m.) is elected Mayor, by 614 majority over Benneville Keim (Rep) the present incombent.

Peter Shaneman (Dem.) is elec urer by 454 majority; and Messrs. Smith. Haus and Morris are elected Auditors by majorities of 323, 337, and 266 respectively Franklin H. Miller (Dem.) and Wm. B Schoner (Ind Dem.) are elected Aldermen; and Christian Snyder and Joseph Goodhart (Democrats) Constables.

The Democrats also elect all the Common Councilmen and the Judges and Assessors, in the Northeast Southeast and Spruce Councilmen and the Assessors in Northwest

The election in Norristown has resulted in a complete triumph of the Democrat and Bell-Everett ticket, by an average majority

PHOENIXVILLE. The election in this borough resulted in the success of the Conservative and Independent ticket.

The contest in the election here was confined to Chief Burgess The candidates were Henry S. Evans, Citizens candidate, and Addison May, Rlack Republican .-Evans was elected by over 200 majority.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment -Let facts speak for themselves. Practice vs. Theory. To mistify the nature and treatment of disease is the unswerving maxim of the medical profession. To familiarize all classes with its cause and effect, and enable them to subdue it by two essential remedies-Pills and Ointment-has been the unceas ing effort of Holloway; now mark the result -the public mind is daily losing confidence in the pretentions of the faculty, on account of its late theoretical dissentions; while, on the other hand, Holloway's Pills and Ointment have found 'a local habitaion and a name" in every nation of the earth. In rheumatism and all its phases, in neuralgia, glandular swellings, scalds, burns, chilblains, frostbites, &c , the effect of the Omtment is truly marvellous; while in coughs, colds, sore-throats, asthma broncuitis and consumption the cures by the united action of the Pills and Ointment are unquestionable

DIED.

In Bloomsburg, on Monday last, at the residence of George Moyer, Mrs HANNAH POTTER, of Cattaxissa, in the 61st year of

The deceased had come to Mr. Moyer's for the purpose of paying them a visit, she being a relative. She was taken ill and died very suddenly, not complaining in the least but a couple of hours previous to her Cattawissa to-day (Wednesday) for inter-

Near Catawissa on the 17th inst., CHARLES OLIVER, son of John H. and Harriet R. Butz. aged 6 months, and 27 days.

In the village of Wantonia, on Wednesday morning last. February 20th, after an illness of three days, NATHAN PENBOSE MC-CAFFERTY, M D, aged 25 years.

Thus has fallen, in the very morning of life, one of our most esteemed and valuable citizens, cut down at an hour when least expected, and when his professional skill and services were demanded and required by many sufferers. Doctor McCafferty had resided in Wautoma most of the time esteemed for his upright, manly, and cou teous demeanor, and his promptness and skill as a physician. He was a graduate of Buffalo Medical College, Buffalo, New source of gloom and sadness.

Doctor McCaffeett's remains were taken to Berlin for interment, whither they were accompanied by many of our citizens. His MAINE -Cansiable-Isaac Yetter; Super- mother resides in Luzerne county Pennsylvania, where the deceased was born and reared, and where he leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his un-