



Our Government.

The general government, under which all these States are united, is not, as is supposed by many, a Confederation. It is much more than a confederation. It is a popular representative government, with all the departments, and all the functions and organs, of such a government. But it is still a limited, a restrained, a severely guarded government. It exists under a written Constitution, and all that human wisdom could do is done, to defend its powers and to prevent their abuse. It is placed in what was supposed to be the safest medium between dangerous authority on the one hand, and debility and inefficiency on the other. We think that happy medium was founded, by the exercise of the greatest political sagacity, and the influence of the highest good fortune. We cannot move the system either way, without the probability of harmful change; and as experience has taught us its safety, and its usefulness, when left where it is, our duty is a plain one.

That this government has been exposed to many dangers, that it has met critical moments, is certain. That it is now exposed to dangers, and that a crisis is now before it of the most fearful character, is equally clear in our judgment. But it has hitherto been rescued, and vigilance and patriotism may rescue it again. Our dangers are not at all from without. We have nothing to fear from foreign powers, except those interruptions of the occupations of life which all wars occasion. The dangers to our system, as a system, if there are any, do not spring from that quarter. But our dangers are, and have been bred, entirely from within. We do not cite those dangers which have in all ages beset republican governments, such as luxury among the rich, the corruption of public officers, and the general degradation of public morals; but discourse only of those peculiar dangers to which the structure of our government particularly exposes it, in addition to all other ordinary dangers. These arise among ourselves; they spring up at home; and the evil which they threaten is no less than disunion, or the overthrow of the whole system. Local feelings and local parties, a notion sometimes sedulously cultivated of opposite interests in different portions of the Union, cool calculations upon the benefits of separation, a narrow feeling that cannot embrace all the States as one country, an unsocial, anti-national, and half-belligerent spirit, which sometimes betrays itself,—all these undoubtedly are causes which affect, more or less, our prospect of holding together. All these are unpropitious influences.

The Constitution is found to be a compromise, and the most perfect and absolute good faith, in regard to every stipulation of this kind contained in it, is disposable to its preservation. Every attempt to accomplish even the best purpose, every attempt to grasp that which is regarded as an immediate good, in violation of these stipulations, is full of danger to the whole Constitution. We need scarcely say, also, for we think it is already apparent, that possible collision between the general and the State governments always has been, is, and ever must be, a source of danger to be strictly watched by wise men.

Welcome Spring.

That dreaded visitation, that closing chapter to the gloomy book of winter, and that prelude to the fascinating poem of spring—the equinoctial rains—may now be regarded as over. We may now expect green leaves and golden sunshine, flowers and singing birds. Nature is now beginning to renew itself, and the work of vegetable and animal procreation will be rapidly carried on. In the woods and meadows and by the willow lined streams the birds will warble their loves and choose their mates.—The fish relieved from the encumbrances of the ice will disport themselves in the water and bask in the sunshine. The teeming earth, in which myriads of inferior creatures lay buried during the winter, will now pour out its live armies of insects to play their part in the great drama of universal life.—That old enemy of man, the serpent, recovered from his long torpor, now crawls from his hiding place and warms himself in the sun preparatory to manifesting that subtlety and venom which desolated Eden and made sinners of father Adam and mother Eve. But welcome as is the opening season to all, it is doubly welcome to the poor. They can get warmth from heaven without the degradation of begging, or the necessity of expending carefully hoarded pennies. They are also relieved of the necessity of asking the shelter of almshouses and police stations. If more comfortable quarters are denied them, they can sleep upon the green grass, with the stars of heaven to watch over them. All Nature rises up from its recumbent posture to welcome the spring.

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The Spring Elections.

From all quarters of the North, and particularly of this State comes the gratifying intelligence that conservatism has signally triumphed in the late elections. Everywhere—aye, even in the very hot bed of fanaticism, Massachusetts—a powerful reaction in favor of Democratic principles is manifest. The practical developments of the past few months have effectually opened the eyes of thousands to the fallacy of the Black Republican doctrines, as well as to the prophetic wisdom of the Father of his Country, when he warned the people against the organization of sectional parties. The giddy show of Wide-Awake processions, and the euphonious music of "free labor for free men," no longer operate in deluding the honest farmer and unsuspecting mechanic. Both have sadly felt the bitter consequence of a victory won in such a way by such a party. The farmer has lost thousands of dollars in the depreciated prices upon all his productions, while many thousands of worthy artisans and laborers have passed the winter without employment, subsisting many of them upon the charity of others, simply because, in consequence of the general depression or stagnation of business, which followed the election of Lincoln, FREE LABOR FOR FREE MEN was nowhere to be found. It is no wonder under such circumstances, that the Spring elections exhibited a remarkable change in public sentiment. No wonder that those who hooted at the earnest appeals of Democratic statesmen in behalf of the Union as mere partisan claptrap; now, since the truth of the predictions made by such statesmen has been fully realized, avail themselves of the first opportunity to administer a rebuke to the party which had led them astray. No wonder they have so speedily returned to the Democratic fold, and again deposited their suffrages in support of sound principles.

The era of Black Republicanism we candidly believe is ended. Like Know Nothingism, its march was grand and its triumphs overwhelming, and like Know Nothingism, doubtless, its extinguishing will be both rapid and complete.

The Tariff—Pennsylvania's Error.

It is undoubtedly true that there are but few Pennsylvanians who are not fully satisfied that a tariff of some sort is required by the interests of our State; but it is equally apparent that, of those who are thus satisfied, a very large number have been totally misled as to the best course to be pursued for the realization of their wishes in this respect. Under the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;" and in enacting a Tariff for any of these objects, our Federal legislators may and should (as Pennsylvania claims,) so discriminate in behalf of our manufacturers as to afford them a reasonable advantage over all foreign competitors in our own markets. Every man who advocates a Tariff, must do so as a means of obtaining revenue for support of Government, or for the purpose of protecting home industry, or for both combined; and a Tariff which answers neither of these purposes can be of no advantage either to the Government or to manufacturers. Yet it is undeniably true that to effect the passage of just a Tariff (as the result demonstrates) did Pennsylvania—disregarding the real question involved—cast her vote in the last Presidential contest. In other words, a majority of the people of Pennsylvania (making that a party question which nowhere else was considered to be at issue, and which many men of all parties, in this State, advocated,) sacrificed everything else for the hope of a tariff, and, in all other matters, blindly followed the lead of the party that had bid for their support, by inserting, in their platform an enigmatical resolution, which, to protectionists, was read protection, and to free-traders, free trade. Pennsylvania has had her reward. Black Republicanism has, with her aid, triumphed, and she (without meaning it,) has helped to decide the slavery question against the rights of the South, and we see the result.—Seven of our sister States have been driven from the Union, and the country suffers from a most serious political and financial revulsion.—The once glorious Union of our fathers has been disintegrated—and for what? So far as Pennsylvania has been concerned, for the sole object (however mistaken) of securing a tariff, which should yield revenue to the Government and protection to the industry of her people; and yet, for all practical purposes, the one we have got is rendered wholly useless, by a partisan triumph, which Pennsylvania helped to secure.

Owing to the success of Northern fanaticism, a Southern government has been established, (which even the present Administration must acknowledge, or involve us in a civil war,) with a tariff under which every article of merchandise may be imported into Southern ports at much lower rates than at the North, hence reducing Northern commerce and enabling Southern importers to sell products similar to our own cheaper than our own producers can offer them. The party whose leaders deceived the people of the Keystone State, have thus advanced her interests by giving to Southern merchants the entire control of the American markets, which with the other financial troubles already produced by this first (and last) victory of Black Republicanism, makes the sum total of the material benefits for which Pennsylvania is indebted to sectional fanaticism.

A tariff to advance Pennsylvania's interests should be stable and lasting, and of uniform action throughout the States, and such a one could only have been secured by a spirit of justice and conciliation, and not (as we have found) by the hurried action (for party purposes,) of a sectional party. Pennsylvania has had a lesson she will profit by.

The Express Office has been removed to

France and the Southern Confederacy.

The views taken by European governments of American affairs should challenge the attention of our statesmen, and are destined to exert a controlling influence on the policy of the Central Government towards the seceded States. American statesmen cannot disregard the opinions of the civilized world. When it becomes known that the leading governments of Europe will promptly recognize a Southern Confederacy, how absurd it would be in the Government at Washington to withhold its recognition. When an insane war against such new Confederacy would attract to it the sympathy of Christendom, whatever the source from which that sympathy may spring, whether from selfishness or generosity, how entirely impolitic and unwise would such a war appear. The following extracts will serve, in some degree, to foreshadow the policy of France in regard to the Southern Government.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* has information relative to the action of the French Government in regard to future commercial relations between France and the Southern Confederacy. It indicates first:

"The treatment which vessels arriving under the flag of secession will meet in French ports. Without in any way compromising the position which it may hereafter take towards the States that have just separated from the American Union, in case they should definitely establish a Southern Confederacy, the French Government has transmitted to the Customs House its various ports orders to receive provisionally, on the same footing as the colors of the United States, the Palmetto and Pelican flags, and all others of the seceding States.

"The custom houses of our seaports will not stickle at any irregularities in force, that the clearances of American ships from Southern ports may be present, by reason of the interruption of the administration of the Federal custom houses in any of the States. In order to assure to goods brought by such ships, the same treatment as if they had come from ports not separated from the Union, with regular clearances, it will be sufficient that the consular certificates, or in default of such certificates, such other verifications as trade may be able to furnish—give a certainty that his goods were originally from the United States."

The *Courier* also furnishes the text of an article in the *Paris Moniteur* of February 28, which relates to the new tariff of the United States:

"Among the news which we have just received from the United States of America is a fact which does not relate to the interior crisis but is none the less worthy of attention, for it has an international bearing which no one will overlook. The representatives of the Northern States, taking advantage of the absence of the Southern tariff of customs. Now the North, which desires to protect its manufactures, cherishes but a weak fidelity to ideas of liberty, when tariffs are in question, and when it has not to contend with the interests of the South—essentially an agricultural country and exceedingly devoted to free trade.

"The tariff in force was highly protective, since it imposed on foreign merchandise *ad valorem* duties, varying from 19 to 30 per cent. The new tariff aggravates all these taxes either directly, or by combinations which substitute specific for *ad valorem* duties.

"This retrograde reform has been very ill received in England, and will be no better liked in our own country, which have paid a tax of 19 per cent, will now pay a tax varying from 20 to 30 per cent, and our wines, hitherto taxed at 30 per cent, will now support a duty of 33 1/2 per cent.

"If a reconciliation should be brought about in the United States, which does not yet seem impossible, we may hope that the abolition of this tariff will be one of the clauses of the compromise obtained by the Southern States. If the Union is not re-established, the programme of liberty of exchanges proclaimed by the South, will open to our agriculture and our industry, a path of fruitful relations and of large profits."

WHAT SAY THEY NOW?—When Mr. Buchanan intimated the difficulty of enforcing the laws in those States where all the federal officers had thrown up their commissions, and no others could be found there to fill them, the whole Republican camp says a contemporary, raised their howl at him, and denounced him as an "imbecile," a "coward and a traitor!" What have they to say now, when their own chief tells them that "while the strict legal right may exist of the government to enforce the execution of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable without, that it deem it better to forego for the time, the uses of such office?" He says too that he shall only act on the defensive in reference to the forts and other property—and when Mr. Buchanan said the same, "traitor, coward, imbecile," was the universal howl. What say they now?

The "FARMER AND GARDENER" and "AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL" for April, have been received. Every page of these handsome monthlies is filled with matter of deep importance to the men who cultivate the soil; or who are engaged in the interesting and profitable occupation of Bee Culture. The publishers, desirous of having them thoroughly introduced, send specimen copies of either or both, without charge, to all who may desire it. The price per year of these journals, is *One Dollar, each*. Where both are ordered at the same time, they are furnished at \$1.50, with a handsome book as a *Premium*. Address A. M. Spangler & Co., 25 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

If we mistake not Rhode Island will hold her State election to-day (Wednesday).—We have seen it stated that, in the event of the re-election of Gov. Spargue, Rhode Island would secede from the Union and join the Southern Confederacy. Republicanism is at a discount all over. At no election, since last fall, have they come up to their standard vote. We have had Democratic gains at every election since the Presidential election, and ere long, or at the earliest opportunity, Democracy will bury them so deep that they never can be dug up again; there will not be one left to sing a requiem over the grave.

Geo. G. Evans publishes a card in to day's STAR to which we invite attention.—Mr. Evans is a man of large experience in the book trade, and is about to start a new enterprise, for the advancement of which he wants 2,500 agents. For further particulars, address him with stamp, at 436 Chest-

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The Second Jackson.

In order to make our valiant President—who showed his manhood by stealing from Harrisburg to Washington—appear a man of strong will—a sort of second JACKSON—the Cabinet are giving out that he takes the entire responsibility of deciding the Fort Sumner question. They say they have given their opinions, but the final decision rests with him, and even intimate the possibility of his rejecting their advice. We hardly think that there are any so weak as to be thus bamboozled. That poor man they call the President, has his course chalked out by SEWARD as completely as though he was without will and without power. This is one of the adroit tricks of the Premier to tie Mr. LINCOLN with the pleasant delusion of independence and firmness, and at the same time to hide from the outer world the bickerings of the Cabinet. He rules through LINCOLN, the latter by a convenient fiction, being supposed to think, when in fact he does not think at all.

Republican Editors at a Discount.

The Republican editors are not appreciated by the new administration. General WEBB, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, who aspired to a first class mission, is put off with the tender of the mission to Turkey, at which he turns up his nose. "Such a place?"—no indeed. He is too old to turn Turk. If younger, and esteeming gallantry more than money, he might be willing to be come—

"The turbid Turk who scorns the world, Struts about with his whiskers curled— A thousand wiles under lock and key, For nobody else but himself to see."

But he is growing old and affords one of the many illustrations of the truth that youth dedicates itself to love, middle age to ambition, old age to avarice. There is a difference between seven thousand five hundred and twelve thousand dollars—between a Minister Resident and a Minister Plenipotentiary. There is a rumor now that the Chevalier has been appointed Surveyor of the Port of New York.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Raymond, of the *New York Times*, who holds himself the equal, "of any other man," finds himself booked for the Consulate to Paris—salary five thousand dollars. So he is mortified by the discovery that his estimate of himself and LINCOLN's estimate of him are two very different things.

As to our brother, MORTON McMICHAEL, Esq., editor of the *North American*—he thus far gets his, as the Dutch express it—*nihi!*, if we may be permitted to use the Latin, or in plain English—nothing—if we except an advertisement from one of the Departments. Is it possible the Administration can be carried on without him? Who would have thought it? And that "belt of conservative States," of which he lately discoursed so eloquently, and of which he is the representative, *par excellence*—is that to be sacrificed to New England? Forbid it, ye dispensers of patronage!

It is shameful thus to snub the editor of the leading Republican organ of the "Banner State." Despite our differences of opinion, we bespeak an office—a fat and comfortable office—to our brother. Where is the "Mercantile Tariff Club," of Philadelphia, with which he marched during the campaign in Wide-Awake hat and cape? Where is BYERLY—where the People's Party? Is their champion thus to be snubbed and slighted? Truly does it appear that Republicans and Republics are alike ungrateful.

We hope, under all his reverses he will exercise the philosophy of the old song—"Oh let the wide world wag as it will, 'I'll be gay and happy still!"— But we fear that the poor, unemployed Wide-Awakes cannot find it in their hearts to join in the chorus.

A Hint.

In going to Philadelphia, some of our people, go the old route by the Catawissa and Reading Railroads; while others go by the way of Harrisburg. The fare, we believe is about equal; but, the chances for safety are decidedly in favor of the Catawissa. This opinion is based on the fact, that notwithstanding the tall bridges and tunnels on this road; yet it has never lost nor injured a passenger. Accidents or delays have been very rare, under the prudent management of Mr. Fonda, the former and Mr. Goodwin the present Superintendent.—On the other hand there have perhaps been more accidents, delays, deaths, and injuries on the Northern Central, than on any road in the State, in the same length of time. Whether the misfortunes are owing to the road itself, or the management, shall be ventilated hereafter. At present, it is only our purpose to advise our friends in this place; who take the consideration of safety into the account, to travel to the city by the good old route and they may have occasion to thank us for this friendly admonition.—More anon.—*Montour American*.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—The April number of this admirable Magazine is before us, with all its rich contents of Art and Literature. The romantic and beautiful novel of "Verona Brent" is continued, and the eccentric course of the high-spirited and beautiful heroine grows more and more interesting. Several other fine Tales, beautifully illustrated, together with fine poems and articles of universal interest, render the contents of this number more than usually attractive. The Engravings are varied and beautiful, and the steel Fashion Plate and the Fashion Illustrations are finely executed and represent the newest styles of every kind of ladies' apparel. It should be on every lady's work table.

Frank Leslie promises an "usually rich number for May, new and charming features having been in preparation for some time.

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The Repeal of the Tonnage Tax &c.

Gov. Curtin has signed the bill commuting the Tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the bill changing the title of the Sunbury & Erie, and both of these measures have become laws. It was given out a few days previous to Curtin's signing the former bill that it would not receive his official sanction. But this was a mere ruse, a piece of political coquetry, acted out to deceive "green one" into the belief that his Excellency had some qualms of conscience on the subject. Not a bit of it. Gov. Curtin was as clearly committed to the support of this odious measure months since as he was at the moment it received his signature. It was the *quid pro quo* in return for the support given to him at the October election by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when they threw all their influence in his favor. This may appear strange to some of the uninitiated, but to those who watched the maneuvering of the Republican party to secure the influence of that mammoth corporation for their gubernatorial candidate, there is nothing surprising about it.—Every one who paid attention to the subject at the time, knew that the Republicans had actually given up the State until within a few days previous to the election, when all at once a marked change was perceptible. It was soon bruited around that some arrangement had been made by the Republicans to secure the influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was equivalent to 20,000 votes in favor of Curtin, and on the heels of this rumor came the news that Cameron was urging his friends to bid largely now, as the State was certain for Curtin. Curtin did receive that support and was elected, and subsequent events have shown that there must have been some such arrangement made to secure the influence of the friends of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, as we find these two monopolies working and log rolling in the Legislature together, to secure the passage of their different bills. Grouping all these circumstances together who can help being impressed with the fact that the repeal of the Tonnage Tax and passage of the Sunbury & Erie bill, was concocted last October, to be carried into execution in the event of the election of Curtin and a Republican Legislature. The Republicans have carried out their contract in good faith, and have fairly represented the Pennsylvania and the Sunbury and Erie Railroads. They have given them all they asked. They have combined with these bloated corporations to prostrate and plunder the old Keystone and rob the tax-payers of this Commonwealth, and a demoralized Executive has given his official sanction to their shameless doings.

It is a gratification to know that these bold schemes of villainy were perpetrated, assisted, it is true, by a few, a very few recreants, who have been warmed into life by the generous confidence of the Democracy. But the day of reckoning is at hand; when they, together with their copartners in guilt, the Republicans, will be consigned to that obscurity which benefits those whose characters won't bear the light.—*Danville Intelligencer*.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Caution the parent of safety.—A word of hope—Delicate females expanding into the full bloom of womanhood are frequently condemned by a false policy of society to be the lingering victims of complicated disorders; or prevented by their timid and sensitive nature, or the reprehensible neglect of mothers from acknowledging the cause of their ailments. How many girls have been consigned to the cold and pitiless embrace of death through sheer ignorance, or that want of confidence which should exist between parent and offspring. When mothers behold their daughters droop—the palor of the lily substituted for the bloom of the rose—the dim and lack lustre eye—the gradual emaciation of the body—let them take heed—a crisis has arrived which demands their utmost vigilance and solicitude. Holloway's Pills are an effectual remedy for these manifold complaints.

On the 21st inst. by J. M. Chamberlain, Esq., Mr. E. A. SCOTT, to Miss CATHERINE ECKERT, both of Scott township, Columbia county.

On the 21st inst. by Rev. J. M. Salmon, Mr. H. H. BROWN, to Miss ELIZABETH CONNER, both of Centre twp., Columbia co.

DIED.

In Lime Ridge, on Sunday evening, the 24th ult., CAROLINE MATHIAS, youngest daughter of S. W. and S. A. Woolley, aged 5 years, 1 month, and 18 days.

In Fairmont, Luzerne county, on Saturday, March 9th, 1861, VIRGINIA ARABELLA, daughter of Daniel S. and Phebe E. Laubach, aged 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

In Montour twp., in this county, on Tuesday the 26th ult., Miss MARGARET, daughter of John Dienerck, Esq., aged 17 years, 10 months, and 5 days.

The alarming intelligence of the sudden and unexpected death of this estimable lady, filled the hearts of our citizens with sorrow; and all felt that a cloud of God's mysterious providence had rested upon us; and she was in the prime of life, health and usefulness, she was ready to lay her armor by; as one who had lived to purpose, with life rounded off—her work well done—though not weary, exhausted, nor surprised, she fell asleep in Jesus. She breathed away her last breath, as sweetly as a rose exhales its fragrance. To her "the terrible one" became lovely. When she gazed on him, she shuddered not. Oh! to suffer from whom Christ has taken away the sting of death, it is the king of terrors, but only the end of earth.

Especially may it be said of her by those who new her, that her language for the past year of her life, was that of Canaan, and her aspirations of Heaven.

"Farewell—early lost, early saved!" And now the lonely wild moans around the grave of her, who so lately moved among us fresh and young as the morning. But a few days ago she looked out upon the world with every human prospect of a long life, a life radiant with sunshine hopes; but now that loved form moulders in her life, and what a sermon on the vanity of all earthly things. Especially, ought this to be a warning, to the young. It says, with a voice that cannot be misunderstood—a voice from Heaven—"Remember now your Creator in the days of your youth."

"O could we with our mortal eyes But half his joys explore; How would our spirits long to rise And dwell on earth no more."

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Reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It is said that Fort Pickens was reinforced more than a week ago, and that several hundred United States troops were taken in, from vessels off in the stream by small boats, at night.

The Southern Commissioners, however, doubt the truth of the report, and profess to have assurances from the Government to the contrary.

PETERSON'S MONEY DETECTOR has arrived for April with a list of new counterfeiters exposed therein. It is a capital bank note counterfeit detector—no safer guide in the country. Published by Peterson, the renowned book publisher of Philadelphia.

WHY DON'T THEY IMPEACH HIM?—When the South Carolina Commissioners visited Washington to treat with Mr. Buchanan, the Republican press, and the leaders in their party, were for impeaching the President for not hanging them. At the present moment Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy are in Washington for the purpose of treating with old Abe. Republicans! why don't you impeach "honest old Abe" for not hanging them?

A QUESTION FOR POLITICAL PROPHETS.—Suppose Greeley had not succeeded in getting Chase into the Cabinet, would not the Tribune have howled like fury over the rumored evacuation of Fort Sumter? But now what has become of "No Compromise," "No Backdown," "No Concession to Traitors," and other large capitals that flourished at the Tribune masthead the other day?—*Easton Argus*.

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Copies of any of the above Books will be sent to any one, to any place, free of postage on remitting the price in a letter to the publishers. Address all orders and letters to the publishers: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 306 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. And they will receive immediate attention.

Notice to heirs of Andrew Shoemaker, dec'd. COLUMBIA COUNTY: The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Mary Shoemaker, widow, Jacob Shoemaker, Abraham Shoemaker, Charles Shoemaker, Catharine, intermarried with Peter Houser, Elizabeth, intermarried with Peter Maxwell, Sarah, intermarried with Joseph Hendershot, and Mary, intermarried with Samuel Shaffer, children and heirs of Andrew Shoemaker, late of Madison township, in the county of Columbia, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear at our Orphan's Court, to be holden at Bloomsburg in and for said county on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of Andrew Shoemaker, dec'd., at the valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by his Honorable Court, or show cause why the same shall not be sold.

Witness the Honorable Warren J. Woodward, Esq., President of our said Court at Bloomsburg, the 9th day of February A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty one. JOHN SNYDER, Sheriff. Bloomsburg, Feb. 27, 1861.

Literary Societies. THE next Convention of the "Literary Union of Montour, Columbia, and adjacent counties," will be held at the Court House, in Danville, on the 27th of April, 1861, at 10 o'clock, a. m. All Societies of the above character are cordially requested to send five delegates to represent them in said Convention. The public generally are invited to attend. HEBBER PAINTER, Com. of Arrangement. CHAS. W. SHOLES, Secy. Danville, March 29, 1861.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALMANDER SAFES.

Phil'a Manufactured SALMANDER SAFES; No. 304 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. THESE Safes are in use now all over the United States, and have been well tested in many fires; the following shows another instance of their capability in resisting fire.

WITMER'S BRIDGE, Lancaster Township, July 30, 1860. Messrs. EVANS & WATSON: Gentlemen—The small size No. 1 Salmander Safe which I purchased from your agent, Mr. Adam R. Barr, in Lancaster City, on July 20th, 1858, has been subjected to a very severe test, which it withstood in a most satisfactory manner. This Safe, containing all my books, together with valuable papers belonging to myself and some to my neighbors and friends, and representing a value of over Twenty Thousand Dollars, [\$20,000] was in my Mill, which was destroyed on the night of the 27th of July, 1860, and passed through the fiery ordeal unscathed. The Safe was on the second floor, and fell to the basement of the Mill and was subjected for six hours to an intense heat among the ruins, which was greatly increased by the combustion of a large quantity of grain confined within the brick walls. After the fire the Safe was opened and the books and papers taken out in a state of perfect preservation, the paper not even being discolored. This fact was, however, so many, by sending a better recommendation of your Salmander Safes than could be expressed in any other words from me. Yours Respectfully, SAMUEL BAKER.

Another Victory for Evans & Watson's Salmander Safe. Oswego, N. Y., March 27, 1860. Gentlemen—I afford no much pleasure to inform you that the No. 5 [Salmander] which I purchased of B. Stroud, your Travelling Agent, has passed through an exceedingly hot fire in a three story brick building, which heated the Safe to a white heat, so that the corners of it appear melted; but it preserved my books and valuable papers to the amount of several thousand dollars, for which I feel thankful. Yours, Respectfully, J. N. ELDRIDGE.

Philadelphia, June 4th, 1858. Messrs. EVANS & WATSON: I have been in use since the commencement of our Bank, and are supplied with three of their Patent Alphabetical Bank Locks. We give entire satisfaction. This Lock, we have given entire confidence in, both as regards security and convenience, there being no chance to blow it out with powder, and no key to carry. We consider it one of the best and safest Locks now in use.

ROBERT MOHRIS, Pres't. Comth Bank. HENRY GRAMBO, Cashier. Great Fire—Another Triumph. Knoxville, Tenn., March 13, 1859. Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Phil'a. Gentlemen—I afford no great pleasure to say to you that the Salmander Safe which I purchased of you in February 1858, proved to be what you recommended—a safe protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last. The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents were found to be in a perfect state