The Daily Post.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28

MR. LINCOLN AND MR. BUCHANAN.

No public man was ever more widely attacked by the Republican press, than was Mr. Buchanan during the last few weeks of his Administration. He was denounced as a traitor to his country, and false to his position, in regard to the course which he pursued in reference to the seceding States.

Mr. Lincoln has been President about a month and the very policy pursued by Mr. Buchanan, he has pursued, only more intensified.

Mr. Buchanan asked for power to collect the revenue on shipboard, which the Republican Congress refused him. Mr. Lincoln and his Attorney General have decided that the revenue in the Southern ports cannot be collected on shipboard according to law.

Who would have thought a month ago that Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, could have decided to surrender Fort Sumter on the demand of the Southern Confederacy? Fort Pickens will go next, and so will all the Southern forts which have not already gone.

Mr. Buchanan said he had not the power to prevent secession, and the Republican party in Congress, refused to give him the power. Mr. Lincoln now pleads the want of power to prevent secession and to enforce the laws. Mr. Buchanan did no more. The difference is, Mr. Lincoln promised to do what he had no power to do, and Mr. Buchanan did not. The present Administration is weak in its ignorance of its own powers.

The Republicans had the power in Congress to pass the necessary laws and to provide the necessary means for continuing the government and they did neither.

Mr. Buchanan denied the right of secession, and Mr. Lincoln has done no more than deny it.

Mr. Buchanan never had a particle more power to reinforce the forts of the United States in the South, or to recover possession of them, than Mr. Lincoln has had ever since the 4th of March and still has.

Mr. Buchanan, under the advice of General Scott, the same adviser who now counsels Mr. Lincoln, concentrated all the available force of the army at Washington City, and Mr. Lincoln found when he got there all the power of the government ready to his hand.

Mr. Lincoln by his acts has given an unquestionable endorsement of Mr. Buchanan's policy in regard to secession.

The Democrats long ago declared that the sectionalists of the North were the real disunionists. They warned the country before the election that the success of a party pledged to sectional issues would end in the destruction of the government. The policy of Republicanism has disevered the Union and destroyed the power of the government. The administration will eventually agree to the dissolution of the Union. They cannot carry out coercion, they will not compromise, and what else can they do but treat with the Southern Republic as a separate government.

Mr. Buchanan treated the Commissioners from the South merely as private citizens. Mr. Lincoln, through his Secretary of State, has, at least, treated with them for an armistice, and has communicated with them by letter in an official manner.

The Republicans are fast settling down upon the fatal policy of LETTING THE UNION SLIDE.

The New Tariff.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* very justly remarks that the hue and cry against the new tariff is decidedly anti-American. In a very sensible article in a recent number of that paper it is said that the tariff of duties on imports, established by the late act of Congress, was not made with a view to promote the interests of European merchants, nor with special reference to the prosperity of New York importers, who are the only people that have grown rich under the operations of the tariff of 1857. The new tariff was arranged with refer ence to the great industrial interests of the American people, that have long been prostrated by the indiscriminate favor shown by our Government to the producers of other lands. It was not expected that it would delight the London *Times*, or any other organ of the English manufacturing interests. It it had been the object of Congress to obtain the applause of the *Times*, Free Trade would have been ordained, so that English productions of every description could have entered our ports and completely driven all American productions out of the market, and shut up all our furnaces, and our manufactories of cotton and woolen goods. This would also have been a boon to the New York importing and shipping interests, which thrive upon the destruction of all other branches of American industry.

It is a good sign to see England grumbling at our new tariff, even before it has gone into operation. She discovers that she has lost one of the great means by which her people have grown rich at the expense of the American people. It is a good sign also that the New York free-traders and their organs grumble at the tariff. It shows that they have awakened to the fact that Congress has at last recognized the rights of the working and producing classes of the people, as having quite as much claim upon them as those of the unproductive commercial class of New York city. The friends of protection, in the Government and among the people, must stand firm. An immense pressure is to be brought upon the next Congress to have the new tariff law repealed, under the pretext that its effects will be to deprive the Government of revenue. Even if this were true, it cannot be fully known until after a year or two of experiment. Give the new tariff bill a fair trial. It may diminish importation at New York, where, owing to the perfection of the system of fraudulent invoices arranged on the *ad valorem* principle, foreign commerce has attained an excessive growth. But it will increase importations at other ports, thus benefitting the merchants of those ports, and it will give such a stimulus to industry and manufactures outside of New York city, that the whole people will soon feel the benefits of it. This clamor against the new law, begun in London and echoed in New York, is essentially anti-American. It must not be heeded.

THE CROPS AND FRUIT.

We shall be pleased to receive from our country friends brief communications respecting the condition of crops and fruit, and other matters of interest, where grass grows and water runs. Just give us the facts and we will place them in appropriate shape for publication. Don't make your letters long. Drop politics, leave Fort Sumter alone. Say nothing about peace, war, secession, coercion or Lincoln's Inaugural. In every line give us a wheat fact, a fruit fact, a stock fact, and if you know anything about oil lands, give us what is reliable only.

Virginia on the Verge.

It is said that there are but three votes wanting in the Virginia Convention, to secure the passage of the secession ordinance; and that the Union men in the Convention are inclined to follow the example of Arkansas, adopt the secession ordinance and submit it to the people. The secession feeling is evidently gaining ground in the Old Dominion.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"We feel confident that the Cabinet has a clear and definite policy for the emergency, which it may not choose to avow, but which will be acted on bravely and energetically for the peace of the country. In this confidence we are disposed to await the development of events, though in the meantime business stands still, and every mercantile interest is suffering. Republicans must have faith in the Administration of their own choosing. So far it has not been a month in office, but within that month has done a full share of work."

We are willing to wait, but in the meantime are convinced that the people who made the Administration are anxious for the conviction that it *has* a policy. If the policy is to drift with the current, then it is time for everybody to look out for breakers. As many currents are now setting shoreward, as seaward or other ward.—*Commercial Journal.*

Mr. Bigham has hit it exactly. The present administration has no policy. Republicanism has turned out to be a destructive and unpracticable myth. It has got to the end of its rope; has hanged itself and is now giving its expiring kicks.

Southern Trade and Southern Manufactures.

The people of the Confederate States, now that they have a *bona fide* national existence, are looking about to see how and where they can render their little nation independent of the Northern States in other respects. The New York *Herald* remarks that it is well known that the bulk of manufactured goods heretofore used in the South were of Yankee fabrication, and the New England States have wrought and grown rich from a portion of the profits of the Southern staples. Were statistics necessary to support our affirmative proposition in this respect, they could be readily adduced; but we presume that every schoolboy knows that the manufacturers of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, have been patronized principally by the South. But this no longer promises to be the case. The Southern capitalists, it would appear from our Southern exchanges, are making a great effort, from one end of the new republic to the other, to set up manufactories for themselves, and be, in future, not only politically alienated from the North, but to be entirely independent of it for the farming utensils, cotton goods, boots, shoes, organs, carriages, &c. We have already noticed the fact that already in Georgia and other of the states of the new republic, cotton manufactories were being built and competent engineers were prospecting with a view of developing the water-power resources of the South. In this latter measure the published reports are highly favorable. New organizations are springing into action, and in a short time Mr. Lincoln and his party will discover that a few thousand mechanics in the New England States are "short" from the competition manufacturers of the South.

Eighteen Things

In which young people render themselves impolite

1. Loud laughter
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Cutting finger-nails in company
4. Leaving meeting before it is closed
5. Whispering in meeting.
6. Gazing at strangers.
7. Leaving a stranger without a seat
8. A want of reverence for seniors.
9. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
10. Receiving a present without some manifestation of gratitude.
11. Making yourself a topic of conversation.
12. Laughing at mistakes of others.
13. Joking others in company.
14. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
15. Commencing talking before others are through.
16. Answering questions when put to others.
17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table.
18. In not listening to what one is saying in company, unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A well bred person will not make an observation while another of the company is addressing himself to it.

Spartans.

A gentleman recently removed on account of his State rights Democracy was met and cordialed with by a sympathizing friend on the street of his office of Examiner of Patents. He replied to his friend, "Do not commiserate me, but rather rejoice that I have been found worthy to be struck at for my principles. Yesterday I was a *helot*; to-day I am made a Spartan.

The truth is, every true Democrat should resign under this administration, or if he holds his position till removed, it should be held with his flag flaunted before the eyes of this sectional party without compromising a single principle. Self respect requires this at the hand of every one.

True principles are eternal, but Lincolnism is merely temporary affair that will die and wither before the sun of truth. If a Democrat is so unfortunate as to be overlooked by the removing powers, he should mourn that he is so insignificant as not to have been noticed.

Republicanism is not constitutional, is not national: to serge under it by time-serving, is to sell ones self to the devil for a mess of pottage.—*Washington States and Union.*

Curiosities of the Census.

From a table of population of Virginia, according to the eighth census, recently furnished to the State Convention, and printed for the use of that body, it appears that there are neither slaves nor free negroes in McDowell county in the southwestern portion of the State. There is one free negro in each of the following counties: Boone, Buchanan, Calhoun, Doddridge, Hancock, Roane and Logan. There are two in Marion, Nicholas, and Wetzel, and three in Braxton. There are only two slaves in Hancock, one of the "Pan Handle" counties, and three in Webster. In no other county, except McDowell, are there less than ten slaves.

Effects of Secession upon Baltimore.

Baltimore appears to suffer worse than any other large city, from the disturbance and derangement of business the secession movement has produced over the country. The Association for the improvement of the condition of the poor in that city, states officially, that one person in every twenty-five of the population is in a state of destitution! This comprises only those who have come within the scope of the benevolent action of the Association, and, of course, does not include the thousands that either receive assistance from other sources, or resolutely keep their sad condition from the knowledge of the community.

United States Supreme Judgeship.

It is stated that a committee has been dispatched by the Administration to proceed to Richmond, Va, to sound Hon Geo. W. Somers, with reference to his acceptance of the vacant United States Judgeship. Mr. Somers is an Old Line Whig, an able lawyer and a prominent politician. His recent Union speech at Richmond, which was able and effective, has evidently directed the eyes of the Administration to him.

The Reported Counterfeits.

There is not a word of truth in the story, telegraphed widely from Washington city, about a large amount of counterfeit money being discovered there. It is a story several years old, and has but a slight foundation.

After the experience of the past in reference to Republican victories, their ill effects upon business and trade, it must be confessed by the most ardent votaries of that organization, that there is nothing to stimulate the public to gain another triumph for it. What possible good can come of it?

Important Decision.

Hutchinsaker vs. The Administrators of Elisha Harris, deceased—Error to the Common pleas of Luzerne county. In this case, it will be recollected that Hutchinsaker purchased, at a sale of the personal effects of Mr. Harris an old drill machine, for which he paid 15 cents. On taking it home, and breaking it up for kindling wood, some $3000 was found, and the dispute as to who shall take the money, the administrators of Mr. Harris or Mr Hutchinsaker the purchaser. The Court, in deciding the case, say: There was no sale of the valuables contained in the block of wood—Sale, said Mr. Justice Wayne, in Williamson vs. Berry, 8 How 544, is a word of precise legal import, both at law and in equity. It means, at all times, a contract between parties to pass rights of property for money which the buyer pays, or promises to pay, to the seller for the thing bought and sold.

—In regard to this case, Justice Woodward remarks: The machine itself and every essential part and consistent element of it were well sold. The consideration paid, though fifteen cents, was in law a *quid pro quo*, and the sale, unaffected by fraud or misrepresentation passed to the purchaser an indefeasible right to the machine, and all the uses and purposes to which it could be applied. But the contents of the machine are to be distinguished from its constituent parts. They were unknown to the administrators, were not inventoried, were not exposed to auction, were not sold. Of course they were not bought. All that was sold was fairly bought, and may be held by the purchaser. The title to what was not sold remains unchanged. A sale of a coat does not give title to a pocket book which may happen to be temporarily deposited in it, nor the sale of a chest of drawers a title to the deposits therein. In these cases and many others that are easily imagined the contents are not essential to the existence or usefulness of the thing contracted for, and not being within the contemplation or intention of the contracting parties, do not pass by the sale.

If then there was no sale or purchase of the contents of the block or machine, how did Hutchinsacker, when he discovered his unexpected wealth, hold it? Evidently as treasure trove, which, though commonly called gold or silver hidden in the ground, may in our commercial day, be taken to include the paper representatives of gold and silver, especially when they are found hidden with both these precious metals. And it is not necessary that the hiding should be in the ground, for we are told in 3d inst. 132, that it is not material, whether it be of ancient time hidde in the ground or in the roof or walls of other part of a castle, house, building, ruins or elsewhere.

The "certain time" of the common law in regard to treasure trove, as laid down by Bracton, Lib 3, Chap 3, and as quoted in Viner's Abridg, is "that he to whom the property is shall have treasure trove, and if he does before it be found his executors shall have it, for nothing accrues to the King, unless no one knows who hid that treasure. The civil law gave it to the finder according to the law of nature, and we suppose it was this principle of natural law that was referred to in what was said of treasure hid in a field, in Mathew's Gospel, xiii, 44. But the common law which we administer, gave it always to the owner, if he could be found, and if he could not be, then to the King, as wrecks, strays and other goods are given "wherever no person can claim property." 1 Ind. 132. Hutchinsacker, therefore, held the unsoil valuables for the personal representatives of the deceased owner. Judgment affirmed.

From the Evening Bulletin

The Death of an Ex-Empress.

An ex-Empress died in Philadelphia last week. We refer to Madame Huitude Yurbide, widow of the former Emperor of Mexico, whose decease took place on Thursday last, at her lodgings in Broad street. This estimable lady, who has resided in Philadelphia since the execution of her husband by the Mexican Government, in 1824, belonged to a distinguished Spanish family, being a relative in Mexico. Her misfortunes, as well as her good qualities as a woman, had secured her the regard of the society in which she moved. A consumptive, she came hither to ward off, if possible, her malady, but the attempt proved her to educate her family liberally, and she has performed her duties as a mother, and a member of society in a faithful and exemplary manner.

One or two of the sons of Madame Yurbide have, we believe, resided in Mexico of late years, and have held offices under the Government. Her daughters were unable to be present at the funeral, which took place on Saturday morning, at St. Joseph's Church. The service was of the simplest, most unostentatious kind. There were none of the glittering pageantry which, if she were a queen, befitted the noble lady, whose only office was to follow her remains to the grave. A few gentlemen of Philadelphia, whose social position has brought them into intimate relations with the family in past times, attended the funeral; and scarcely one in ten thousand of the vast population of the city, who at that long ago, had known that the grave had hid from sight over one who once held rank as an Empress.

The sad affairs that have taken place in the family of Madame de Yurbide, come to the memory the heroic career of her unfortunate husband. He was the great man of the best days of Mexico. He was the soldier of her struggle for freedom from Spain, and the Mexican people, in the first flush of their gratitude, fairly thrust upon him the crown, which he had designed, in the famous "plan of Iguala," for a Spanish prince. He was proclaimed Emperor, with the title of Augustin First, on the night of May 18th, 1822. For a long time he refused the proffered crown, and it was only after the Congress had voted for him by a vote of 77 to 15, that he consented. In the following month the Congress, in a moment of pity for making the crown, conferred on the family of Yurbide, and soon after he was solemnly crowned.

But the fickle and faithless Mexican people did not stand by the monarch they had chosen. The military leaders that have been the curse of the country began to conspire against the Government. A civil war arose, in which Santa Anna soon became a prominent leader against the Emperor. A republic was proclaimed on the 20th of March, 1823, and after a turbulent reign of less than a year, Yturbide abdicated. Permission was granted to him to leave the country, and a pension of $25,000 a year was allowed him. He went with his family to Italy, but returned, in 1824, to Mexico, where, in the meantime, he had been proscribed as a traitor, though he did not know the fact. Gen Garza, the Governor of Tamaulipas, preserving friendship, betrayed him to the Congress of that State, and he was immediately arrested, and, without a trial, was sentenced to death. The sentence was carried into effect at Padilla, July 19, 1824, less than a week from the time of his landing on the coast, and before an appeal could be made to the general Government at Mexico. He died like a hero, addressing some manly words to the soldiers, and himself adjusting the bandage over his eyes before he was shot. Mexico has never had a braver man nor purer patriot in her Government.

English Lords.

The roll of the Lords of Great Britain, spiritual and Temporal, has just been printed. There are 30 spiritual lords and 427 temporal, reckoning Lord Auckland among the former as Bishop of Bath and Wells. The spiritual lords are 26 English prelates and four Irish, the Irish prelates on the roll this session being the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Down, Ossory and Cork. Of the temporal lords three are of the blood royal—the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover,) and the Duke of Cambridge. There follow 20 dukes, 22 marquises, 131 earls, 28 viscounts, and 223 barons. This, however, is reckoning them technically, according to the titles by which they sit in the House. For instance, the Duke of Buccleuch is placed among the earls because he sits, not by his Scotch title, but as Earl of Doncaster, in the English peerage, and the Duke of Argyll is reckoned only among the barons (Baron Sundridge), the Earl of Eldon is Lord Chanbrassil; the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Somerhill; Lord Panmore also remains among the barons, his newly inherited Scotch title of Earl of Dalhousie having no seat in the House annexed to it. Assigning all such peers to the rank and title by which they are commonly known, and speaking popularly, the temporal lords are—a prince, a king, 27 dukes, 35 marquises, 170 earls, 31 viscounts and 162 barons. The whole number in the House, therefore, is 457, a generation ago it was not 400.

The English press discuss American affairs at considerable length, and generally regard the establishment of the Southern confederacy as a fact accomplished.

Reports from Montgomery state that by the first of April there will be five thousand troops of the Southern confederacy concentrated around Pensacola.

Mr. and Mrs. Waller are playing at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans.

A Well on a Propellor.

The Green Bay (Wis.) *Advocate* tells the following: "The propellor Rocket, on a late trip down, was boarded, at one of the small towns in Michigan, by an old lady not posted in modern improvements in lake steamers.—When a few hours out, the old lady discovered two men pumping up water to wash the deck and the captain being near by, she accosted him as follows: "Well, Captain Rice, got a well aboard, eh?" "Yes ma'am, always carry one," says the polite captain. "Well, that's clever. I always did dislike that nasty lake water, especially in dog days."

Many of the soldiers belonging to the companies of United States troops now in Washington City are deserting. One company has lost seven men since they have been in the city.

The largest water tax paid by any one person in Boston, the present year, has been paid by Mr. David H Blaney, of East Boston.—His tax is about $1,400.

The total expenses of the New York Fire department for the past year foot up the handsome sum of $268,000.

Collins, a Mississippi wood chopper, has, within a few years, realized over $100,000 by selling wood to steamboats.

LIED:

On Sunday, March 24th, at Butler, Pa., of Disease of the Heart, PHILIP CHRIST, aged 46 years.

On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH MARSHALL, widow of the late Andrew F. Marshall, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-day, from her late residence, corner Logan and Webster streets. Her friends, and those of her late husband, are invited to attend without further notice.

RELIEF FROM PAIN!

REED'S MAGNETIC OIL STILL holds the reputation it has had for years, of being superior to anything yet known for the following purposes:

Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Affections;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Bone Pains;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Liver and Side;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Headache;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Fresh Wounds;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Sudden Colds;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Pain in the Back;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Headache;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Earache and Deafness;
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism.

A trial only is necessary to prove the wonderful superiority and permanent effect of this invaluable remedy. It will relieve pain more rapidly than any other preparation. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines generally. SIMON NEDELL, Proprietor and dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES, Northeast corner of Third and Green streets, Philadelphia. Agents:

BERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS,
PREPARED FROM THE

Purest and most grateful Tonic and Diuretic, combined with the Vegetable Kingdom. It is recommended as a Family Remedy for

INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, COLIC, HEART-BURN, HEADACHE, & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS.

The Weak and Nervous should try it.

Beware of Imposition! Buy the genuine article, in bottles. Price One Dollar. Ask for Berhave's Holland Bitters, and take no other.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THE MAILS for Europe leave Boston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and Liverpool every THURSDAY and TUESDAY, alternately. Passage from Boston to Liverpool, $80 and $100. Passage from Liverpool to Boston, $60 and $80. Passage from Liverpool to Philadelphia, $60 and $80. Passage from Liverpool to Baltimore, $60 and $80. Passage from Liverpool to Portland, $60 and $80. Passage from Liverpool to Quebec, $60 and $80. Passage from Liverpool to Montreal