The Compiler.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE.

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 18, 1861.

DR. NEVIN'S SPEECH.

We publish this morning the able speech of Rev. Dr. J. W. NEVIN, of Lancaster, in the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, on the 21st and 22d of February. It is a cheering sight, (to use the language of the Chambersburg *Times*,) when all measures of compromise have been steadily refused by the party in power, and when the only hope appears to be with the Democracy, to see such men as Rev. Dr. Nevin coming out and declaring their belief that the course advised by the Democratic party is the only course which will restore individual and national credit, avert the impending calamities of civil discord, and give peace and prosperity to the country. Dr. Nevin is known to the community as one of the ablest men in the German Reformed Church, as well as one of the greatest men of the country. A patient and laborious scholar; a vigorous, correct and original thinker; and in fact known throughout the State as a man of marked ability; his very name is a tower of strength. He is no politician.—During his whole past life he has never mingled in political warfare; although at one time a member of the old line Whig party, he has, since it ceased to exist, attached himself to no other similar organization; and he only consented to be chosen a delegate to the late Democratic State Convention, in order that he might raise his voice in favor of those measures he deemed necessary for the rescue of our financial and commercial interests, and, indeed, our very liberties, from the destruction which threatens them. In giving his reasons for the course he has pursued, he says:

"In ordinary times, I should not have considered myself at liberty, indeed, to take part in the proceedings of any such political body. But, Mr. President, these are not ordinary times. We are in the midst of a crisis which goes beyond all ordinary party questions and issues—a crisis which is radical and revolutionary in its nature—a crisis which reaches to the very foundations of our political existence, and which, in this view, challenges the concern and invokes the active interest of every man in the country, in his personal character of citizen and patriot. The time has come when all who have any interest at stake in the safety of the country are bound to apply both mind and heart to the perilous condition of the country, and to join hand also, so far as God may have given them any sort of power for the purpose, to the solemn, all-necessary task of saving it, if it still be possible, from hopeless confusion and ruin."

Having thus explained the appearance of this eminent divine in the late Convention, we would direct the especial attention of our readers to the able speech he delivered before that body, published on our first page, and ask for it a candid and attentive perusal. Looking at our difficulties and dangers from a rational point of view, his keen and earnest gaze pierces through the subtleties which envelope the great questions now before the people, and his logical mind presents them in language so plain that he who runs may read. There is no political clap-trap in his address; it sounds like the language of some great statesman, dealing with grave and weighty facts; there is no effort at display, the sole object of the orator being to state the momentous issues of disunion and civil war, in plain and simple language; and, above all, there is a tone of christian piety pervading every sentence which adds force and beauty to every argument he presents. Let it meet with a general perusal, then, and it cannot but have a good effect.

☞ We have a fine exhibition of the nationality of the Republican party in the appointment of Committees in the U. S. Senate. Every chairman is from an extreme northern State—even Pennsylvania is overslaughed. Worst of all, the notorious disunionist, SUMNER, of Massachusetts, is made chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, a position ranking next in importance to Secretary of State! And this Abolitionist and national slanderer is therefore to be one of the principal men to deal with the foreign affairs of the nation! No other party that ever existed would have thought of doing such an act.

☞ The Providence Post says that all through the inaugural the thought haunts it "that Mr. Lincoln is talking from a platform. If he had first put himself right; if he had first conceded to the South what she rightfully demands; if he had planted himself on the proposition of the Peace Congress, or some other reasonable ground; if he had used his influence to secure the passage of a compromise measure by Congress; if, in other words, he had first removed the reasonable cause of Southern discontent; what he says in his inaugural would have sounded much better. But failing in his duty here, he cannot hope to argue secession out of existence. His arguments and his appeals are powerless. The South will not consent to be governed by the Chicago platform. It demands something better; and with no concession on his part, in this direction, it will never yield to his arguments, his appeals, or the thunder of his cannon."

☞ "The true intent and meaning" of the inaugural it puzzles the most astute to solve. Mr. Douglas has been carefully analyzing it for some time, but is by no means sure in his conclusions; he thinks it means peace—*he is certain it does, if he understands it.* But here is the rub—does he correctly understand it? Mr. Douglas concludes from the inaugural that Mr. Lincoln will not attempt to collect the revenue by force. Mr. Lincoln's friends—advisers and advocates—such, for instance, as the N. Y. Com. Advertiser and the N. Y. Post, express a conviction that the revenue will be collected without qualification or hesitation.

☞ A Republican meeting in Chicago, on the 20th ult., passed resolutions in favor of coercion and against any compromise or concession. Let this be kept in mind!

An Infamous Letter---Enemies of the Country.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the Legislature of Michigan refused the request of Virginia to send delegates to the Peace Convention which has just adjourned at Washington. After the refusal, it was discovered by the radical Republicans at Washington that there was danger that those who favored compromise would be in the majority in the Convention; and, on consultation, the Senators from Michigan telegraphed the Governor of that State to get the Legislature to reconsider its action and send delegates. The same Senators also wrote the Governor, explaining more at length the reasons why Michigan should send delegates. The letter of Senator Chandler we give below. It is one of those productions that stick to their authors to curse them while living and blast their memories when dead. The letter unveils the secret motives of the radical Republicans. They want no pacification and compromise, and think blood-letting is absolutely essential to make the Union worth a rush. It will be seen that the great solicitude of the radical Republicans was not to save the Union from dissolution, but to "*save the Republican party from rupture!*"—These are "*stiff backed men,*" who would sooner see the Union slide, and their country disgraced and destroyed by civil war, than that their party should be set back a hair's breath. It is their party, not their country, with its glorious recollections, that commands their homage and care; and they are the men who defeat pacification and compromise. Let them be marked as enemies of their country! The following is Chandler's infamous letter:

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1861.

"*My Dear Governor:* Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right; and they wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here, and can't get away. Ohio, Indiana, and Rhode Island are caving in, and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save the Republican party from rupture.—I hope you will send *stiff-backed* men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thin smoke. Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates.

"Truly, your friend,

"Z. CHANDLER.

"His Excellency, Austin Blair.

"P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think *that a fight would be awful. If that a little blood-letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush.*"

Opposition to the Laws.

We desire to call particular attention to the fact that fifty-three of the leading Republicans in Congress have voted against the following resolutions, reported by the majority of the Committee of thirty-three:

Resolved, That the faithful observance on the part of all the States of all their constitutional obligations to each other and to the Federal Government is essential to the peace of the country.

Resolved, That each State be also respectfully requested to enact such laws as will prevent and punish any attempt, whatever in such State to recognize or set on foot the lawless invasion of any other State or Territory.

Here we find the most of the prominent Republican members of Congress voting against a proposition, that it is the duty of every State to obey the laws of the government; and yet these men are the ones who most loudly call for the interposition of the Federal power against those who are in rebellion to the Constitution in the South.—They are in favor of obliging the Southern people to obey the laws, but want to evade all those that conflict with their own bigoted views. Yet these Republican politicians whose mad designs have brought the country to its present depressed condition, and who howl so vigorously in denunciation of the institutions of the South, have the impudence to claim to be the especial advocates of the integrity of the government. They oppose all measures intended to give our Southren brethren their just rights in the occupation of the Federal patrimony, have elected a President upon the issue that the decisions of the Supreme Court are of no validity, voted that it is not the duty of the States to repeal their unconstitutional enactments, and then cry loudly that the administration must use the strong arm of the nation to oblige the people in other sections to obey the authorities that they themselves defy! Can it be possible that such men can retain the confidence of any part of the American nation?—*Erie Observer.*

Henry J. Myers, Esq.

The following deserved compliment to the faithful and popular Representative of this county in the Legislature, we find in the last *York Gazette:*

Henry J. Myers, of Adams.—Among the Democratic members of the House of Representatives none stands higher than HENRY J. MYERS, Esq., of Adams. His inflexible integrity and unceasing devotion to his duties, have "won for him golden opinions from all sorts of people." He is always at his post, ready and willing to do his whole duty to his party and constituents. This word of commendation is due to one whose record fully entitles him to be greeted at home and abroad as a "good and faithful servant." Such a representative is an honor to the State, and the county which clothed him with the duties and powers of a legislator.

The Hanover *Citizen* copies the above paragraph from the *Gazette*, and prefaces it as follows:

Henry J. Myers, of Adams.—The following from the York *Gazette* is so just and well-timed, and accords so exactly with our own conception of the merits, private and official, of the estimable gentleman to whom it relates, that we experience more than an ordinary degree of satisfaction in transferring it to our columns. Mr. MYERS is deserving of the respect and confidence not alone of the Democratic portion of his immediate constituency, but of every man of every party who admires devotion to principle, fidelity to trust, intelligence, integrity and the blended qualities which dignify a representative position.

☞ The hyena-like howl with which certain Black Republican papers have followed ex-President Buchanan even to his retirement at Wheatland, shows such utter lack of ordinary decency, not to say generosity, that sympathy even from political opponents will be extended towards the venerable statesman whose political life closed on the fourth of March.

☞ The Legislature, on Thursday, elected Hon. David Wilmot to the United States Senate, in place of Senator Cameron, resigned. Hon. W. H. Welsh was the Democratic nominee. Wilmot 93; Welsh 34.—What a pity that the vote did not stand in reverse order.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES!

The Democrats of Biddeford, Maine, carried their ticket on Monday last.

Lawrenceville, Pa., which last fall gave Lincoln 213 majority, on Tuesday elected Democratic local officers.

The annual election was held at Burlington, New Jersey, on Tuesday last. The Democrats elected their entire ticket, a thing never before done within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and that too by an average majority of about one hundred.

At the local elections in Saratoga county, N. Y., last week, the vote stood—Democrats, 728; Republicans, 671. Lincoln had 1,346 majority last November.

The election at Harrisburg, on Friday, resulted in the triumph of the Democrats, who carried all of the five councilmen, five of the assessors, and a majority of the election officers in every ward but the fifth.

"Knocked in the Head!"

Under this bold caption, the *Star* had an article, a few weeks ago, in which it was asserted, that when the Committee of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention visited among others at Washington, the venerable statesman of Michigan, Gen. Cass, that gentleman, speaking of the resolutions of the Convention, declared "*that he could not stand upon any such a platform,* as he believed the arm of the Federal Government was strong enough to prevent Treason, call it Secession, or anything else."

This was a falsehood out of the whole cloth. Gen. Cass used no such language, but, on the contrary, heartily approved the resolutions of the Convention. By the following, from the *Patriot & Union*, the story of the *Star* is most effectually "knocked in the head:"

It has been extensively telegraphed that when the delegation of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention paid their visit to Gen. Cass, in Washington City, the venerable and distinguished Secretary expressed his dissent from the sentiments of the Pennsylvania resolutions, and intimated that he could not stand upon such a platform. This statement is entirely untrue. We are informed by a gentleman—one of the Pennsylvania delegation—who was present when Gen. Cass made his remarks, that so far from expressing disapprobation of the platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy, he gave it his warmest and most cordial approval.

☞ The United States Senate, on Thursday last, passed the following resolution—yeas 24, nays 10:

"Whereas the seat occupied by Messrs. Brown and Davis, of Miss.; Mallory, of Florida; Clay, of Ala.; Toombs, of Ga., and Benjamin, of La., as members of the Senate, have become vacant, therefore resolved that the Secretary be directed to omit their names respectively from the roll."

The Republican Senators refused to consider Mr. Douglas' resolution calling for information upon the subject of the intention of the executive in regard to the recapture, occupation, holding and possessing of forts, property and places of the United States in the seceded States. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, contended that the call was eminently proper, and that the people of the country were deeply interested in knowing whether they were to have peace or war.

☞ Carl Shurtz, of Wisconsin, the well-known German peripatetic orator of the Presidential campaign, demands the first-class mission to Sardinia as his share of the spoils, pretty much in the style of his late telegraphic dispatch to the Governor of Wisconsin, demanding to be made a Commissioner in the Peace Convention, as follows, viz:

"Send Commissioners; me one of them: to strengthen our side."

Mr. Shurtz is barely a citizen of the United States. He is an exile from Austria, said to have fled his country to avoid a prosecution for aiding and abetting the escape of prisoners. His offense not being a political one under Austria's laws, the government has refused to extend to him the amnesty it has extended to so many other Austrian exiles in the United States.

What Next!—It is rumored that it is contemplated by the Committee on Banks in our State Legislature, to authorize the Banks of the Commonwealth to issue fifteen per cent. of their circulation in notes of the denominations of $1, $2 and $3. This is a step backward that is wholly indefensible, in view of the superabundance of specie in the country. But we have no hope from the present Republican Legislature, and are prepared for any outrage on public sentiment.

Ten Thousand per Annum.—Encouraged by the recent action of the Legislature in reference to the Tonnage Tax question, the New York and Erie Railroad Company, it is understood, will apply to be released from the annual payment of $10,000 to the State of Pennsylvania for the privilege of passing through its territory.

Confession of a Murder.—A hotel keeper residing near Oxford, Indiana, confessed, a few days ago, to having murdered a Dr. Rowe who boarded with him. The murder was committed about a year ago, and King said he was assisted in the killing by two other persons, instigated by the knowledge that the doctor had about $3,000 on his person at the time.

☞ The State of Texas is out of the Union. From New Orleans it is stated that the people have ratified the ordinance of secession by a majority of from 40,000 to 45,000. General Houston has resigned the Governorship.

☞ It is rumored one day, and contradicted the next, that President Lincoln intends appointing the Hon. J. J. Crittenden to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States.

☞ There was great excitement in the Virginia Convention on the 5th in regard to Lincoln's inaugural. Mr. Goggin, the candidate of the Union party for Governor last spring, offered resolutions against coercion, &c.

☞ The *Star* still fails to publish President LINCOLN's celebrated speech at Columbus. It must have "hurt" the Abolitionists of that establishment, sure!

☞ Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, Republican member of Congress, predicts that Crittenden's compromise would be carried in Illinois by *fifty thousand majority.* Only let the *people* get hold of it, and they will settle the controversy.

☞ In the House, at Harrisburg, a few days since, Mr. Widdey offered a resolution that the Legislature adjourn on the 3d of April. Laid over under the rules.

☞ We are under renewed obligations to H. J. MYERS, Esq., for continued Legislative favors.

ALL THE WORLD.

☞ On the 16th, sixteen hundred persons, men, women and children, were supplied with soup from the free soup house at Cincinnati. Cause—hard times.

☞ There are 1500 carriage makers out of employment in New Haven.

☞ "A Union upheld by force would be despotism."—*Wm. H. Seward.*

☞ The majority in Arkansas in favor of a State Convention was 11,586.

☞ Coal Oil is said to be a sure destroyer of bed-bugs. Apply plentifully with a small brush or feather in the places where they do most congregate. The cure is effectual and permanent. Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed lightly over with coal oil, will not be disturbed by flies.

☞ Yesterday was "St. Patrick's day in the morning."

☞ The floating battery at Charleston has proven a failure.

☞ Chambersburg, Pa., March 14.—The East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session here, is attended by over two hundred preachers.—Bishop Simpson presides.

☞ The Hon. Thomas Corwin, it is stated, has declined the appointment of Minister to Mexico, tendered to him by Mr. Lincoln. It is fair to presume that he does not wish to visit that distracted country, where he might, on the part of guerillas and bandits, be welcomed with "bloody hands to a hospitable grave." He evidently has not forgotten the Mexican war.

☞ Cassius M. Clay has been appointed Minister to Spain.

☞ "Pretty much every member of Congress is a candidate for office. We have never known the time when so large a proportion of the legislative branch of the government were open applicants for Executive favors."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

☞ The Charleston Courier acknowledges the receipt of a mess of green peas from a gentleman of that city, who says he has been gathering the delicious food from the clinging vines for three weeks.

☞ Mr. John Barnitz, formerly a merchant at Hanover, died there on Tuesday.

☞ Wm. Bartgis, a well-known citizen of Frederick, died last Sunday, aged 39.

☞ Experiments are about to be made at Vincennes, France, with a steel cannon, which, we are told, will blow both Whitworth and Armstrong out of water.

☞ The Massachusetts Legislature has modified the Personal Liberty law of that State.

☞ Hon. Wm. L. Yancy, of Alabama, has been appointed Minister to England under the Southern Confederacy.

☞ Vantile Mack, the fat boy recently exhibiting at Barnum's Museum, died the other day. The boy was seven years old, weighed 240 pounds, and died of excessive fatness.

☞ The N. Y. *Tribune* says it prefers the preservation of the Chicago Platform to "FIFTY UNIONS." This is the difference between parties—one willing to surrender all for the Union, the other not even a rotten plank in its platform!

☞ The Virginia Convention, the other day, voted by ayes 107 to nays 10, the thanks of the State to the Hon. John J. Crittenden for his patriotic efforts to bring about a just and honorable adjustment of our national difficulties.

☞ Henry Auker, an old and respectable citizen of Juniata county, was murdered for his money in his house on Saturday night week. Samuel Lovering and John Howder have been arrested and committed on suspicion of having committed the bloody deed.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* says: The U. S. Senate officers are to be changed, and the traitor Forney is to receive the Clerkship. One of his six feet boys has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and the other is to be appointed Lieutenant in the Revenue service. So you see, the family will all be in Abraham's bosom.

☞ Ex-Gov. POLLOCK is to be appointed Collector at Philadelphia, rumor says.

☞ The Abolitionists that threatened "dissolution" when Texas was admitted into the Union, now clamor for civil war to keep that Texas in the Union.

☞ There were five government vessels at New York on Thursday, destined, it is said, on some secret government expedition. This has led to much speculation.

☞ Erastus D. Avery, formerly the Republican Representative from the town of Groton, in the Connecticut Legislature, is now in the secession army at Pensacola.

☞ The Southern Congress has adopted a permanent constitution. The President and Vice President are to be elected for six years. In many respects it corresponds with the constitution of the U. States.

☞ The wheat raised in 1860 averages about three pounds in weight per bushel more than the crop of 1859.

☞ It is reported that the Great Eastern will make another trip to New York this Spring.

☞ If women were jurors, as some of them claim that they ought to be, what chance would ugly old fellows stand when indicted?

☞ Who is it that is in two situations at once? A lover, for when he is beside his fair one he is usually beside himself.

☞ There is one thing a drunken man can't do—drive a sulky without getting his legs mixed up in the wheels.

☞ Brave men bare their bosoms to their enemies—fashionable women to friends and enemies alike.

☞ Praises are valuable only when they come from lips that have the courage to condemn.

☞ North Carolina has decided against a Convention by about 1,000 majority.

☞ The Richmond Examiner says that Lincoln was inaugurated as John Brown was hanged—under the protection of cannons and bayonets.

☞ The N. Y. Times thinks it is probable that not less than a million men are now in pursuit of the sixty thousand great and small offices within the gift of the Government.

☞ "Judd"—the everlasting "Judd"—the desirable "Judd"—the much sought after "Judd"—the right hand man "Judd"—is to leave us for Prussia! Good-bye "Judd"—write "Judd"—do "Judd"—and stay as long as you live, "Judd."

☞ With one voice the country condemns Lincoln's speeches as very *slow;* and with equal unanimity, we believe, his running is pronounced *fast.*—*Louisville Courier.*

☞ John George Nicolai, the private Secretary of President Lincoln, is a German, and was born in 1832 in the village of Essingen.

☞ On Saturday afternoon week, a fugitive slave was rescued in New York from U. S. Marshals, as he was about to be put aboard the steamer Yorktown for Norfolk, Va. He belonged to Mr. Jameson, of Va.

Important from Washington.

FORT SUMTER TO BE EVACUATED.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Administration has decided to withdraw the United States troops from Fort Sumter, acting thus under advice from Gen. Scott, predicated upon late despatches from Major Anderson. The movement is also designed to conciliate the Border States, and to give them a proof that the policy of President Lincoln and his Cabinet is one of peace.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—An official letter from Major Anderson, received on Saturday, says that he has only fifteen days' subsistence and wood on hand. The question has, therefore, risen with the Administration whether reinforcements shall be attempted or the fort abandoned? The latter course, it is thought, will be adopted from inevitable necessity by the advice of Lieut. General Scott. There is, however, a conflict of opinion among the Republicans on this question, and no conclusions have been arrived at in the Cabinet council.

The *Patriot & Union* remarks:

Who would have thought, after all the abuse heaped upon Mr. Buchanan and his Administration for not initiating a civil war, by sending reinforcements to Fort Sumter, that the very first official act of Lincoln's Administration would have been the issuing of orders for the evacuation of that stronghold by the United States troops under command of Maj. Anderson? And yet such appears to be the fact. * * This act of the Republican Administration is a terrible descent from the high position taken before the 4th of March—that the property and places belonging to the General Government were to be retained at all hazards and at every cost. It is an act of self humiliation necessarily following so much impotent vaporing.

The *New York Express* says the rumor of the proposed evacuation made Wall street jump with joy on Monday. Dead stocks started to life and living ones run up from 2 to 3 per cent. Trade, corn, grain, everything, instead of "hawking," were all dancing with delight. But the "howls" of the rabid Republicans will, it is feared, knock every thing dead again. The same paper adds:

"If General Scott gives it as his judgment that Fort Sumter can only be reinforced at an expense of thousands of lives—American lives—the lives of men who are his own countrymen, and the countrymen of Mr. Lincoln—would it not be the extreme of folly—nay, the extreme of wickedness—to appeal from that judgment to that of the wild men of the Republican party who think differently? The scarred veteran of Lundy's Lane and Cherubusco knows something of the horrors of war. The wild men, on the contrary, who cry out, 'Retake the forts, crush the conspirators, enforce the laws, and hang up to the traitors,' know nothing of them, save in their inkstands, or on paper, and therefore between the opinions of two such authorities it seems to us no wise man in Mr. Lincoln's place ought long to hesitate."

The *Tribune* is quite ferocious at the bare idea of such a thing as yielding to traitors. Listen how it raves:

"For the surrender of a port by the new Administration before it has been a fortnight in power, which the outgoing Administration, with all its imbecility and pusillanimity, persisted in holding, is an act which cannot fail to have most important consequences. It is, to begin with, an acknowledgment of the defeat of the Federal Government, and that the doctrine announced in Mr. Lincoln's inaugural is found to be untenable on the very first trial. It is an acknowledgment that the Union is utterly dissolved, past all possibility of reconstruction, except by the most abject concessions. It is moreover a question whether these acknowledgments will not so demoralize the North, and so strengthen the South, that the hideous front of compromise may be again raised with renewed hopes and renewed strength, and whether the vigor which has hitherto opposed it may not, by this act, have gone out from us forever."

A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* writes:

"There is a great fever among the Republicans in the city on account of the orders for the retirement of the troops from Fort Sumter. Every man is ferocious at the bare idea of such a thing."

The *Commercial* concludes that if Fort Sumter is surrendered, Fort Pickens must be also given up, and therefore "the controversy is at an end. The revolution in the South is successful. The Southern Confederacy is a rival sovereign Republic on this continent."

The *National Intelligencer* says

"We need not say that we receive this intelligence [the proposed evacuation] with great satisfaction, which is enhanced by the reason assigned in explanation of the decision to which the administration is said to have come in the premises. In making such a concession to the cause of conciliation and the preservation of the public peace, the federal government will strengthen itself in the hearts of the people throughout all the States in which a spirit of apprehension now prevails."

A Washington letter, dated Thursday last, says:

Gen. Scott, in reply to a note of inquiry from a southern citizen, states that Fort Sumter is to be evacuated. So that point is settled.

The Southern Commissioners.—WASHINGTON, March 14.—The southern commissioners, Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, sent yesterday an official note asking recognition and stating than an answer would be called for to-day. The secretary of the commission accordingly called to-day at the State Department for a reply. The response was a request for time to consider their proposition; which was accorded.

The opinion prevails that the administration will refer the whole matter to the Senate for advice.

The cabinet held two meetings to-day, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

☞ When the southern commissioners reached Washington under Mr. BUCHANAN's administration, the Republicans said the President ought to be impeached for not hanging them. Why don't LINCOLN hang those who arrived there since his inauguration? Why don't he arrest them for treason? Why don't the Republicans impeach LINCOLN?

Ex-Secretary Floyd's Defense.

WASHINGTON, March 8th.—Ex-Secretary Floyd has published a statement vindicatory of the acceptances in favor of Russel, Majors & Co., and of their legality. Instead of there being $6,000,000 of them out standing, he undertakes to show that there are only about $600,000. He declares that the contractors have secured these by assignments of property ample for their protection, and that if the government will permit the earnings of the trains for the year 1861 to be applied to the acceptances, they will be liquidated in any way without recourse to the assignments.

He makes it appear also that the government owes the contractors upwards of half a million dollars, which is equivalent to the cash value of the Indian Trust Bonds, of the abstractions of which Mr. Floyd repudiates all previous knowledge. He denounces the conduct and proceedings of the select committee with great severity, and says that their sole object was political persecution and defamation.

☞ President LINCOLN, it is reported, intends calling an extra session of Congress, in May or June.

$30,000 FOR KANSAS!

Both Houses of our Legislature have passed a bill appropriating $30,000 of the people's money out of the State Treasury to the people of Kansas. The *York Gazette* remarks upon it, as follows:

That there is a scarcity of provisions in this new State and consequent suffering existing and assistance from the charitable demanded cannot be denied. But we hold that this is a matter for voluntary private donations. Each citizen of Pennsylvania should be governed by his own feelings and circumstances and do whatever he is able or feels disposed, to alleviate the sufferings of the people of that distant State. Thousands of dollars have already been subscribed in our State in this way, and elsewhere throughout the country the people have been equally liberal. Immense sums have been raised and if properly applied there can possibly be no further assistance required. We shall only be too happy to know that the money, charitably intended for the suffering starving people of Kansas, has not been applied to buying Sharp's rifles and other instruments of death for carrying on a warfare against the Southern people.

The *Pennsylvanian* remarks:

There is no warrant of law for such an appropriation of money. If there be, let it be shown.

But even if not illegal, there are abundant reasons why the State should not at this time make so extraordinary an appropriation of money. Not only are our finances in a disordered condition, not only are we at present deeply in debt and without available means of liquidation, but the private suffering of our people is without parallel or precedent. Merchants, miners and manufacturers are every where failing. Business is stagnant, enterprise crippled, commerce paralysed, labor unemployed.—Thousands of working men and women have been thrown out of employment and are now with their families deprived of the means of supporting themselves. Beggary, want, starvation are all around us. If the State has money to spare, surely our own suffering poor are entitled to it. The cause of all this suffering is to be found in Black Republicanism. The leaders of that party, after causing this distress, ignore our suffering poor, turn a deaf ear to their cries for help, and leaving the thousands of Pennsylvania sufferers, men, women and children, to their unpitied fate, with affluent prodigality and munificent charity vote $30,000 to Kansas.

Ye suffering laboring men of Pennsylvania, who gave your money, your time and your votes to the cause of Black Republicanism, in the late campaign, behold your reward! You have not only been impoverished and ruined by your leaders, but they are piteously, cruelly criminally, robbing you of bread to scatter it among strangers.

☞ The Republicans of the Senate, becoming alarmed at their own work, on Wednesday passed a resolution requesting the Governor to return to the Legislature the bill appropriating $30,000 to Kansas.

Kansas Aid.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Daily Post*, writing from Kansas, on the state of affairs in that section of the country, gives the following information, which may be important to our benevolent citizens who have so nobly, and nobly, exerted themselves in procuring and forwarding aid to the suffering in Kansas:

"Before I close, I must advert to another matter, and that is, to apprise the benevolent donators of the East that their sympathies and benevolence—to say the least of it—are grossly and shamefully abused; that their free will bounties contributed to alleviate the wants and necessities of sufferers in Kansas, are rarely applied to the object for which they were donated. I would say to such, then, who are and have been imposed on, if there be any more donations for the needy in Kansas, send no control of that free will offering to be given to the Kansas Aid Society. Let such donations in future be sent by the donors to some known or confidential friend, to be distributed to the real objects of charity and want. I will give you a more copious detail of this *outrage* upon the credulity of the benevolent element of the East in a future communication."

Important Decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court met on Thursday morning for the purpose of delivering opinions in the cases which had been argued before it. The two most important cases decided are the case of Myra Gaines and the Kentucky and Ohio case of the refusal of Governor Dennison, of the latter State, to deliver up a fugitive from justice, upon the demand of the Governor of the former.

In the case of Mrs. Gaines, the court decided that she is the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and his universal legatee under his last will and testament, in the year 1813, and that as such, she is entitled to all the estate, real and personal, of which he died possessed.

The decision covers all the estate of Daniel Clark and puts at rest all litigation concerning it. The sales of the property by the executors are pronounced fraudulent, and are set aside. All the rents and profits that have accrued from the estate since the year 1813, when Daniel Clark died, are to be paid over. The court gave the necessary orders to carry into effect the decree. Thus, as Justice Wayne remarked, at the close of the opinion which he read, after thirty years of litigation, the claimant is reinstated in the rights of which she was defrauded, and the case would be recorded as one of the most remarkable that ever occurred in judicial history. The amount involved is estimated at from two to fifteen millions of dollars.

The opinion of the court in the Ohio and Kentucky case is that the case is in the nature of a suit of a State against a State—that the constitutional authorities of a State from which the fugitive escapes have a right to judge of his criminality, and to demand his rendition from the authorities of the State into which he flies, and that the duty of the latter authorities is to render him up, upon demand, without raising the question of criminality. But the court refuse the mandamus on Gov. Dennison (of Ohio) to surrender the fugitive, on the ground that there is no constitutional power to *force State authorities to do their duty.* The Court has adjourned *sine die.*

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.—It gives us pleasure to be able to commend the course of this able Democratic journal with regard to the troubles which at present agitate and distract the public mind of the nation. If any of our readers desire a good Philadelphia morning paper, we advise them to subscribe for the *Pennsylvanian.* It contains full telegraphic reports of the latest news, foreign and domestic, and its city columns are always authentic and reliable. The *Weekly Pennsylvanian* is a large and well-printed sheet, filled with literary, political and miscellaneous matter, and is as good a family paper as is published anywhere. Address JOHN H. BRINNER, publisher, 108 South Third St., Philadelphia.—*Bedford Gazette.*

☞ The *Farmer and Gardner* and the *American Bee Journal*, for March, have been received. These standard publications are issued by A. M. Spangler & Co., 25 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, at prices which place them within the reach of every farmer and apiarian. Both of them, together with a handsome premium book, are furnished at $1.50 per annum.

☞ In the Peace Congress, Wilmot and Meredith, of this State, opposed every proposition suggesting a compromise of our difficulties. Of course.

Local Items.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—We append the result of the election in this Borough on Friday last. Lincoln's majority, last November, over Douglas and Breckinridge, was 74—over all 64:

Democrats.		*Republicans.*
BURGESS.		
Henry Christman,	144	C. H. Buehler, 176
TOWN COUNCIL.		
John Martin, 1 y.,	144	W. C. Stallsmith, 1 y. 172
Solomon Powers,	146	Henry Gallach, 166
W. H. Culp,	146	W. B. McClellan, 182
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.		
Henry G. Wolf,	170	Peter Myers, 191
JUDGE.		
John Welrich,	166	John Geiselman, 201
INSPECTORS.		
Charles Ziegler,	166	James Adair, 203
ASSESSOR.		
Jerome Waltes,	164	J. Aughinbaugh, 204
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.		
H. D. Wattles,	168	A. D. Buehler, 204
Andrew Polley,	172	Adam Dorsom, 200
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.		
M. Eichelberger, 2 y.	166	D. Wills, 2 y., 163
Jacob Benner,	168	E. G. Fahnestock, 208
D. Ziegler, Jr.,	174	John Culp, 192
CONSTABLES.		
James A. Grimes,	159	John Sheads, 220
		John Barrett, 213

It will be seen that the Democrats elect one of the School Directors, and that the Democratic candidate for Justice of the Peace is but twelve votes behind the Republican candidate.

☞ In Cumberland township, we understand, the Opposition majorities range as low as from 12 to 20. The removal of the poll is carried by 6 majority. Straban elects the Democratic ticket, with the exceptions of the Assessor and Constable.—Tyrone elects a Democratic Judge—the rest Republicans. Butler elects a Democratic Supervisor and Constable—the balance Republicans. Oxford elects the whole Democratic ticket, with the exception of the Assessor. In Mountpleasant the Republicans had no candidates. Franklin elects the whole Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 34 up to 72! Of course in each of the districts each party elects an Inspector.

The Democrats in Mountjoy elect their whole ticket, with the exception of one Supervisor. Henry Beitler has 44 majority for Assessor. Lincoln had 7 maj. last fall.

JUSTICES.—By an Act of the Legislature, passed April 13, 1859, every person elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, is required, *within thirty days* after the election, if he intends to accept said office, *to give notice thereof in writing,* to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the proper county, who shall immediately inform the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptance; and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid.

PEACH CROP.—Our exchanges give discouraging accounts of the prospective peach crop throughout the State. In this county, in which the peach is generally grown to a large extent, the promise now is also poor. Rev. M. SHARP, who has a large orchard near this place, informed us on Saturday, that the late severe weather has almost entirely killed the buds. At best, this fruit will be a very light one.

We have not learned the condition of the peach trees in New Jersey and Delaware, but hope they are safe.

THAT CONCERT.—Arrangements for the Grand Concert, which we alluded to last week, are being actively made, and we are now fully convinced that it will be a truly grand affair. Let it be remembered that Mrs. MOZART, from the Concerts of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and who has acquired a world-wide reputation, will positively be present. The "Quaver Club" orchestra of this place, by whom the affair is being gotten up, are preparing the programme for the occasion, which will be presented to our readers in due time. The 4th of April, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., is the time fixed for *holding* the Concert.

FIRE.—The dwelling of Mr. SAMUEL MILLER, near Petersburg, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night week—originating from the bake oven, attached to the building. There was no insurance, and the loss falls heavily upon Mr. Miller.

EASTER.—This annual festival occurs this year on the 31st day of March. Easter was celebrated by our pagan ancestors in April, as a festival in honor of *Eostre,* the Saxon goddess of love, or Venus of the north. It is now observed by the Christian Church as a festival in commemoration of our Savior's resurrection, and, answers to the Passover of the Hebrews.

SHADE TREES.—The present is the proper season for trimming and planting shade trees, and all who desire the luxury of shade in summer should not neglect to supply any deficiency that may exist about their dwellings.

☞ At the shooting match, on Saturday, Mr. UPTON KOONTZ, of Emmitsburg, won the Deer. His three shots measured 11 inches.

☞ On the night of the 28th ult., some "ravenous beast" entered the hog pen of Mr. MICHAEL MILLER, in Cumberland township, and eat off the ears, tongue and tail of a shoat about five months old. A singular circumstance, which it is difficult to account for.

☞ March, this year, certainly "came in like a lamb," and if the old proverb which affirms that it must, therefore, "go out like a lion," hold good—it would be well to prepare for breakers ahead.

☞ Rev. A. H. KREBS, who, for fifteen years past, has been the Pastor of the German Reformed congregation at Carlisle, has tendered his resignation, with a view of taking charge of the First German Reformed congregation of Lancaster city.

For the Compiler.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 12 letters.

My 1 3 4 7 6 10 is a town in Maryland.
2 3 5 is a troublesome animal.
3 5 8 9 1 10 12 is a city in Europe.
4 3 2 3 8 is a girl's name.
5 9 10 is a number.
6 3 2 is a compound of metal.
7 11 13 5 8 is used in eating.
8 9 10 is a fowl.
9 3 12 7 is one of the points of the compass.
10 11 7 is used in catching fish.
11 3 5 is what we all do.
12, 7 6 10 1 is a county in Missouri.

My whole was one of the greatest Mathematicians of antiquity. G. L. H. G.

☞ Answer to Geographical Enigma in last week's paper—"Sir Isaac Newton."—Answer to Enigma—"Ciceranecchio."