

formal speeches, while the simplicity of his manners at once captivates. In a word, he impresses you with a great truth too often lost sight of in this age of fashion and folly—that heart and brain are everything—broad-brimmed hats and letters to the editor.

NOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NATIONALS AND RE-PROVIDING FOR A MORE CORNER. Speaker of the the return of a large Water York, has been We observe, also, a warrant, and W. H. postage on what a... are, has been letters—that is, letters, ER THAN apelle, France; packets or vessels, at Milwaukee, lines. Heretofore, at Weston, United States the postage on... George B. Baker, former-liver of the Court of Appeals, and author of a life of Gov. Seward, has been appointed to a clerkship in the State department. vice Edward Stubbs, Jr., removed—salary \$2,000 per annum. The following resignations have recently taken place in the Sixth Auditor's office: W. W. Gaines, of Pa., (\$1,200 per annum); H. Clay McNulty, of Ct., (\$1,400 per annum,) and W. E. G. Keene, of Cal., (\$1,400 per annum.) Warren Corwin, of Ohio, has been appointed to a vacant \$1,200 per annum clerkship in the Interior department. George Harrington, of Washington, has been appointed temporary Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. Amos Tuck, of N. H., has been nominated as Naval Officer at Boston.

A NEW RAILROAD.—The Reading and Columbia (Pa.) Railroad has been put under contract, and will be commenced as soon as the engineer can put it in condition for the workmen. Messrs. Moore & Co., of Philadelphia, have taken the contract at \$600,000, and are to finish the grading, masonry and superstructure—prepare the road for ballasting, cross-ties and track, from the east end of the Columbia bridge to the intersection with the Lebanon Valley road, the company to settle for the right of way. The work is to be ready for the track in fifteen months.

NEW GOLD COIN IN SPAIN.—The Cuban Messenger, published in Havana, Cuba, of the 3d inst., says that the mint in Madrid is about to reissue new gold coins of one and two dollars, chiefly for the purpose of replacing the silver coin, which is nearly all carried away from Spain and her colonies, on account of the purity of the silver and the intrinsic value of the Spanish silver coin as compared with that of other nations.

...upon which hang the peace and perpetuity of this great country. There is every reason why he should withdraw the troops from Sumter, and indeed from all places similarly situated, and no reason why they should be kept there, or why it should be attempted to reinforce them.

By withdrawing them he will give assurance, however reluctantly, of a peace policy to the country, and he will have taken a step—a measure so much needed—to conciliate the border States. He will have forged the first link in the chain of adjustment, and have removed much of the distrust with which he is regarded by the whole South. When the news of the evacuation of Sumter shall be confirmed, then, at that instant, a great and oppressive weight will be removed from the public mind, North and South. There will be an all-pervading and delightful sense of relief. The money market, so sensitive to political changes in critical times, will become lively and buoyant. Stocks will rise and business receive a new impulse.

Should he decide not to withdraw the troops, but on the contrary to make the rash experiment of reinforcing Fort Sumter, then will he sound the tocsin of a bloody civil war and the knell of the Union. Not only will he place an impassable gulf between us and the cotton States, but he will drive the border States forever away from us. He will ruin commerce, crush every industrial interest, and fill the North with want, distress and beggary.

The Philadelphia American regrets the necessity for abandoning the forts, and its Washington correspondent writes:

The troops must either be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, or the garrison must be reinforced. The tenure of that position now involves nothing more than a point of honor. Practically it is of no importance whatever to the government, having been constructed exclusively for the defense of Charleston against foreign invasion. Major Anderson is cramped for supplies; that is to say, if the privilege of obtaining provisions from the markets was stopped, as it may be at any moment, he could not hold out a month longer. Of this fact there is no doubt, for a detailed report has been furnished to the War Department. Military men differ about the practicability of reinforcing him. It can be done, probably, but not without serious loss of life and the certainty of inaugurating civil war. Is it worth this sacrifice, or is the administration so far obligated

...Liam L. Marshall, Francis S. Corkran and William E. Coale, Esqs. The postoffice will fall to one of the two latter gentlemen, if Judge Marshall is made Collector, or to Dr. George Harris, W. Pinkney Ewing, or W. S. Nicholls, Esq. The naval office is contended for by Major D. H. McPhail, the Rev. F. S. Evans, James Bryan and James Jeffery, Esqs. For the surveyorship the candidates are James F. Wagner and D. S. Orem, Esqs. The Marshal's place will probably be filled by Washington Bonifant, Esq., though Louis E. Schley, Esq., and Capt. William E. Beale, want it. These are the principal republican candidates, though there may be others of whom I know not.

VALUE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY SURRENDERED IN TEXAS.—The San Antonio Herald gives the following list of the property delivered up there, on the surrender of the U. S. troops:

1,800 mules, valued at \$50 each, \$90,000; 500 wagons, valued at \$140 each, \$90,000; 950 horses, valued at \$150 each, \$142,000; 500 harness, valued at \$50 each, \$25,000; tools, wagon-material, iron, nails, horse and mule shoes, \$250,000; corn, \$7,000; clothing, \$150,000; commissary stores, \$75,000; ordnance stores, \$400,000—total \$1,229,500, exclusive of public buildings, to which the federal government has a title.—Much of the above property is estimated at the original cost, its value here being much greater, being worth to the State at least a million and a half of dollars. The eight artillery guns allowed the companies are valued at \$8,000.

RICHMOND SUPPLYING THE SOUTH WITH ARMS.—The Mobile Tribune, of Thursday last, has the following:

At 11 o'clock to day seven cars will arrive, having on board two large ten-inch Columbiads, direct from Richmond, Virginia. This will be the first direct trip from Richmond to this city. These cars bring not only the guns, but the carriages and other necessary articles in these perilous times. They were shipped from Richmond by way of the Richmond and Danville road, then by the Charleston and New Orleans road to Corinth, thence to Mobile, without the cars being changed. So to-day we will have in our possession seven cars belonging to Richmond, Virginia, or rather to a foreign country.

Whereas it is abundantly evident from the present condition of national affairs that it is not the purpose of the republican party to make any honorable adjustment of our present difficulties, or to recognize the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States as coequal members of the present confederacy; and whereas Abraham Lincoln, in his inaugural address, has proclaimed in artful and specious phrases, his determination, on the one hand, to make war on the seceding States, and on the other to repudiate the authority of the Supreme Court, which is itself the mouth-piece of the constitution, and one of the most valuable guarantees for the protection of the rights of a minority, and has declared that its solemn decisions are to be made subordinate to the oracular utterances of the Chicago platform: Now therefore be it resolved, as the sense of this body,

First.—That the time has fully come for the sovereign people of the State of Maryland, as of right belongs to them to do, to take action and declare by a sovereign convention, to be by them elected, which said convention shall be composed of as many members as there are members of the Legislature of this State, and in the same proportion for each county and the city of Baltimore; what course the State of Maryland shall take in the perils that now surround her as a sovereign member of the confederacy of the United States, and make known by delegates, to be by them elected to said convention, whether it is their wish and purpose to become the slaves and vassals of the demoralized politicians and fanatical hordes of the North, or their will and determination, as freemen, in the exercise of the sovereign rights that belong to them, that the State of Maryland shall resume its independence, and dissolve its connection with a government which has ceased to afford its citizens any adequate guarantee of the preservation of their liberties, and the quiet and permanent enjoyment of their vested rights of property.

2d. That to this end the president of this convention be requested to issue a proclamation for an election in the State at large for delegates to a sovereign convention, which election shall be held on the — day of —, and take into consideration our present national troubles, and what action it becomes the State of Maryland to take in view of them.

3d. And be it further resolved, That, with a view to fully carry out the object aforesaid, a committee, which shall be composed of one

petition is being circulated in Boston, asking Congress to consent to the secession of the cotton States, allowing them—

"To form any other government which they deem best for their interests, provided that they declare freedom of navigation in the Mississippi river, and surrender all right to a district of territory, of six miles square, bordering on the Mississippi and opposite to the city of New Orleans, as a port of entry of the United States; and further, that they resign all right and claim to participation of the Territories now belonging to the United States, and in consideration of which all forts, custom-houses and other property of the United States, lying within the boundaries of the above named States, shall be made over and surrendered to them."

The petitioners think this will prevent civil war, and restore confidence in the business community, while a conquest of these States would bring no benefits to the country.

SOUTHERN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.—General Braxton Bragg, of the army of Louisiana, has been appointed Brigadier General of the army of the Confederate States, and has been ordered to proceed to Pensacola and take command of all the troops of the Republic there assembled, and conduct the operations against Fort Pickens. General David E. Twiggs is spoken of for General-in-Chief of the army of the Southern Confederacy. Calvin L. Sayre, late a lieutenant of United States marines, has been appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the provisional army of the Confederacy, and has left for Texas, having been ordered there for the purpose of raising a regiment of mounted riflemen, to be called into service by the War Department whenever deemed necessary.

GOVERNMENT LOAN OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The Montgomery Advertiser, the official paper of the new Southern government, announces, with much pleasure and satisfaction, that a large portion of the new loan offered by the government of the Confederate States will be taken by citizens of New Orleans, at par. "This confidence of our people," it adds, "in the securities of this government, contrasts quite favorably with that of the fragmentary parts of the late United States in the loans recently authorized by the Congress at Washington."

heavy blow, producing death. As yet the authorities of Baltimore county nor the police of this city, have been able to discover a clue to the guilty parties.

The funeral of Snyder took place yesterday from his dwelling, No. 606 West Pratt street.—Deceased leaves a wife and three children.

As has been stated, an inquest was held over the body by Justice J. G. F. Waltemyer, of the county, the verdict implicating the unknown parties.

Fatal Accident on North Street.—An accident occurred about eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, on North street, near Saratoga, by which a little girl of seven years, named Susan Lynch, was instantly killed. It appeared that the child left the house of her parents, opposite, with a tin vessel containing some garbage, and one of the burden cars of the Northern Central Railway was standing on the track at the time. She passed under the car, and as she was about to emerge from the opposite side a dray passed along, which caused her to stop. At the same moment the driver of the train attached to the car started his horses, and she was caught and horribly crushed. Her body was taken up and removed to the residence of her parents, and Lieutenant Maloney took Wm. Bull, the driver of the car team into custody. Coroner Hall was notified, and held an inquest, but there was no testimony to attach any guilt to Bull. The jury, therefore rendered a verdict of accidental death, and Bull was discharged from custody. A physician subsequently examined the body of the little girl and discovered that all her ribs were broken, and the left arm was fractured near the shoulder.

St. Patrick's Day.—The anniversary of the natal day of Ireland's patron saint will occur on Sunday next, but its celebration will be postponed until the following day, Monday. The exhibition of the Oliver Hibernian Free School ways occurs in conjunction with the festivities of St. Patrick's day, and to that end the examination of the pupils will begin to-day and continue through to-morrow. On Sunday the services in the Catholic churches will have particular reference to the event.

Gone to Pieces.—Information has been received at the Exchange reading rooms that the ship Victory, before reported ashore on Currituck, thirty-five miles south of Cape Henry, went to pieces during the gale of Saturday last. She was laden with guano, and the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Governor Maginn, of Kentucky, had his left arm broken at its socket on Sunday last, by the upsetting of a stage coach at Harrodsburg.

The democrats and Union men of York, Pa., have nominated Wm. Laumaster, and the republicans Henry Lanius for Chief Burgess.

Gov. Andrew has appointed Thursday, April 4th, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer in Massachusetts.

Mr. George M. Piper, for many years chief clerk and business manager of the Louisville Courier, died on the 21st ult.

Hon. John E. Ward, United States Minister to China, arrived in Florence, Italy, previous to the 17th ult.

R. W. Harrison, formerly a prominent merchant, of Petersburg, Va., died a few days ago.

Arrangements are making at Alexandria for the opening of the fishing season on the Potomac.

An iron steamer, to run between New Orleans and Cedar Keys, Fla., was launched at Philadelphia on Monday.

Jacob Werner, aged 19, was accidentally crushed to death in a mill in Manheim township, York county, Pa., on the 7th inst.

Titian J. Coffey, of Pittsburg, Pr., is said to have been appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States by Mr. Bates.

Joshua Lee was killed in Wirt county, Va., last week, by a blow alleged to have been given by his son-in-law, named Dolan.

Capt. Gracie, who was lately subjected to insults in New Jersey, from rabid republicans, has arrived at Mobile.

Scribe, the deceased French dramatist, wrote a play for every letter in the alphabet, and then kept on writing interminably.

Dr. Jenner has been appointed physician extraordinary to Queen Victoria, in room of the late Dr. Baly.

Captain F. B. Schaeffer, of the National Rifles, in Washington, has resigned the command of that company.

The journals of Turin announce the death of Colatta Marchionni, one of the most celebrated dramatic artists of the age.

Prof. C. C. Meigs has resigned his chair in Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

Mrs. President Davis held her first levee in Montgomery on Wednesday night last.

Gen. Uruga has been appointed minister from Mexico to Washington.

near the ex-President. The little man is much unlike anybody else on the force the laws, and know nothing of them, save in their inkstands, suppose such their self-conceit.