THE GLOBE.

BUNTINGOON, PA. Wednesday, November 21, 1860.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS! CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS.
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES.
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,
Lee Said Low Subpenas. School orders. Leases for houses, Common Bonds,

WARRANTS,
NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace marking Children and Marking Children and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.

CIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School,

COLLECTORS' RECEIPT AS, rough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS. of every description. printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements. AS Sheriff's sale, by Sheriff Watson. A rare chance, by William Thomas. Administratrixs' Notice, by Mary White. & Cosmopoliton Art Association, by Jno. J. Lawrence

The Latest News.

- By the latest arrival we have news from Italy that the Piedmontese troops under Victor Emmanuel, gained a brilliant victory on the 3d inst., on the Garigliano. They attacked in front with the troops flanked by the fleet, and dispersed the Bourbon troops. The tents, wagons, and stores were left in Victor Emmanuel's possession, with 11,000 prisoners.

- The Secessionists lose Georgia by a majority of not less than 2500, Breckinridge having simply a plurality. As it requires a majority of votes to choose electors, there is no choice, and electors will be chosen by the Legislature. The Legislature, however, having adjourned, electors cannot be chosen, and Georgia will actually have no vote in the Electoral College.

-Bell carries Virginia by about 400 ma-

- The Secession excitement still continues

- Maryland, at the late election, by a vote of the people, decided against excluding free negroes from the State.

- Mr. Bonham of South Carolina, has resigned his seat as a member of Congress .-Another Republican gain.

-Judge Douglas is in good health. He was in New Orleans on Thursday last, and joint committee, composed of the friends of ed him in 1824 for President. Bell and Douglas, in which he declines a public entertainment, and at length states his views as to the future of American politics. It shall appear in our next issue.

uniting all over the South to save the Union. | trophizing them: -South Carolina has determined on seccding .- Will our President make an effort to

- Washington, Nov. 19.- Private despatches from reliable quarters in California Breckinridge.

CAMERON COUNTY-This little embryo county, composed at present of three sparsely populated townships, elected its first county the county seat—the County Commissioners scorn with which that set of fellows do not decertainly are. The following are the officers, serve to be treated!"

Associate Judges-James Bailey, Merrick Housler.

Prothonotary, &c.—Isaac Ramage. Sheriff—John A Eldred. Coroner.-Wm. Floyd. Treasurer-Washington Brooks.

County Commissioners-James Shaeffer, jr., Hezekiah Mix, George R. Vosburg. Surveyor-Edward Vosburg.

THE VOTE OF THE STATE. -The Harrisburg Telegraph gives the total of the vote as fol-Lincoln.

Reading Ticket, 175,896 Straight Douglas, 17,350 12,754 474.538 The county of Forest to hear from, which

gave Curtin 60 majority.

Vote for Governor: 262,403 Curtin, Foster. 230,239 492,642

How the President is Elected. -The successive steps in the election of President and Vice President of the United States are taken according to existing laws, at the following

1. By the act of Congress of 1845, the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States are appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in

2. By the act of 1792 these Electors are to meet on the first Wednesday in December after, in their respective States, to cast their

3. These votes when cast, are to be certified by the Electors and sealed up, and sent to the President of the Senate.

4. On the second Wednesday in February after, the sealed certificates of the Electors are to be broken open and the votes counted, and the result declared in the presence of Con-

OIL EXCITEMENT .- The olenginous fever has broken out in Cambria county. It is reported that there are surface indications of oil in many places on the mountain; and it is said that a saw-mill in that county has been supplied from the surface of the dam, for years past, with all the oil needed for burning and greasing purposes. Several compa- of October, and the pistol was charged with a ours that had been running out. The buffalo

Politically Dead.

The Republicans tell us, says the Cincinnati Inquirer, that Mr. Douglas, by this election, is politically dead. They forget that he has four years to serve in the Senate of the United States, and that in that capacity he will stay there until Lincoln leaves the Presidency. In the Senate of the United States for the coming Administration Mr. Douglas will be a master spirit—the live man of Congress. If Mr. Lincoln does not pursue a correct policy, Mr. Douglas is in a position to criticize it, and hold up his errors to the country-a duty which he will fearlessly and boldly discharge. It would be much more correct to say that there is no future for Lincoln than to apply the remark to Mr. Douglas .-Mr. Lincoln's administration will make a finish of him-mark that! He will probably leave the Presidency hated and despised by most of those who voted for him, while Mr. Douglas, if he lives, has thirty years of political eminence before him. It is absord to talk of a single reverse killing such a man as Stephen A. Douglas.

The Republicans should remember that Lincoln himself was defeated by Douglas for the Senate in Illinois in 1858, and that if he can stand one beating, Mr. Douglas, with his superior talents and energy, can stand a dozen. Mr. Douglas, although running against the prejudices and passions of both extremes of the Union, who had been mutually inflamed with hostility to each other by the acts of demagagues and knaves, has received a greater number of votes than any other man who was ever beaten for the office. The Republicans four years ago were proud of the race which Fremont made, who got 1,300,000 votes. Mr. Douglas has beat that, receiving one million and a-half. His vote is more than double that of Mr. Breckinridge or Bell. It is within fifteen per cent. of that of Lincoln. It has this glorious peculiarity, that it is distributed in every State in the Union. Breckinridge's votes are about all in the South; Lincoln's are about all in the North, but Mr. Douglas cause it is the evidence of your devotion to has thousand and tens of thousands in both Northern and Southern States. He alone got a national vote. His opponents received the votes of sections. It is, all things considered, a proud triumph for Mr. Douglas to have received one million and a half of votes against two sectional candidates, one of whom had the assistance of the Federal Administration. Events will prove that Mr. Douglas is just about as near being killed politically as was has just prepared an unanswerable letter to a General Jackson when the politicians defeat-

The Voice of a Patriot.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, in his late - The friends of Douglas and Bell are severe on the disunionists. He said, in apos-

"Don't break my country into fragments, and talk of the little Confederations that are crush the Disunionists? They may be our Confederacy—you will pull down the great equals but can never be our masters. American people—and you offer yourselves to me as the men to build up half a dozen little shanties here, and call them Constitutions. say that Douglas has carried that State by [Applause.] I say to them, 'Begone! you 3,000 votes over Lincoln and 11,000 over poor tricksters? you miserable conceited set ! You talk about pulling down the work that the hands of Washington laid the corner stone of: you talk of pulling down the great government made by the hands of Madison, and Monroe, and Hamilton, and all the great names that figured in our early and virtuous officers at the recent election. We believe days. You talk about pulling it down and they are all opposed to Shippen being made giving us a better government! [Applause.]

> RARE EDITORIAL WINDFALL.—The venerable Nathaniel Willis, says the Boston Transcript, who was for many years editor of the Boston Recorder, has very recently received a very pleasing letter from an old subscriber, inclosing \$30—the principal and interest of three years' subscription to his paper, due twenty-three years ago! Were this example generally followed, many a veteran printer's old age would be cheered by the reception of money which has been due so long that the debt has passed from their memory.

> OUTRAGEOUSLY MEAN. -- The meanest act we have heard of lately, is recorded by the Utica Telegraph. A man in that city, who was requested to act as pall bearer at the funeral of a friend's wife, presented the bereaved husband with a bill of 56 cents for his services as pall bearer, and received his pay. If the devil don't catch that contemptible chap, there's no use of having any devil.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION IN OHIO .- Miss Georgiette Tucker, a highly accomplished white girl, a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, and a successful lecturer on literary subjects, eloped recently, from Toledo, in that State, with a colored barber, and went to Detroit, Michigan, where they were married, to the infinite disgust of the girl's father, who is said to be nearly crazy from this reduction of principles to practice.

Supposed Insurrectionary Plot.—It is said that a plot for an insurrection was discovered on Thursday, among the negroes on the plantations of Wo C. Cleveland, Harp, Simmons, Davidson, Johnson and others in Crawford even there. Forty towns have not a single sentiments, and expressing his determination county. A. V. Dreer, and Cullin Davidson, from Pennsylvania, the latter a school teacher, were the ringlenders. They have been arrested, and, with forty negroes, are in jail .-Savannah Republican.

Jews' Hospital in Philadelphia. -The Jews in Philadelphia are about erecting a magnificent building for a Hebrew Orphan Asylum at the expense of from \$75,000 to 100,000. The lot has been secured, and the work will commenced forthwith.

A NAIL IN THE BRAIN.—Geoffrey J. Levalle, who was shot in a fight with T. B. Kersight and played round on the prairie at a life. shaw, at Petersburg, Va. died on the 12th in- safe distance; the same chaps, probably, that stant. The wound was inflicted on the 15th made a tender meal from a good sized calf of propositions all present evils would be correc-

Judge Douglas in New Orleans---His

On Thursday of last week, Judge Douglas met with a splendid reception at N. Orleans. He was waited on at Milenburg, (Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad,) by the National Democratic Committee and B large number of friends, and escorted to the St. Charles Hotel, where rooms had been secured

Long before the arrival of the cortege, a arge crowd had assembled in St. Charles hear him. When the honorable gentleman alighted and walked up the broad steps of the hotel, escorted by the committee, all rushed forward, and the pressure was so great that some individuals nearly lost their breath by being jammed against the granite col-

After a short delay, Mr. Douglas answered to the repeated calls of the people in the condition of public affairs, and determine streets, appeared on the portico and spoke a calmly and wisely what action is necessary few words to the assembled sovereigns:

Fellow-Citizens of New Orleans: — Two years ago when I had just concluded a strugle in defense of the constitution, the Union and the equal rights of the States in my own State, I came here on private business and you gave me such a reception as had never came before you as a victor in a great contest, and you received me like a conqueror. Cheers. And now I appear before you, having just gone through another and a still greater struggle in defense of the same principles and the same rights, defeated in the contest, and yet you extend to me a welcome which could not have been excelled, even if I had come among you as the president elect. Loud cries of "you will be in 1864." A banner, bearing a fine painting of Douglas with "1864" inscribed upon it, was here waved aloft amid the wildest cheering and enthusiasm.l

These are the right kind of friends .-Cheers.] They adhere to a man in the right, whether defeated or victorious. ["Hurrah for Douglas," and cheers. I have pleasure in believing that this demonstration is not intended as a mere personal compliment to myself. It is the more gratifying to me bethose great principles of self-government and constitutional liberty to which my life is devoted, ["That's it," and cheers.] I believe that if we are faithful to the Constitution, there is no grievance which cannot be remedied under that instrument and within the Union. [Cheers.] If we are true to ourselves, there is no grievance for which disunion would be a remedy. [Cheers.] All we have to do is to maintain inviolate every pro vision of the Constitution, perform faithfully every duty it requires, and fulfil every obligation it imposes. [Cheers.]

So long as we live under a Constitution which is the supreme law of the land it must be administered so as to secure equal rights. equal justice and equal protection to the people of the States. [Cheers.] These princiflag waves over American soil. [Cheers.] to be obliterated. Let us now bury the excitement and angry passions which have manifested themselves during the contest. Let us lay aside all partizan feeling and act as becomes patriots and lovers of our country. [Cheers.] Let us unite to put down sectionalism and abolitionism, and every other element of political and

national discord. Cheers.] Let no grievances, no embittered feelings mpair the force of our efforts. Let us put ourselves to work to rescue the government of the country from the hands of those whom we think unworthy to administer it. [Cheers.] If Abraham Lincoln is President, what harm can he do? ["None.] There is a majority against him in the Senate, and a majority in the House of Representatives. He is powerless for mischief-all that he can do is to fill the offices, and the majority in the Senate will reject those he nominates, if they are

not good men. [Cheers.] He will be an object of commisseration and pity rather than of fear? [Cheers.] Then why should we break up the best government that the sun in its circuit around the earth er shone upon, merely because we, have been defeated in a Presidential election?-Cheers.] Let us rather rally with renewed energy and dauntless courage to the performance of our duties and rescue the country from these hands in which it should never have been placed.

My friends, I did not come out here to make a speech; I only made my appearance to will soon be measurably restored, and the acknowledge the compliment of this enormous | former activity in trade resumed. crowd. You have filled me with gratitude and I rejoice the more at the spirit that animates you, believing that it means the Constitution and the Union rather than a personal

comment to me. [Cheers.]

After Senator Douglas had concluded, the nultitude sent out upon the air three deafening cheers, the band struck up a patriotic air, and the people quietly retired.

THE POSTMASTERS' PARTY.—The column of Breckinridge votes in the Massachusetts return disclose an unusual number of men who, in their respective towns, stood "solitary and alone." In fact there are twenty-seven towns in the State which return each but one Brecknridge vote. That is the Postmaster undoubtedly. Thirteen towns have two Breckinridgers each. There the Postmaster has an assistant probably. The presence of three in several other towns, indicates the accession of a son, or an unusually obliging sonin-law, or possibly the man who does "chores" about the office, and goes out after the mail bags. This would form, altogether, a select the blighting effect of Douglasism.—Boston

The sanctum of the editor and proprietor of the Huntsman's Echo, a sheet printed in Nebraska, presents sometimes strange sights. "Last week," the editor says, "upon two occasions, from our office, we witnessed the playful pranks of several antelope, and again a sprightly red fox came near the enclosure, but cut and run when Towser came in sight; a nice race they had, and both made time, but reynard the best. A week ago two nies are forming, and wells are about being horse-shoe nail. The nail was found in his have taken our caution, and for two weeks brain, where it has been for nearly a month. have not troubled us."

The Secession Movement.

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION NOT TO BE ISSUED BY

THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- It seems that Senator Hammond's resignation is immediate, a

letter having been received here directing his personal effects to be sent forthwith to South Carolina. The collector at Beaufort, S. C., has officially indicated his resignation, being unwilling, he says, to serve under a Republican

Administration. It has been stated that the subject of a special address was under Executive considstreet, anxious to see Mr. Douglas and to eration, but it now appears that the plan is abandoned, in view of the early meeting of Congress, to whom, by the Constitution, the President is required to "give information

of the state of the Union.' VIRGINIA—EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

CALLED. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 15.—Governor Letcher called an extra session of the Legislature more than usually favorable to a minority. on the part of Virginia in this emergency. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 15.—The Charleston Mercury says the Mayor has issued a proclamation prohibiting steerage passengers from landing at Charleston, unless the owners of the ships or steamers bringing them enter before been extended to me. [Cheers.] Then into bonds to maintain them if they become

encumbrances. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15 .- Last night there was a grand torchlight procession of body of the people who are opposed to what 600 "mutineers," composed of the military is now being done. The very fact that what and firemen.

Ex-Speaker Orr made a speech espousing Congressman Keitt and others made simi-

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—The demonstrations of welcome last evening to the members of the Legislature returning from the Capital, were very enthusiastic. A large Palmetto tree was placed in front of the Institute Hall where the meeting was held, and facing the speakers' stand was a large transparency with the motto, "Well done, good and faith-

Mr. Macbeth, the President, made a fine speech.

R. N. Gordon also addressed the delegates and the response of Mr. Porter, the President of the Senate, called forth prolonged applause. Several other speakers made telling adresses and the greatest onthusiasm prevailed. There were abundant displays of fireworks. and many houses were illuminated. During the day cannons were fired as flags were raised with Colonial and State mottoes inscribed upon them.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 15.—The leading men of all parties have been in conference here, and have unanimously agreed to a State Convention to recommend resistancethe time and mode of doing so to be settled

in the Convention. A good feeling prevails.
Senator Toombs made a powerful secession speech on Wednesday night. Mr. Bartow. ples of equality are not confined in their ope- of Savannah, followed, urging the establishpeech at Independence, Kentucky, was very | rations to the States, alone, but extend to the | ment of a Southern Confederacy with sover-Territories and wherever else the American eignty in the Federal power, all State lines

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE. MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 15.—In the Senate, considerable discussion has resulted from the motion referring the million appropriation bill for arms and munitions to the Finance Committee. The bill provides that the money thus appropriated shall be subject to

the control of the Governor. Many Senators objected to the placing the sword and purse in the same hands. The proposed reference failed. The con-

sideration of the bill will be proceeded with in regular order, and will be passed. A bill was introduced suspending the colection of debts till 1861.

A resolution was introduced giving power to the Governor, in case of an attempt by the Federal authority to coerce the seceding States, to employ the military forces of Georgia to resist such coercion. The resolution will pass.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS AT BALTIMORE. feeling in commercial circles to day. There

was a moderate run on the Citizens' Bank, but all demands were promptly met, and the ed by walls, and backed by the difficult desoundness of that institution. Many manufacturing establishments, clo-thiers, etc., have reduced the number of their employees, which affects severely the work-

ing classes; but it is hoped that confidence NOVEL MEASURES OF ADJUSTMENT-SPEECH OF EX-MAYOR SWANN, OF BALTIMORE.

Last evening, the Young Men's National Union Club held a large meeting at the Bell and Everett headquarters on Broadway .-Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, was announced to speak, but he was unavoidably

detained. Hon. Eli P. Norton, president of the club, on taking the chair, made a few remarks. pertinent to the present condition of the country, He was opposed to the action South Carolina was now taking, and believed the Bell and Everett men were just as willing to

crush sectionalism North. [Cheers.] Ex-Mayor Swan, of Baltimore, was introduced to the meeting, amid great applause.-He felt at home among the friends he saw around him, knowing them to be lovers of the Union, and opponents of any party which sought its dismemberment. He claimed to be as conservative a man as there lived south of Mason and Dixon's line, but, neverparty in Massachusetts, to be called the Post- Union. He thought that Mr. Lincoln should theless, felt that there was real danger to the masters' party. But there are defections reassure the country by avowing conservative vote in the Breckinridge column. Such is to enforce existing laws. [Cheers.] In case the danger grew greater, he would advise a Convention, not of Southern States, but of all the States, and the settlement of the disturbing question, by pledging the North to the following propositions:

1. That hereafter the North should recognize, without qualification, the institution of slavery as it has existed under the Constitu-

2. The honest enforcement of the fugitiveslave law. 3. The equal right of the South to a full participation in the occupancy of the Terri-

He believed that upon the bases of these ted, and our Government move on in harmo-

Italian Affairs.

[From the Press.] Long before this time, Victor Emmanuel is virtually King of Italy. The Pope retains a portion of the States of the Church, and the province of Venitia still continues under the iron-rule of Austria. Nevertheless, Italy may be considered an united Kingdom, of which, by popular election, and surely by the grace of God, Victor Emmanuel is the Suzerain. When the poll was taken in Naples, whether this bold and fortunate man should be King, the whole minority-vote was under two thonsand.

The London Times, commenting upon this,

says: "Of the votes given, there is not one per cent. protesting against the New revolution. We do not put any very great strength upon these universal suffrage votes. They may be managed by fraud, and their results are not to be accepted as indubitable proof of the convictions of a people. In this city of Naples, however, there are circumstances of this State for the 7th of January next, to Victor Emmanuel is not yet in the city, and take into consideration the present alarming | Garibaldi is well known to be a fair man, who would lend himself to no trick, and would permit no force. There is a party even among the authors of the revolution who would willingly aid a respectable minority voting against immediate annexation. There are Mazzinian votes among that little heap of 1,600 dissentient voting tickets, as the correspondence from Naples which we published yesterday shows. Even if we did not know them from other sources that the inhabitants of the South are, as a mass, enthusiastic in the Italian cause, the circumstances of this election show that there cannot be any great intimidation there was was very much that which occurs at an English election when a voter for the unpopular candidate comes to the | burned to death in the harness; the other sucpoll, shows that the populace were all on the side of Italy. We have been told from time to time of the Lazzaroni, and of other classes, who were ready to join in reactionary movements. A peaceful and legal opportunity has now beeu afforded, and was of vital importance to those who claim their sympathies to get them to make a demonstration. They have, however, all gone with the Italian party, and the hostile votes do not even account for those who must be direct and immediate losers by the transfer of power from a tyrant of the Two Sicillies to a King of Italy."

The question—what is Victor Emmanuel next to do? may be readily answered. We are told that, of fair and fertile Italy, "Victor Emmanuel is now de jure King. He has nothing now to do but to hold his own.— Master of a powerful army and a formidable fleet, to the excellence of which even his enemies bear willing witness, there is nothing now in Italy can offer him resistance. Francis II. has almost ceased to be a substance, and, if it were not a strong and an immediate political necessity to remove him from Italian soil, it would seem like cruelty to concentrate so great a force upon so punyan antagon'st. It is now less a contest than a necessary expulsion; but it must be done, and done without delay, for that King's name may even yet be a tower of strength to Austria, if Austria should go mad some morning, as she once before went mad."

Capua occupied by Garibald's forces; the Emmanuel co-operating with Garibaldi; Naples auxious to receive its newly-elected King. What after this? Only that Bombalino is now playing his last game. From Gaeta flight is easy. The French fleet will facilitate his retreat, and, once that he leaves his country,
"He parts, like Ajut, never to return."

But, it is said, Gaeta is a great fortress .-It was, but can scarcely be called so now .-Here from an English paper, is a sketch of that asylum of fugitive royalty: "In the history of Italian freedom after

the fall of the Roman Empire, Gaeta was one of the three Greek municipalities which became the refuge of the civilization of Rome. Amalfi, Gaeta, and Naples subsequently advanced to independence on the ruins of the Eastern empire, and the imperial power at Constantinople was too enfeebled to offer opposition to the change. Their chief magistrate bore the title of Doge; their wealthy merchants had ships and settlements in the great ports of the Levant, and late the fourdation of the commercial prosperity of the BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—There is a better Italian republics of later times. The bluff promontary of Gaeta, united to the main land by a low and narrow isthmus, etrengthenbest informed express full confidence in the fites of thr Cæcuban mountains, gave to this accidnt settlement that natural strength which has made it in our own times the keyfortress of the kingdom. The city consequent ly survived the invasion of the Lombards and the Saracens, and did not lose its liberty until the 12th century, when it was absorbed along with the other free cities of Southern Italy, in the magnificent conquest of the Normans. Its beautiful and its rich orange, lemon, and citron groves give it a peculiarly southern character. It is the chief city of the 4th distrotto of the Terra di Lavoro, and a seat of a bishopric. It has a population, including the garrison, of nearly 12,000 souls. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Erasmus, contains the standard presented by Pius V. to Don John of Austria, the commander of the Christian army at the siege of Lepanto. The celebrated column with twelve faces, on which are inscribed the names of the twelve winds in Greek and Latin, is one fight disunionism South as they had been to of the most curious monuments in the town. The beauty of the women is very striking, and their light brown hair contrasts singularly with the black color which is so peculiar a characteristic of female beauty in other parts of Italy. In the French invasion of 1798, the fortress, commanded by the Swiss General Tschindy, surrendered at discretion to the army of Gen. Rey; an event so disgraceful that it is generally regarded as an act of treachery, for the garrison contained 4.000 soldiers, 70 cannon, 12 mortars, 20,000 muskets, and supplies for a year. After the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the fortifications were again strengthened, and the citadel was enabled to sustain the memorable siege of 1806, which is so well known to Englishmen from the operations of our navy on the coast in support of the besieged. At the approach of the French army under

Messana, the feeble regency of Naples engaged to give up all the fortresses of the kingiom. The citadel of Gaeta was commanded by the Prince of Hesse Philipstadt, who answered the summons of the regency by saying that he should disobey their command, for the higher commands of honor and of war. The Prince, assisted by the operations of the English fleet upon the coast, was enabled gallantly to hold out until the fall of Scylla n July, 1860; and on the 18th of that month, after ten days continued firing, the fortress honorably capitulated. The history of Gaeta The meeting adjourned at about 10 o'clock. ted with England, the Governor being Gen. after the peace was again indirectly connec-

Joseph Edward Acton, who married the sister of the Princess of Hesse Philipstadt, and was the brother of Sir John Acton, the English Prime Minister of Naples. The palace of the Governor, which was so long the residence of Pius IX in 1850, presents nothing. to require description.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT .- Five Persons Burned to Death .- Daniel Swearinger, a farmer, going to Tuscawara county, Ohio, to Fort Dodge, Iowa, while crossing the prairie, near the latter place, on the 2d inst., with his wife and four children in a wagon, was overtaken by a prairie fire, and all except the father

perished. The Nevada Advocate, says: Without other warning than a moment's sensation of the heat as felt through the cover of the wagon in which they were travelling in fancied security, they were overtaken by fire on the prairie. Before any measures for protection could be taken, the wagon cover was in flames. In a moment the bedding and other inflamable material was on fire, and before Mr. S. could make his way out of the wagon, through the flames, his clothing was on fire. Unfortunately, as he fell out of the wagon, he was kicked by one of his horses, and for a time stunned beyond ability to help the

He revived in time to see his wife fall from the wagon, burned to death, and to drag from the flames one of his children, already dead. His own clothing was burned entirely from his body, and he is severely burned, especially in the head, face and hands. He is at present sightless, but hopes are entertained of his recovery, and that his eyesight is not destroyed. Two of the children were literally burned up in the wagon. Of one nothing could be found but the skull; the other being a charred mass, in which was no trace of humanity left. One of the horses was ceeded in freeing himself, but is badly burned. The dead are Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Swearinger, aged 30 years; Sarah Jane, Rebecca Ellen, George Dalton and Sabrina, his children, aged respectively, eleven, nine, seven and two years. The calamity occurred seven miles north-west of this place, on the Fort Dodge road, in a small basin or commencement of a water channel.

THE VIRGINIA LADIES EXCITED .- Political excitement runs so high in Virginia that even ladies resort to the knock-down style of argument. At Richmond, the other day, two ladies, one a partizan of Breckinridge and the other of Bell, got so excited while discussing the merits of their respective candidates, that fair damsel who espoused Mr. Bell's fortunes struck the admirer of Breckinridge over the noddle with her fan, breaking a head ornament to pieces, and arousing all the terrible passions of her antagonist's nature. At it they went, and for a while silks, satins, laces, feathers, flounces and ribbons flew about in wild confusion. The disgraceful scene was only terminated on the arrival of a gentleman from a distant part of the house, who, hearing the noise, hastened to the spot, and thus probably saved the life of one or both.

WEALTH OF GEORGIA.—We learn from the annual report of the controller-general, from the year 1860, that the total amount of properry returned on the tax digest for the year amounts to the immense sum of \$672,322,777. According to the census of 1859, there was a fraction over 521,000 free white inhabitants; and it is a reasonable calculation that in ten years will swell that number to at least 550. 000. These figures will show the fact, that if the taxable property in the State was equally divided among the people, the amount for each free white man, woman and child, would be within a fraction of \$1223.—Savannah Republican.

ARMAGEDDON AT HAND .- The Rev. Mr. Baxter, an English divine, lectured in Washington, on the 23d, on "the awful national calamities prophecied to be impending, and the coming of Christ to judgment about 1864 -68." The lecturer thought that Louis Napoleon was the great Anti-Christ spoken of in the Bible; that he, in company with the Emperor of Russia, was to make war upon Jerusalem; that this was to terminate in the battle of Armageddon, in which all the wicked would be destroyed; and then would come the millenium.

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